¶ An acte for the abstinence from flesh.

Albeit the Kynges Subiectes nowe hauyng a more perfite and clere light of the Gospel and true word of God through the infinite clemencie and mercie of almyghtie God by the hãdes of the Kynges maiestie and hys moste noble father of famous memorie promulgate, shewed, declared and opened, and therby perceyuing that one day or one kinde of meate of it selfe is not more holye, more pure or more cleane then an other, for that all daies and all meates be of theyr nature of one equall puritie, cleanes and holynes, and that all men shoulde by them lyue to the glorie of God, and at all tymes, and for all meates geue thankes vnto hym, of which meates none can defyle Christen menne or make them vncleane at any tyme, to whome all meates be lawfull and pure, so that they be not vsed in disobedience or vicerpet for asmuche as diuerse of the Kynges subiectes turnyng theyr knowledge therin to satisfie theyr sensualitie, wher they should therby increase in vertue, haue of late tyme, more then in tymes paste, broken and contemned suche abstinence, whych hath ben vsed in thys realme vpon the frydayes and saturdaies, the ymbrying dayes and other dayes commõly called vigilles, and in the tyme commonly called Lente and other accustumed tymes: The Kynges maiestie considering that due and godly abstinence is a meane to vertue and to subdue mennes bodyes to theyr soule and spirite, and considering also specially that fyshers, and men vsynge the trade of liuyng by fyshing in the Sea, maye therby the rather be sette on worke, and that by eatyng of fyshe, muche fleshe shall be saued and increased, and also for diuerse other considerations and commodities of thys Realme, doth ordeigne and enacte wyth thassent of the Lordes Spirituall & tẽporall & cõmons in this present parliament assembled, and by thauctoritie of the same, that al maner of Statutes, Lawes, cõstitucions and vsages, concernyng any maner of fasting or abstinence from any kynd of meates heretofore in this Realme made or vsed, shall frome the fyrst day of Maye nexte ensuing, lese theyr force and strength, & be voyde & of none effect. And also ẏ no persõ or persons of what estate, degre or cõdicion he or she be, shall at any tyme after the sayde fyrste daye of May in the yere of our Lord God .M.D.xlix. wyllinglie & wyttingly eate any maner of fleshe, after what maner of kynd or sort it shal be ordred, dressed or vsed, vpõ any Frydaye, or Saturdaye, or the ymbrying dayes or in any daye in the tyme cõmonly called Lent, nor at any suche other daie as is, or shal be at any tyme here after cõmonly accepted, & reputed as a fyshe daie within this Realme of England, wherin it hath ben cõmonly vsed for to eate fyshe & not fleshe, vpõ payne that euery person eatyng any maner of fleshe vpõ any of the sayd daies or times prohibited by this acte, to forfayte for the same fyrste offence ten shyllynges of lawful money of England, and also to suffre emprisonment by the space of ten dayes, and duryng the tyme of his or her sayde emprisonment, to abstayne frome eatyng of any maner of fleshe.

AND if any person after he shall be lawfully conuict of any offence cõtrary to this acte, do eftsones offende contrarye to this acte, and be therof lawfully conuict, that then euery person so offending the seconde tyme, shall for hys seconde offence forfayte twenty shyllynges of lawfull money of Englande, and also suffer emprisonment by the space of twentie dayes, and duryng the tyme of hys or hir sayde emprisonment, to abstayne frome eatyng of any maner of fleshe, and so lyke payne and emprisonment as often as he or she afterwarde shall offende.

AND furthermore, it is ordeyned and enacted by thauctoritie aforesayd, that Justices of gaole delyuerie or Justices of peace, in all and singuler Counties, Cyties, Townes corporate, and other places

for in Bssame
from Scotts

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within this Realme of England and other the kinges dominions, shal haue ful power and auctho-rittie to inquyre, heare, and determine, all and all maner offences that shalbe committed or done, contrarie to this acte, in lyke maner and fourme as they maye inquire, heare, & determine any trespas or other offēce agaynst the kynges peace committed or done within the limites or place where they then shalbe Justices of gaole deliuerie or Justices of peace: And the moytie of euery suche forfeyture shalbe to our Soue-reigne Lord the kyng, his heyres and successoures, and shalbe extreated into the courte of the Exche-ker, in lyke maner and fourme as fynes for any trespas or other offence committed against the kynges peace ought or should be extreated: And thother moytie of the sayde forfeyture, shalbe to hym that wyll sue for the same, by byll, playnte, informatiō or otherwyse in any of the kynges courtes of Recorde, in whiche no essoyne, protection or wager of lawe shalbe allowed.

PROVIDED alwayes, and be it ordeigned & enacted by thauctho-rittie aforesayde, that this acte or any thyng therin conteyned shall not in any wise extēd to any person or persons that heretofore hath or hereafter shall haue obteyned any licence of our souereygne Lord the kyng, his heyres or successors, nor to any person being in greate age, & in debilitie, and weakenes therby, nor to any person being sicke or notably hurte, wythout fraude or couine, duryng the tyme of his or her saide syckenes, nor to any wo-man being with chylde, or lyenge in chyldebed for eatyng of suche one kynde of flesche as she shall haue greate lust vnto, nor to any person beyng in prison for any other offence then for any offence contrarie to this acte, neyther to any that is or hereafter shalbe the kynges hyghnes Lieftenaunt, deputie or Ca-pitayne of any hys maiesties armie, holde, or fortresse, but the same them selues maye eate flesche, and lycence and permit theyr Souldiers to do the same in tymes prohibited, vpon the wante and lacke of o-ther kynd of vitall, neyther shall extende to sainct Laurence euen, sainct Markes daye or any other day or euen being abrogat, neither to any suche as heretofore haue obteyned any lycence in due forme of the Archebyshop of Cantorburie.

AND further be it enacted, by thauctho-rittie aforesayd that all Archebyshops, Byshops, Archedea-cons and their officers, or thofficers of any of them, shall haue power to inquire of thoffenders in the premisses, and presente the same to suche from time to time, as by vertue of thys acte haue auctho-rittie to heare and determine the same.

PROVIDED alwayes and be it enacted, that no maner of person or persons be empeached, mole-sted or troubled, or shall incurre any peyne, penaltie or forfeyture for any offence contrarie to the acte be-fore rehearsed, cōmitted or done, except he or they be accused, cōuented or indited of & for the sayd offence according to the tenor of this Statute with in thre monethes next after the cōmitting of the sayd offence.

God saue the Kyng.

Excusum Londini, in aedibus Richardi
Graftoni Regii Impressoris

Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum.

Element
Slice from
Plgt.

¶ An Acte for the prouision and relief of the Poore.

TO thentent that valiaunt beggers, ydle, and lotterynge persones, may be auoided, and the impotent, feble, and lame, prouided for whiche are poore in very diede: BE IT enacted by the kyng our souereigne lord, with the assent of the Lordes Spiritual, and Temporal, and the communes in this present Parlament assembled, and by auctho'itie of the same, that aswel the statute made in the .xxij. yere of the late kyng of famous memorie kyng Henry the. viij. as also the statute made in the thirde, and fourth yeare of the reigne of the kynges Maiestie, that now is, concernyng beggers, bagabounde, & ydle persones, & euery article, clause, braunche, sentence, and other thynges conteined in them, & in euery of them (other then suche thynges, as shalbe by this present Acte ordeyned, and prouided for) shal stand, remaine, & be in their full force, and effecte, and shalbe from hencefurth iustly, and truely, putte in execution, accordyng to the true meanyng of the said seuerall statutes, and euery of them.

And further, be it enacted by the auctho'itie aforesaied, that yearely, one holie date in Whitesonweke, in euery Citie, Borough, and To'wne corporate, the Maiour, Baliffes, or other heade officers for the tyme beyng: And in euery other Parishe of the countrie, the persone, vicar, or curate, and the Churchewardeins (hauyng in a Regester, or Booke, aswel al the names of the enhabitantes, and housholders, as also the names of al suche impotent, aged, and needie persons, as beyng within their Citie, Borough, Towne corporate, or Parishe, are not able to lyue of them selues, nor with their owne labour,) shal openly in the Churche, and quietly, after diuine seruice, cal the saide housholders and enhabitantes together. Among whom the Maiour, and two of his brethren in euery Citie, the Baliffes, or other head officers in Boroughes, and Townes corporate, the person, vicare, or Curate, and Churchewardeins in euery other Parishe: shal elect, nominate, and appoint perely, two able persons, or mo, to be gatherers, and collectours of the charitable almose of all the residue of the people, for the relief of the poore. Whiche collectours the Sondaie next after their election, (or the Sondaie folowyng, yf nede require) when the people is at the Churche, and hath heard Goddes holy worde, shal gently aske, and demande of euery man, and woman, what thei of their charitie wilbe contented to geue weekely, towarde the relief of the poore. And the same to be written in the saied Regester, or Booke. And the said gatherers, so beyng elected, and chosen, shal iustly gather, and truely distribute the same charitable almose weekelie (by them selues or their assignes) to the said poore, and impotent persons of the said Cities, Boroughes, Townes corporate, or Parishes, without fraude, or couine, fauour, or affection. And after suche sorte, that the more impotent may haue the more helpe: and suche, as can gette parte of their liuyng to haue the lesse. And by the discrecion of the collectours to be putte in suche labour, as thei be fitte, and able to do, but none to go, or sitte openly a beggyng, vpon paine limitted in the afore saied Statutes.

Be it also enacted by thauthoritie afore said, that no person, or persones, so elected, nominated, and appointed to be gatherer, or gatherers, as is afore said, shal refuse the said office, but shal iustly, and truely execute the same, by the space of one whole yere next ensuyng, vpon peine of forfeityng .xx. s. to the almose bore of the poore, to be leuied by the Churchewardeins, where thei, or he dwelleth, of the goodes of the said gatherer, or gatherers, so refusyng, by distresse,

And further, be it enacted by the auctho[r]itie afore said, that the saied gatherers, or collectours, shal make there iust accompte quarterlie, to the Maiour of the Citie, Bailifes, or headofficers of the Borough, or Towne corporate: And in euery Parishe of the countrie, to the person, vicare, or curate, and Churchewardeins of the Par. he. At whiche accompte, such of the Parishe, as wil, may be present. And when thei go out of their office, thei shal deliuer, or cause to be deliuered, furthwith vpō thende of their accomptes, al suche surplusage of monie as then shal remaine of their collection vndistributed, to be put in the common cheste of the Churche, or in some other sauke place, to the vse of the poore, at the ouer sight, and discretion of the said Maiour, or other the officers before mencioned. And if the saied collectours, or any of them, do refuse to make their saied accompte, within. viij. daies: then the Bishop of the Dioces, or ordinarie, shal haue auctho[r]itie by vertue of this acte, to compelle the saied person, or persones, by Censures of the Churche, to make their saied accomptes, before suche persones as the saied Bishop, or ordinarie, shal appointe:

And be it further enacted, by thauctho[r]itie afore saied, that if any person, or persones, beyng able to further this charitable worke, do obstinatly, and frowardly refuse to geue towardes the helpe of the poore, or do wilfully discourage other frō so charitable a diede: the person, vicare, or curate, and Churchewardeins, of the Parishe wherin he dwelleth, shal gently exhort hym, or them, towardes the relief of the poore. And if he, or thei, wil not so be persuaded, then vpon the certificat of the person, vicare, or curate of the Parishe, to the Bishop of the Dioces, the same Bishop shal sende for hym, or them, to induce, and persuade hym, or them, by charitable waies, and meanes. And so accordyng to his discretion, to take order for the reformacion therof.

And for the better maintenaunce of this charitable worke, it is ordeined, and established by auctho[r]itie afore saied, that where as the late Kyng, of famous memorie, Kyng Henry the. viij. by his seueral erections and foundacions, hath ordeined and appointed, any somme, or sommes of money to the vse of the poore (not beyng taken away otherwyse by Acte of Parlament) whether the same be in any Cathedral Churche, college, or els where: The Bishoppe of the Dioces for the tyme beyng, shall from tyme to tyme, examine, how, and after what maner, the saied money is bestowed, and cal to accompte the parties, whiche reteine the saied money, so that it may appere that the same is distributed to the poore, accordyng to the Kynges Maiesties foundacion.

Prouided alwaies, and be it further enacted by thauctho[r]itie afore saied, that this present Acte, nor any thyng therin conteined, shal extende, or be preiudicial vnto the Maiour, Shereues, & citezeins, of the citie of Chestre, for, or concernyng any gifte, or graunte, of any annuitie, or yearely rente, heretofore made, geuen, or graunted by the Kynges Maiestie that now is, vnto the said Maiour, Shereues, and Citezeins, of the saied Citie, goyng out of any Manours, Londes, tenementes, and hereditamentes of the Cathedrale Churche of Chriſte, and our Ladie, within the Citie of Chestre, but that the same Maiour, Shereues, & Citezeins, shal, & may, from henceforth, receiue, vse, & employ, the same auctho[r]ities, yerely rentes, or profectes, to suche vses, and ententes, and accordyng to the saied gifte of our souereigne Lorde the Kyng, any thyng in this present Acte to the contrary, notwithstandyng. This Acte to endure to thende of the first session, of the next Parlamente.

God saue the Kyng.

RICHARDVS GRAFTONVS,
typographus Regius excudebat.
Mense Aprili.
Anno M.D LII.

Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum.

Die Veneris 12° die Maij 1643.

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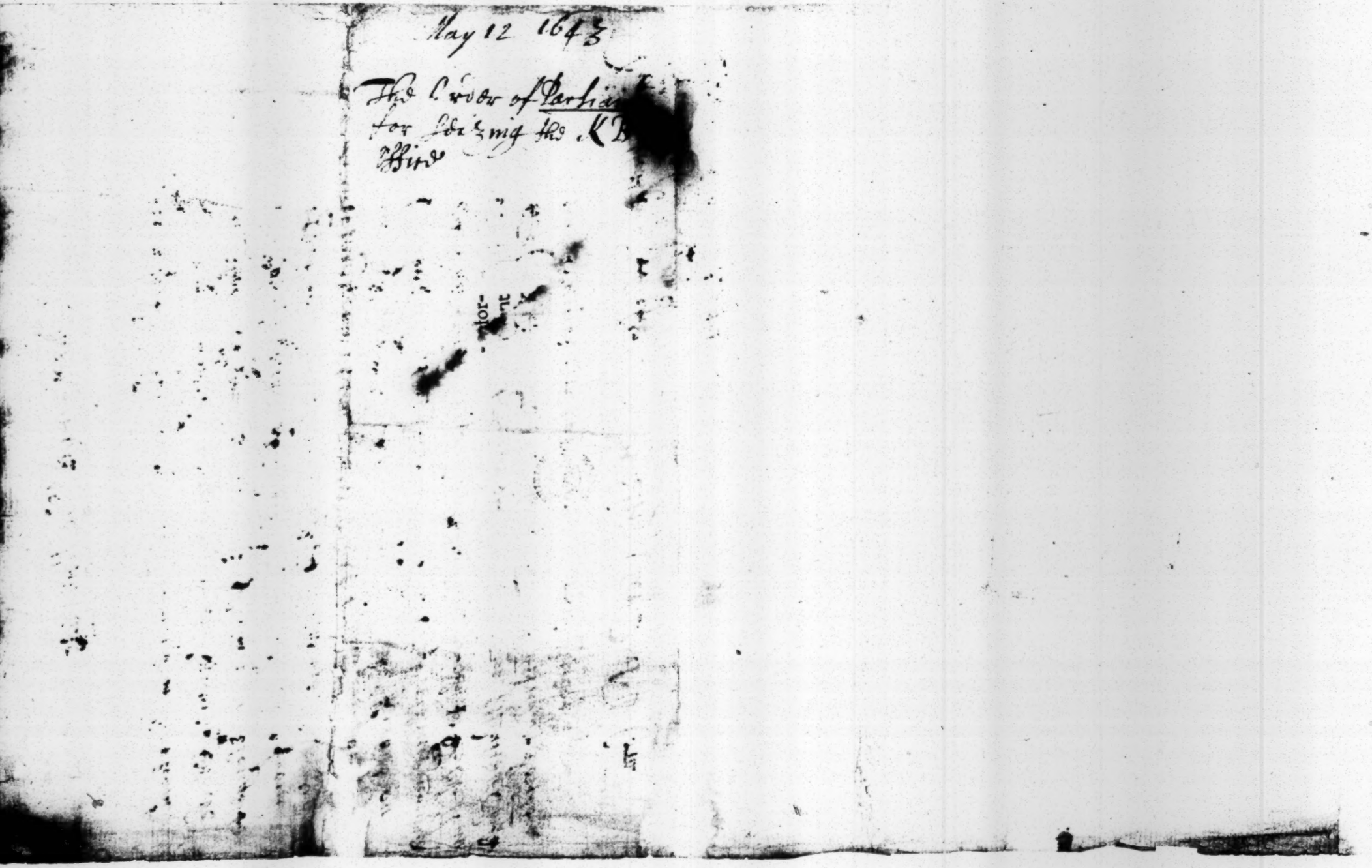
It is this day ordered by ye Comons house of Parliament that the moneyes due to sure Judges Officers & Clarke in respect of their places and offices that belonge to cuiie of ye Courte of Westm. and are absent from their severall places or offices shalbe stayed in ye hands of such persons as are or ought to pay unto ye said moneyes to the use of cuiie sure Judges Officers or Clarke And it is further ordered that all such moneyes as shalbe soe forfeited shalbe disposed of to Christian Daffenge for the use of Sr William Wallor And that Commaundes for Sequestrac[illegible] in Westm or London bee required to take speedy course therof.

H. Elsyng Cler: Parl: D. Com

Due [illegible] to y^e [illegible]
Officers [illegible] y^e Judges
Clarke or his Deputy.

May 12 1643

The Order of Parliament
for Seizing the K[ing]
Plate



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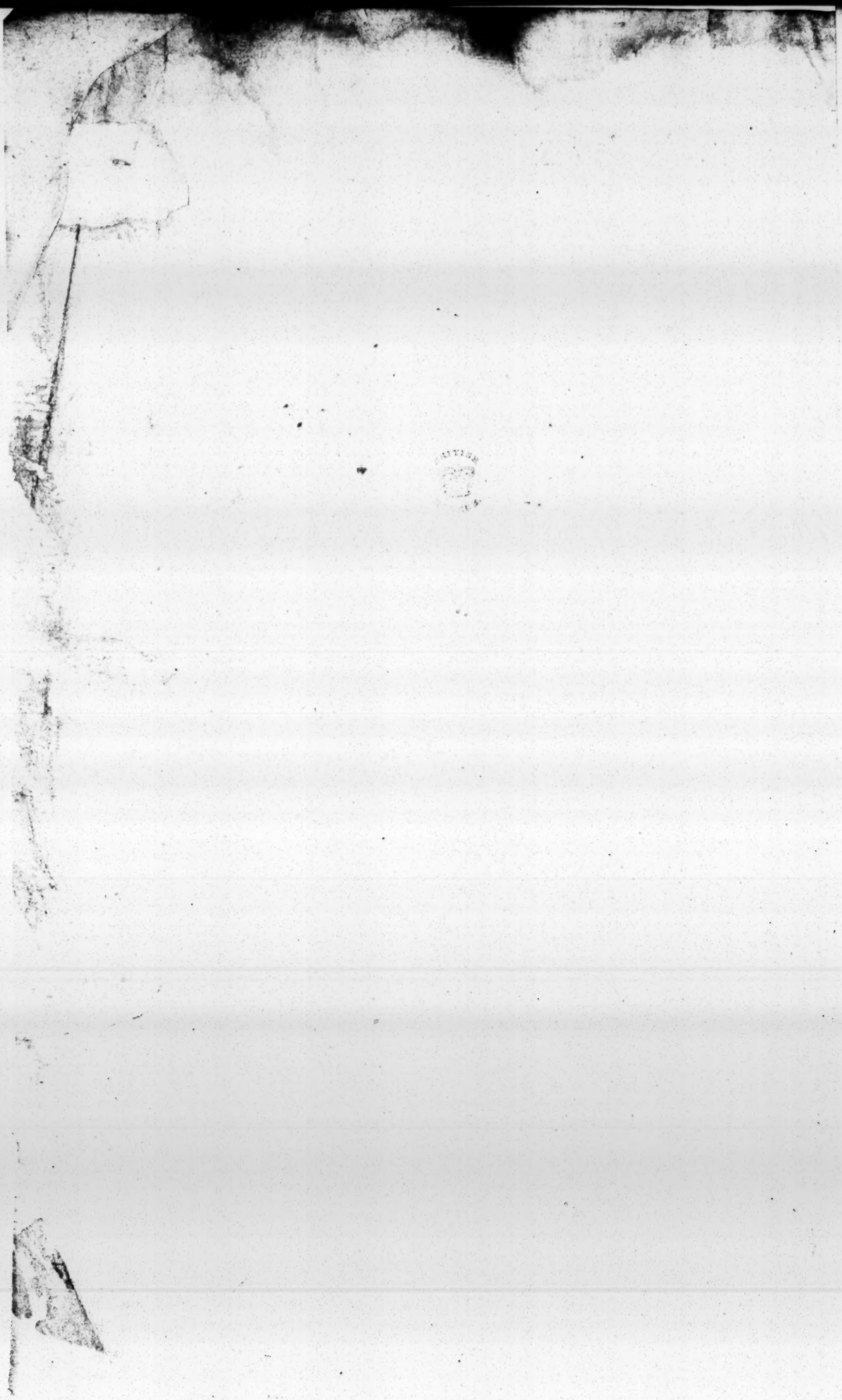
Sedmak

Dittof. Ester
Argumdut ni Fr Hammel
Bernardystrus cast. Ani ...
about the King returned for
the ostler fleid for the County
ostust



Sir Samuell Barnadiston brings an accon upon ye case in B.R. 4 & 5 W. & M. ag[ainst] Sr W[illiam]
Soame late Sheriffe of Suffolke, setting forth that a Writt issued for the
choosing of a Knight for that county to serve in this Parliament in the
Sir Henry North deviseth, that at ye next County Court after holden pro[clamation]
to be made, & although this plt was duly chosen per Majorem numerum
gentium tunc ibidem infra dict' Comitat', quor tunc quilibet expendere potuit
40s libr' tenti & ultra per annum infra Comitat illud, ac licet pdict Willus
Soame satis scisus postea hoc pdict in dict Dandlar retornabit, simul cum
quadam Indentura inter ipm retornatum & pdict Retorn ipius Samuelis
& alterum ipius Samuelis fact fram & indentur hoc pdict, pdict tamen
Willus adtunc & retornat officij sui debitum minime ponderans, sed machinans
& malitiose intendens ipm Samuelem in hac parte minime rite & legaliter
ac secundum Samuelem de fidutia & officio suis, hab Comitat pdict in dco
Parliamento existen[te] eo frustrare & deprivare. Et ad hunc Samuelem
ad diversas magnas & grandes pecuniar summas expendend taxand
contra debitum officij sui pdict falso malitiose & deceptive adtunc in dict
Dandlar apud Westmonaster pdict retornabit quandam Indenturam pretd
quandam ad Indentur' eidem ere similiter annex' ejusdemq[ue] tenoris existen[te] illam hoc fact
inter pdictum Willum ex parte una & diversas ad personas dict Comit
in Indentura illa specificat & continent quas ere ad personas ut major
pars totius Comitat pdict in pleno Comitat elegerunt quendam
Thomallum Fallmarth Bar[onet] alias dict Thomalle Dunn Huntingtower in
Regno Scotiæ in loco pdict Henrici North cui Mil[ite] Com[itatus] Suff[olciæ] pdict
Parliamento pdicto adjudicat eidem Parliamento pro Comitat illius. Ubi
revera pdict Thomalle non fuit electus per majorem partem pdict
ult Indentur falso supponitur. Ratione cujus quidem falsi retorni de
ydem ad Indentura & idem Samuell in dominum inferiorem pro Comitat
hujus regni Angliæ & assemblat' admitti non potuit, quorq[ue] idem
Samuell per retornum suum Comitat dict Parliamenti exonerando congrua
& condigna, & post diversas migrand & mand' suas in & circa manifestand
& verificand dict Electionem totam dict Comitat deputat', & diversos
labores in hac parte sustent' & facta & per eos faciend in dominum
Comitat pdict admissus fuit, & dict retorno ipius Samuelis pro Comitat declarat
fuit fore vera unde deteriorat' est & damnum habet ad valen'
3000 li

Theyd is a verdict for this plt and damages found to the value
of 3000 and Judgment thereupon, & a writt of Error co[ram] vobis
brought to reverse that Judgment.

I haue but little time left to say what I haue to offer, it being very late & yet I must desire leaue to procede those reasons I haue in maintenance of my opinion. I will be as full to dispute you no longer then will be necessary. 20

And therefore I will not trouble you to state ye case against. Nor will I speake of any exceptions that haue been made to ye declaration, for I loue not ye Nicety of the Law in cases where they doe preuaile, and in this case I haue only considered ye foundation of ye action, wch if I had found well established upon reason, or ye grounds of Law, I would haue examined what has been obiected to the forme of ye declaration, wch must haue brought great weight to haue ouerturned those proceedings.

But as to ye point of ye action vpon my most serious consideration I finde haue of it, and weighing what hath been before — more, and also all the tymes I haue in support of it, I am of opinion that ye Iudgment ought to be reuersed. for that no such action as this at Barr doth lye by ye Common Law.

Because this is a case of considerable value, great damages being recouered, Because it is a Iudgment of great authority, being upon a case tryed at the Kings Bench Barr, & given upon deliberation there, Because it is a case of an extraordinary nature, & of great import. each party pretending benifit to ye Parliam^t by it. Because it is an action I am impressions that never was before adjudged ye report of wch will be listned after, I haue taken paines to collect & sett down ye reasons y I must goe upon in determining this case, that as ye Iudgment hath countenance of some deliberation in the Court where it was given. Each reversall, being with greater deliberation may appear grounded upon reasons that ought to p^r vaile.

I can say with my Brother Wyndham that I loue rather to affirme Iudgments then to reuerse them, But I can attribute nothing of authority to the Iudgm^t, though it were giuen in a supreme Court, and upon deliberation, I must goe upon it, as if the case had been adjudged originally by me. The Argument to support a Iudgment from the authority of it selfe, is Ratio ejus rei cujus potitur absolute, wch must not be admitted in case of Writ of Error: We are entrusted to examine and reuerse the Error of that Court and for that purpose vnto vs is a Superiour Court. We must proceede according to our owne knowledge and discretion, els vnto vs do not performe the trust reposed in vs.

I must add & say, this is a cause that imports it more than any cause I have
known to come before me, for it is a cause of great consequence & the question
is whither by this Judgment, a change of the Common law be introduced,
Into the principall use of Writs of error & Appeals to hinder a change of the
Law, & therefore do Writs of Error in our law, & Appeals in the Civil law
carry Judgments and Decrees to be examined by superiour Courts, untill
they come to the highest who are entrusted, that they will not change the Law.

Therefore do Writs of Error lye from Ireland, wch is a Subordinate
Kingdome to England, by whose laws it is governed, that they might not
be able to change the law by their Judgments, & not so much for the
particular right of the party.

For otherwise it would be very easy for Judges by construction and
interpretation to change even a written law, and it would be most
easy for the Judges of the Common laws of England, wch are not written but
depend upon usage to make a change in them, especially if they may
justifie themselves by such a rule as my Brother Atkyns lays down
to support this case, Viz that the Common law complyes with the Genius
of the Nation, But when that Genius changes the Parliament is only
entrusted to judge of it, & by changing the Law to make it suitable to
it, But if Judges shall say it is Common law, because it suits with the
Genius of the Nation, they may take upon them to change the whole, as
well as any part of it, the consequence whereof may easily be seen,
I wish we had not found it by sad experience.

If this case at Barr be a change of the Law, it is happy that it comes
to be questioned in the first instance, for if this cause had been
any way agreed or quieted, and a second case of this nature had been
questioned, there would have been precedent urged, wch cannot be spoke
here, for this case hath no fellow, there never having been any like
Judgment before.

The Method I shall take in what I have to say shall be,

1. To remove some prejudice the case is under.
2. Give my reasons against the action.
3. Weigh what hath been said to maintayne the action

(1) The case is under this prejudice, an action of the case lyes for false return
of Sheriffs, & why should it not lye in this case as well as any other.
To remove this prejudice, I shall show some materiall difference
betwixt the nature of ordinary returns and this return.

In ordinary returns the party is confined and absolutely without
remedy, for the Court must take the return as the Sheriffe makes it
In ordinary cases the Sheriffe may & frequently does take bribes

of the plt. or the Sheriffe hath reason by Law to be true, as if he doubt the property of the goods, he may return upon a fieri facias. Nulla bona ad monstrandum bona, In such case he may for his safety impannell a Jury, as upon an Elegit, or he may resort to the Court & pray reasonable time to prepare his return, if the matter be difficult, & hath other Shelters; if he be wary may save himself from danger. 22

But in this case party is not concluded, for upon a petition to the Parliament if they see it just, they will cause the returne to be altered by ye Clerks of the Crowne, if the Sheriffe bee not in the way. In this case ye Sheriffe may not take security, it were criminall in him to make such a returne by compact. Nor can the Sheriffe make a guilty by returne, or obtayn delay to consult his safety.

These differences are of a nature, that they change ye case in the reason of it as I shall hereafter make appear. And no man can inferre Braues an action lyes for false returnes in ordinary cases, therefore it lyes in case of a return to Parliament, which the Sheriffe is charged upon other grounds.

My reasons ag^t this action are all applicable to this case, & make it different from all the cases that have been put by my Brothers that argued for the action, I observe they argued only upon generally without any other application to this case then by a Topick of concluding a Minori ad majus Braues actions lyes in cases of inferior nature, therefore it will lye in this, wch rule holds not in divers cases, wherein there are particular reasons to the contrary, as I shall by & by shew to be in this.

1 My first reason is this, Braues the Sheriffe acts to the declaring the majority is Judge, & no action will lye against a Judge for what he doth Judicially, though it should be layd falso malitiose & scienter, as appears 1. Co. 12 repp. fo. 24. They that are entrusted to judge ought to be free from vexation that they may determine without fear, the Law requires courage in a Judge; & therefore provides security for support of that courage.

But 1. is the Sheriffe a Judge in this case, 2. is there ye same reason he should be free from all actions.

As to ye first it is of necessity, y^t as to ye declaring ye majority he should be the Judge upon the plaint, in other cases in the County Court ye Sheriffe & are the Judges and he is the Minister; When we say the Freeholders are Judges, we mean the Major part of them is to judge, but when the question is which is the Major part, they cannot determine that question but of necessity ye Sheriffe must determine that, by nature of ye thing appeales it.

Therefore it was held rightly in Letchmeres case 13 & 14 Car. 2 did that as to the Election of Knights to Parliament, ye Court is properly the Sheriffes Court, & the writ is in the nature of a speciall Commission, (Elegi facias),

I know a Judge may have many ministeriall acts incumbent upon him, as the Justices have to certifie records upon writs of Error, therefore it is necessary for me to be obserued that the writ is here for what he does as a Judge, and not for any thing ministeriall that appears by the averment, that the Sheriffe annexed another Indenture specifying to be made by the Major part of the ffreeholders, and contayning that the Lord Huntingtower was chosen vbi reuera the Lord Huntingtowe was not chosen by the Major part of the ffreeholders. If it had been sayd vbi reuera the ffreeholders supposed to seale the same, none did seale the same there had been a falsity in his Ministeriall part of sending in the Indenture. But his sending two Indentures vnder seale really sealed by the ffreeholders, as they import, wherein the ffreeholders of each Indenture (and not the Sheriffe) say that they are they Major part, is no falsity in his Ministeriall part, but only deferring to Judge betweene them, viz. is the Major part, or more properly Judging that they are both equall in number.

They object that the matter in question is not matter of Judgmt, It is but counting of the poll, wch requires Arithmetique, but not Judgmt. But certainly if it be rightly considered, it will be thought that this question of Majority, is not barely a question of fact but a question of Judgmt, a question of difficult judgmt, there are so many qualifications of Electors.

1. They must have 40s per ann, there the value must be judged, 2. It must be freehold, there the title, 3. It must be their own, there colourable and fraudulent gifts made many times on purpose to get voyces must be judged, 4. the Electors must be resident, there the settlement of the party must be determined. 5. There are many things that impartable voyces, as Bribery force or and many other questions arise that are of such difficulty, that in debate of them much time is spent in Parliam[t] & sometimes a contrary determinacy one way and the house another. Is not this then a question to be left to Judgm.

They object against that the Sheriffe may give an oath touching all the qualifications, and has no colour for further.

I answer, the Statute may given the Sheriffe power to give an oath in assistance of him, but the Statute does not say that whosoever takes that oath shall haue a voyce, Neither does the Statute 23 H. 6. say that the Sheriffe shall not be charged with a false returne if pursuing that way, so that although he may use those meanes for his direction, yet he must consider his own safety, not to make a false returne; If a man upon taking such an oath give the Sheriffe a speciall answer, or it should be known to the Sheriffe that the worser part the Sheriffe must determine according to his own Judgment, & not by what is sworne.

It may be more controuerted that the Sheriffe as he declaring the Majority is a Judge: and if so my next question is, that there is the same reason he should be freed from actions as any Judge in Westminster hall or any other Judge, Does it not import the publique that the Sheriffe should deale uprightly & impartially, Ought he not to have courage: & they did should not the Law provide him security -

Consider his disadvantage, what a Noyse and trouble accompany such

Actions, what importunity, may what violence there is upon him from ye contesting parties
Men may say, no other Judge had more need of Courage and resolution to manage
him self and determine uprightly then he. No other Judge determine in a case
of greater consequence to the publique, or difficulty, then he. Expect him to
such actions and in most obscure, he must have trouble, for comonly both
party is confident of his strength, his conduct and his friends, that let the
Sheriffe returne never so uprightly, the party that is rejected will revenge it
by a suite, especially if he may sue at Comon Law to have bound his damages
without running any hazard himself but of the losse of his rent. 24

If wise Judges that find out solid grounds for their actions should not
be tender of others that are in the same circumstances, It may be well sayd
Woe be unto you for you impose heavy burthens upon others but will
not beat the least of them your selves.

2. My second reason is because it is alien fori either to examine the right
of the Election or behaviour of the Sheriffe, both which are incident and indeed
the only considerations that can guide in the tryall of such causes if they be
allowed.

It is admitted that the Parliament is the only proper Judicature to deter-
mine the right of Election, and to censure the behaviour of the Sheriffe. How-
can the Comon Law try a cause that cannot determine of those things, wch and
wth the cause cannot be tryed?

No action upon ye case will lye for breach of a trust therefore the deter-
mination of the principall thing (ye trust) does not belong to the Comon
Law, but to the Court of Chancery; certainly the reason of the case all Barr
is stronger as the Parliament ought to have more reverence then the Court
of Chancery.

They object that it may be tryed after ye Parliament hath determined y^e
Election, for then that which the Comon Law could not tryed is determined &
the Parliament cannot give the party the costs he is put unto.

Then ye worse they would have the determination of the Parliament
binding to the Sheriffe in the action wch it cannot be, for that is between
other parties to which the Sheriffe is not called. It is against ye rules
of Law that any Judgment decree or proceeding should affect other parties
should bind the interest of or any way conclude a third person. Noe
more ought it to doe here. It may be easy for parties combining to
represent a case so to the Parliament that the right of Election may
appear either way as the parties please; it is fitt the Sheriffe who is
not admitted to controvert such determination should be concluded by it
in an action brought against him to make him pay the costs.

Did the Parliament believe when they determined the Election
that they passed sentence against the Sheriffe upon which he must pay
Damages? and if they had imagined so, they would say in justice they ought to
have heard his defence before they determined it.

And yet that was the reason of this case, the Sheriffe was not heard in Parliament. Indeed he was not blamed there, and yet upon ye tryall wch rowzed him so deeply, he was not allowed to defend himself by showing any Majority or equality of voyces, the parliament having determined the Election. &

I doe not by these reflections tax ye Law of injustice, or the power of Parliament of Incroachment. I am an admirer of the Methods of both it is from the excellency of them, I conclude their exorbitancy in this new fangled action, being absurd unjust and unreasonable cannot be by all

To answer the other branch of this objection, I say it does not follow that because the Parliament cannot give costs therefore this new devised action must lye to those the party to them.

For then such an action might lye in all cases where there is a wrong to be remedyed by course of law, and no costs are given for it.

All the Common law no costs were given in any case, and many cases remaine att this day where the Statutes have given no costs, as in a prohibition Sci: facias & quare impedit, and divers other cases, and yet no action will lye to recover those costs. And why should it lye in the case at Bar.

In this case the Parliament have already had it under their consideration in the Statute 23. H. 6. and have appointed what shall be paid by ye Sheriffe that offends £. 100. to the party & 100^li^. to the King & imprisonm^t^ the Parliament have stated what shall be paid for compensation & what for punishment, & would have provided for costs, if they had thought fit.

(3.) My third reason is because a double return is a lawfull meanes for ye Sheriffe to performe his duty in doubtfull cases.

If this be so then all aggravations of false malitious & slanderous will not make the thing actionable, for whatever a man may doe for his safety, cannot be ye ground of an action.

There is sometimes damnum absq; injuria though the thing be done on purpose to bring a losse upon another without any designe of benefit to himself, As if a New house be erected contiguous to my grounds, I may build any thing on purpose to blind the lights of that New house, & no action will accrue though the malice were never so great, much lesse will an action lye where a Man acts for his owne safety.

If a Jury will find aspertiall verdict, if a Judge will advise and take time to consider, if a Bishop will delay a patron, and impannell a Jury to enquire of the right of patronage, you cannot bring an action for these delayes, though you suppose it to be done maliciously and on purpose to put you to charges, though you suppose it to be done stridente, knowing the law to be that, for they take but the liberty ye Law has provided for their safety, and there can be no demonstration in

* whither a double return be not the same thing in consequence, is not a double return as if ye Sheriff should say

that they have not reall doubts for they are within their own breasts. It would be very mischievous that a man might not have leave to doubt without so great a stall.

The Course of Parliament makes out the ground of this reason to be true in fact, Ir: that a double returne is lawfull when the Sheriffe doubts, for if the Parliament did not allow a double returne in doubtfull cases they ought never to accept a double returne, if it were in itselfe a voyd and unlawfull returne, they ought not to dismisse it a moment but send for the Sheriffe and compell him forthwith to make a single returne, But we see that where there is ground of doubt the Parliament sends not for the Sheriffe before they have examined the case, and give particular directions

And it must of necessity be the course, for suppose the voyces are equall, suppose the election is voyd for force, Suppose y Sheriffe doubts upon the validity of some voyces, shall he transmitt his doubts verbally to the Parliament? Was there ever any such thing done? Was there ever any other way but to make a double returne & leave it finally to the division of the Parliament.

It was sayd by my Brother Ellis, that if the Sheriffe had returned in the nature of a speciall verdict of speciall matter, and had concluded in this manner, viz. if the Parliament shall adjudge Sir Sam Barnardiston to be chosen then hee returnes him, and if the Parliament shall adjudge the Lord Huntingtower to be chosen then hee returnes him; that such a returne as this had been safe: and could not have borne an action.

This is a pretty invention found out for arguments sake, but me thinks it furnisheth no force att all to the part for which it is brought but rather shows the right to be the other way, for let any man of reason say to the Parliament (the right of election is betweene these two, I am in doubt in of them I shall report & report to you directly This is the import of a double returne, and is the same in effect as if it had concluded like a speciall verdict, and so by my Brother Ellis's instance should not be actionable, though he concluded otherwise.

That other Newfangled way could not be retained, for 1. the freeholders would never joyne in such a returne. 2. such a returne is not capable of being amended by the Sheriffe. But the Judgment of the Parliament must be entred upon record to make it any returne, it concluding nothing of it selfe as a speciall verdict concludes nothing till the Judgment of the Court bee entred upon the Roll, with it, 3. The Parliament will not as I believe, will admitt of new devices in the course of their proceedings, what ever wee do att Law.

But the double returne is practicable in the countrey for the freeholders 27 of each part will tender their Indentures 2. it is easily amended in parliament by rejecting the Indentures of those freeholders that were not the major part 3. this way has been practised in doubtfull cases for many yeares. to

So that I apprehend the case at Barre to be more regular and favourable then that case my Brother Ellis putt, as a case that would not bear an action.

Againe, Suppose the Sheriffe had informed the Parliament of the doubt, & that he could not readily determine which the Majority was, but it was betwixt two persons A & B. and thereupon desired their favour either to grant him time to determine it, if they pleased to grant and him so to doe, or else that they would decide it themselves, & he would obey what direction they should make in it & thereupon the Parliament had taken upon themselves to determine it.

This most clearly had not been actionable, for it is not actionable to delay a returne to any Court of Justice where the Sheriffe hath leave from the Court so to doe.

A double returne in my understanding speaks the same thing to the Parliament, and upon it they may either direct the Sheriffe to make a single returne, which is to cause him to decide it, or they may do it themselves

And here I must needs reflect upon the 2d reason I gave against this action that the matter of it is alienj fori, for I find my self and my Brother that argued for the action ingaged in a discourse of the nature of a double returne, and the course of Parliament upon it, wch as a Judge I cannot so well speake to. I had the honour to be of this house of Commons & whilst I was there I considered as well as I could the course of proceedings of the house: am therefore able to speake something of them, and I am brought into this discourse necessarily by this action, but I must needs say it is an improper discourse for Judges, for they know not what is the Course of Parliament, nor the priviledge of Parliament. When the Lords in Parliament whome they are bound to assist with their advice aske the Judges any thing concerning the course or priviledge of Parliam. they have answered that they know them not, nor can advise concerning them.

If in Parliament we do not know nor can advise concerning their things, how can we judge people upon them out of Parliament. We ought to know before we judge, and therefore we cannot judge of things we cannot know.

Our being Engaged in a discourse improper for Judges shewed by attorn — to be improper, as much as any other argument that can be made, & this argument ariseth from my Brothers arguing for the action. ++

But now I am in this discourse I must goe on a little further. 13 My Observation of the course of Parliament hath been that they will not permitte the Sheriffe to delay his returne to deliberate, And he cannot take security of either party, And if a single returne be not Justifyed by the Comittee of Elections, he is in danger of 9 Stat 23. H. 6.

It followes that there is no way for an innocent Sheriffe to be safe unless he run the doubt, but in making a double returne, and if that should be attainable too, the Liberty of the Parliament were the most ingrate full service in the world.

It seemes ridiculous to me that it should be objected that this course of Law is necessary to prevent the great mischiefe arising from double returnes, when as if it be a mischiefe or disliked by the Parliam. either in generall or in any particular case, they may reject them when they please, and comand the Sheriffe to make a single returne, so that they may remedye it by their practise with out helpe of their Legislative power.

Their practise hitherto hath been to retorne double returnes, wch therefore in some case must be lawfull, and in this very case the double returne was attempted, and the Sheriffe no way punished for it wch he ought to have been, if he had been blamable.

If double returnes are attempted by parliament they are allowed and we must say they are lawfull, wch is the ground of my third reason for which I hold this action not maintenable.

4 My fourth reason is that there is no legall damage occasioned by Sheriffe. The damages layd in the declaration are. 1. being kept from sitting in the house. 2. the payes and charges that was put unto to get the admittance into the house.

1. That of his being kept from sitting in the house is as much every mans damage in the whole County, nay in the whole Kingdome, and any man else might as well have an action for it as the Member therein.

To sitt in parliament is a duty in the Member for the benefit of the King and Kingdome and not for the particular profit of the Member.

It is a rule in Law that no particular man may bring an action for a Nusance to the Kings highway, because all men in England might as well have action, which would be infinite, and therefore such an offence is punishable only by Indictment, except there be a speciall loss occasioned by that Nusance.

For the same reason by exception of

A Member from the house, being as much damage to all men in England as to himself, tho' not any man else, can have an action for it, but is punishable upon the publique score, & no otherwise.

For this reason was the Statute 23. H. 6. wisely considered, by that Statute the action is not given to the party for his particular damage, but the action given is a popular action, only the party grieved hath a prohibition for six monthes, but if he doe not sue within that time, every man else is att liberty to prosecute the same suite.

The other point of damage is the paines and charges he may put into & that is not occasioned by the Sheriffe, but by the deliberation of the house. Why should the Sheriffe pay for that, It may be if the Parliament had sent for the Sheriffe the first day, & blamed the double returne, he would have ventured to determine the matter speedily, & there should have been no cause of complaint for delay, But the Parliament saw so much cause of doubt that they thinke it not fitt to put the Sheriffe to determine, but resolue to examine the matter & give him direction that may guide him, in mending his returne, thereupon they give day to the partie on both side and finding the matter of long examination & difficult, & doubtfull they deliberate upon it.

It seemes very unreasonable that Sheriffe should bee made pay for that, wch he did not occasion, but was a course taken by the Parliament for their own satisfaction, who found no fault in the Sheriffe for putting them to all that trouble.

Suppose Sir Sam Barnardiston had been returned alone, & the Lord Vaughan tower had petitioned against that returne, there had been the same charge to have defended the returne, so that it was the contest of the opposite party that occasioned the charge, the deliberation of the Parliament occasioned the delay, but neither of them can be imputed to the Sheriffe.

I cannot affoord the rule, or the rule of bringing an action ag^st a Jury, for maliciously & knowingly & on purpose to put the party to charge finding a matter spetially, wherby great delay & great expence were before the party could obtayne Judgment. & yet I thinke no man will affirme y^t an action will lye in that case.

In this case the damages are found entire, so that if both parties be not sitting in the house, & the paines and charges are not answerable to the quality of damages, it will bee intended the Jury gave for both and so the Judgment is for that cause erroneous.

I suppose the wages of Parliament will not be understood for damage, for in most places they are only imaginary, being not demanded but if there were to bee any consideration of them, it will not alter this case for upon this returne they are due ay from the first day, & so no damage can be preteded upon that score.

My fifth reason is drawne from ye Statute of 23. H. 6. wch has been so often mentioned, That Statute is a great evidence to mee that no action lay at the Comon law against a Sheriffe for a false returne of a writt of Election to the Parliament, And this evidence is much strengthened by ye observation that hath been made, that never any action was brought otherwise then upon that Statute.

I must admitt, that if an action lay at ye Comon Law, this Statute doth not take it away, for there are no negative words in the Statute, but it is not likely the Parliament would have made that Law, if there had been any remedy for the party before. The Statute observes that some Laws had been made before for preventing false returnes, but there was not convenient remedy provided for ye party grieved, and therefore gives him an action for 200. If the Courts of Justice had by ye Comon law Jurisdiction to examine misdemeanors & returning of returnes of Sheriffs to Parliament, what needed the Parliament to be so elaborate to provide Law after Law to give them power therein, and at last to give the party grieved an action. Can any man imagine, but that ye Parliament took a Law to be, that ye party was without remedy. I know preambles of Acts of Parliament are not always Gospell, but it becomes us, I am sure, to have respect to them, and not to impute any falsity or playing to them, especially where constant usage speaks for them.

It has been objected that in those times it was returned a — damage to be returned to ye Parliament, wch is the reason that no man then did bring his action against the Sheriffe for returning another in his stead. This cannot be true, for the Statute tells him y party — grieved, and is carefull to provide convenient remedy for him, and we see by many Statutes about those times that it was a misdemeanor very frequent, and there wanted not occasion for those actions, wch doth extreamely strengthen the argument of ye non user of this pretended Comon Law.

An action upon ye case where it may be brought is a plaister that fits it self for all times and for all sores, and if such an action might then have been brought, there was no need for the Parliament to provide a convenient remedy

By Littleton's rule often mentioned by my Brothers, we may conclude this action will not lye, for if such an action had layne, It would have been brought before this time.

In the case of Thurbly ag: Sir Thomas in Cloudens Commentaryes 118. which appears to have been elaborately argued both at Barr & Bench if this Comon Law had been brought upon, they might have founde a question whether ye Sheriffe of Wales were bound by the Statute 23 H. 6.

It seems strange to me y the makers of 23. H. 6. were ignorant of this Comon Law, & yet as my Brother Tirland observes the Judges in those times usually assisted in the penning of the Laws.

12

The Judges and Counsell in the time of Buttlers case were very ignorant of this Comon law, else it would have been mentioned in the argument of that case. 4 H.

This Comon law was never prevailed that I finde, vntill a tyme that - things were divers other New light, I mean those tymes when Nevil brought an action for a false returne against Stroud during the late troubles, but in - those times it could never obteyne Judgement. I have heard that ye Court of Comon pleas sent the Record to the Parliament as a case too difficult for the Court of Comonlaw to determine. 31 H.

This Statute of 23. H. 6. is not only evidence that no such action lay att the Comonlaw, but in my opinion is not consistent with any remedy att ye Comon law, unless it be allowed that ye party should be doubly punished.

If the party gricved had brought his action upon ye statute, it was answered by ye Counsell y^t no action can be brought att ye Comonlaw, Nor e contra, - can he recover by the statute after he has recovered by ye Comonlaw, because Nemo bis punitur pro eodem delicto.

So farre it stands well but suppose the party grieved had let slip his time of three months, and then a third person brings a popular action & recovers 200 upon ye statute, there is nothing can barre ye party grieved from his action att ye Comon law, for his sitting still will not conclude him, No statute of limitations extending to this case, And if it be so, then must the party lose his time & imprisonment be doubly punished, by this Statute 8 H. was made as ye letter of it imports, because there wanted convenient remedy

And now I am discoursing of this Statute it must be a great - griefe unto the house of Parliament in these times, wch hath in great measure prevented the bringing actions ag^t Sheriffs given upon this statute.

Where ye Sheriffe mistakes the person in his returne he incurres ye penalty of 23 H. 6, though it be without any Malice, and it may - happen, that within three are 21. electors of one side, & 20 of ye other, & ye Sheriffe returnes him that hath 21. the Parliament by adjudging an - unparity in 2. of the 21. may determine that he that had the 20 voyces - was duly elected. In wch case the Sheriffe hath made a false returne within ye penalty of the statute 23. H. 6 & no evidence shall be given against ye determination of the parliament.

This were a very hard case for the Sheriffe, & if he were lyable to such Mistakes, no any a past Sheriffe might be awakened y^t later time of - to be sued.

But the house of Parliament prevents this as it is reason, for - immediately upon their determination they send for ye Sheriffe and cause him to amend his returne, and thence forward the amended returne is - the Sheriffs returne, & there is no record that can warrant any action to be brought for a false returne. The office of ye Marshall of ye Kings Bench or Warden of the Fleet have made an Imprudent returne omitting -

some ranke wherewith the prisoner stood charged in their custody, whereby they became lyable to action, they frequently move the Court to amend the returne, and when the returne is amended, all is set right, for there is no averring agt a Record. In like manner when the Sheriffe hath amended his returne, his future from any action upon y occasion.

By this meanes, there has [illegible] of late yeares been no robbery upon the Statute, because all persons thinke rather to compell y Sheriffe to amend his returne that they might be admitted to sitt in the house, then to take their remedy upon y Statute. And no man can recover upon the Statute first & afterwards have the returne amended, for I have been told that by the course of Parliament, unless y petition be lodged some few dayes after y returne, it cannot be received afterwards, so that a man cannot upon y Statute have remedy at Law, and also in parliament, it is fitt to be wisely provided to prevent any contrariety of determinations.

This Statute of 23. H. 6. furnished those that argued for this action, wth one Argument wch doth now vanish, they sayd that all y inconveniencies that could be objected to this action, were y same upon y Statute 23. H. 6, for that upon that Statute y right of election must be examined upon a tryall where there might be contrariety of determinations, for it appears by what I have sayd that there can be no contrariety of determinations.

And there are other inconveniencies in this remedy by y Comon law wch are not in the remedy given by the Statute for by the Statute y time to be recovered is limitted, the informer has a tyme prefixed, so that there are bounds sett wch cannot be exceeded, but the remedy by the Comon law is without limitation of time, which is considerable for all Sheriffs that doe made any returnes otherwise then y parliament determined, will be lyable during their whole lives to them that shall call them to account for it, I say this rule is without limitation of time without measure of damages, or any rule contayned in any written law, it depends upon a generall notion of remedy, wch may be enlarged by construction, as it is now introduced without president.

To finish my observations upon this Statute I say it is great wisdome in the parliament to call the Sheriffe to amend y returne and to prevent any remedy against him upon the Statute of 23. H. 6. for I doe not see that the rules of law concerning elections are so manifestly clear and known that it is fitt y Sheriffe should upon all returnes that are returned by the Parliament, pay y returning of the writt.

6 I have a sixth reason against this action, wch is because the Sheriffe is not admitted to take security to save him harmless in such case. I take this reason to be mistaken ground, and therefore ought not to be in this case.

It were the most unreasonable & grievous thing in the world that ye Sheriffe should be bound to act without any deliberation, & not be allowed to take any security, & yet be lyable to an action which way soever he take, there is no course can abroyde it, but this of a double return, as I have before shown.

It hath not been said by any that argued the other way that ye Sheriffe may take security, and I suppose will not be said, for that would be a dangerous course for Parliaments, for then the most litigious man must be returned and not hee which is truly chosen.

If the Sheriffe must not take security the Law must be his security

It was an Argument used by my Brother Ellis, that because ye Law imposes an office (viz. the Sheriffe) therefore the Law must give the party an action ag^t that officer, if he misdemean himself, This Argument doth not hold universally, for the Law imposeth a Judge, & yet no action lyes ag^t him, but the reason of that Argument, if turned ye other way is unresistable, as thus, the Law will not suffer the Sheriffe to take security therefore the Law must bee his security Else it were a most unreasonable Law. This reason of it self is sufficient to beare the whole case, for No case can bee put in our Law, Nay no case can bee in any reasonable Law, where a man is compellable to judge without deliberation, & cannot take security, & yet shall be lyable to an action

I have two more reasons to adde upon which I lay great weight though they depend not upon any particular circumstance of this case, but the generall consideration of it, They are these:

1. That this is a New Invention
2. That it relates to the Parliament

As it is a New Invention it ought to be examined very strictly, & have no allowance of favour ~~at ye end~~, & then it will have ye same fortune that many other Novelties have had to fore attempted in our Law have had.

Actions upon the case have sometimes been received in New cases where it stands with the rule of Law and no inconvenience appears, but they have been more often rejected, I shall instance some cases y^t have been rejected, because it will be manifest by them, y^t all ye Argum^ts & positions laid down by ~~my~~ My Brothers that would support this action, are as well applicable to all or most cases that have been already rejected as to ye case at bar.

An action upon the case was brought ag^t a Grandjury man for falsely and maliciously conspiring to indict another, & adjudged it would not lye.

Against a Witness for testifying falsely and maliciously,

Against a Judge for acting falsely and maliciously

But adjudged that no action would lye in those cases.

These three mistakes are applicable to every argument urged for this action, The Argument, my Brothers made in expressing falsity and Malice, throw the three made from ye comparison of other actions upon ye case a Minor ad Majus, the Argument y^t^ by our Law imposes ye office, it will punish the Malice, these arguments have ye same force in ye case of a Judge, Iuditor or Witness, & yet in those cases my Brothers admitts an action will not lye wch shows ye invalidity of those arguments.

Now I shall give other mistakes, where actions upon ye case have been rejected, for Novelty and reasons of inconvenience,

An action upon ye case was brought against ye Lord of a Manor for not admitting a Copyholder, & it was adjudged it would not lye Cro. Jac. 360.

There was a verdict given and damages found by the Jury in y^t^ case the Lord is compellable in Chancery to admitt a Copyholder, & what harme would it have been if there might have been remedy given by ye Comon Law there being a Customs broken by which ye Lord was bound, The reasons of ye book are, because it was a Novelty, and it would be vexatious if every Copyholder should have an action against ye Lord when he refused to admitt him upon his own terms.

It hath been adjudged that an action upon ye case will not lye for the breach of a trust, because the Comon Law cannot try what a trust is, but if such actions were allowed, ye Law might declare that to be a trust wch ye Court of Chancery properly judges of trusts might say is none, & where the Comon Law cannot examine ye principall matters ye damages that are but dependant upon it shall not be regarded.

Anthony Maddison brought an action ag^t^ Skipwith for malitiously killing Sir Thomas Wortley, the case was thus, The plt was a young Lawyer that had expended all his estate in the purchase of a rent that was determinable upon ye death of Sir Thomas Wortley, Skipwith quarrells with Sir Thomas in ye Streets about a Mistress and killed him, whereby Maddison lost his rent, It was held this action would not lye, though it were layd to be done maliciously and on purpose to determine the plts rent.

I observed in that case that although Mr Maddison, knew very well that there was a Mistress in the case, & that his rent was not aymed at yet he would frame his fortune in the suite, thinking that perhaps a Jury out of compassion to him, or to discourage ye like fact, might make the Murtherer pay him for his losse; But the Judges would not suffer it to go on, it being a most horrid & Notorious action.

It hath been held that an action will not lye against a parson for suing for his tythes in kind, knowing that there was a Modus, because it might then be perilous for any person to insist upon his right.

It was held by the Court of Comonpleas that no action will lye for suing an Attorney knowingly in an other Court ag[t] his priviledge, for his meanes to enjoy his priviledge is to clayme it by writt of priviledge, & he is not bound to clayme his priviledge, nor can his adversary know how he will clayme it.

An action was lately brought in y[e] Kings Bench (as I heard) for delaying a Post letter maliciously whereby the pl[tt] wanted intelligence that might have been of great advantage to him; this Court distrauen and y[e] action so that it proceeded no further; It was then sayd (as I heard) to this effect, that if such precedents were admitted there could hardly bee any dealing or correspondence but might bee matter for action att Law, and although y[e] case depended upon y[e] proofe of particular malice, and y[e] Def[t] will be acquitted if his case be not odious, yet wee must consider, y[t] there is both charge and vexation of mind that attends y[e] defence of a just cause, & wee must not subjett men for all their actions to such trouble and hazard

These instances show that although an action upon y[e] case bee extended a Catholicon, yet when actions have been applyed to New cases they have always been strictly examined, & upon consideration of justice or conveniency they have been rejected.

For though the Law admits remedyes as my Brothers obiected, yet it is with consideration that vexation bee not more advanced then remedyes.

It is my opinion that no New device ought was or can be introduced into the Law, but absurdityes and difficulties arise upon it, which were not foreseen wth wary & deliberate / balance of admitting Novelties.

But in matters relating to y[e] Parliament (w[ch] is my strong ground) there is no need of introducing Novelties, for y[e] Parliament can provide new Lawes to answer any mischiefs that arise, & it ought to be left to them to doe it

Especially in a case of this nature, concerning Actions, w[ch] y[e] Parliament have already taken care of and perfected remedyes by y[e] severall Statutes that have been made concerning them, I say in such a case there is little need to strayne the Law.

The Judges in all times have been very tender of meddling with matters relating to y[e] Parliament, I doe not find that ever they tryed Elections but upon the Statute, nor y[t] determined power, or that ever they examined the behaviour of a Member, or any officer of Parliament in relation to any service performed to y[e] Parliament but upon those Statutes 4 Jn Bromleys case Ja. 166. the Statute was then enacted Star chamber & they inflicted the same punishment is appointed by y[e] Statute. /

If wee shall allow of all remedies (as an action upon y[e] case is) to be applyed to cases relating to y[e] Parliament, wee shall at last invade priviledge of Parliament and that great priviledge of judging of their owne priviledges.

Suppose an action upon y[e] case should be brought in time of Parliament Prorogation ag[t] a Member of parliament for that he falsely & maliciously

did exhibit a Compl[aint] of breach of priviledge to y[e] Parliament, whereby
this party was sent for in custody, and lost his liberty, & was put to great
charge to acquitt himself, and was acquitted by Parliament.

If upon such a tryall Jury should find y[e] Def[endant] guilty, why should not
that action be maintayned as well as this at Barr. It may be sayd for
that action, that y[e] Judgment of y[e] Parliament is followed, and y[e] priviledge
is not tryed at Law, but determined first in y[e] house. 2. It may be sayd
that the party hath no other way to recover his charges.

It would be dangerous to admitt such an action for then there would
be perill in claiming priviledge, for if the party complayned of had
y[e] fortune to be acquitted by y[e] house, the Member y made y[e] complaynt
will be at y[e] mercy of y[e] Jury, as to y[e] point of Malice & quantity of
damages. Such a president I suppose, would not please y[e] Parliament, &
yet in may with more justice be sayd, it stood not then, this at Barr by first.

Actions may be brought for giving Parliament protection wrong-
fully, actions may be brought against y[e] Speaker of y[e] Parliament,
Serjeant at Armes & Speaker for ought I know for executing their offices
amisse, with averment of malice and damages, and then must Judges
and Juryes determine what they ought to do by their offices and in
effect give rules to them.

It cannot be seen with what we shall be chargd, if we meddle
with matters of Parliament in actions at Law, therefore in my Judgment
the only safety is in those bounds that are warranted by Acts of Parliament
or constant practice.

Suppose this action had been brought before y[e] Election decided in y[e] house
and the Jury had found one way & y[e] Parliament had determined contra-
ry, how inconsistent had this been.

But it was sayd in the high Court, that y[e] Court would not try it before
the Parliament had determined y[e] Election, & this that cannot be controlled
but the Judgment of the Parliament must be followed, & my Brother
Ellis but just now sayd, sure no man will be so indiscreet as to bring
such an action before y[e] Parliament have determined it and the Court
will not try it before such time as y[e] Election be decided in a proper
way.

In my opinion this was not rightly considered, for how can y[e] Court
stay any suite to expect y[e] determination of y[e] Parliament, And
what reason or justice is there, that the Plaintiffe who is no party
called to answer in the Parliament should be concluded in any
thing by a Judgment, between other parties, to defend himself from
a demand of damages in a Court of Law where evidence are examined
upon oath, which they cannot be in y[e] house.

There is no reason the suits at law should stay till the house have determined, if the determination of the house be not conclusive in that suite. And for the distrotion of the parties that are to bring like such attons I cannot depend upon it, for I see in this age some men will insist upon their private rights to the hindrance of publique affairs of higher consequence than any that can come before a Court in Westminster hall.

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It may be see there will not want men that will press me to Judge in such cases, not only before the parliament have determined, but against what a Parliament have determined, & will tell me that a Sheriffe was no party, that Witnesses were not there examined upon oath, and produce arguments from antiquity, wch we shall be very loth to judge of.

I can see no other way to avoyd consequents derogatory to the honour of the Parliament, but to reject the atton & all others that shall relate either to the priviledg or privilege of Parliament as our predecessors have done.

for if we shall admit generall remedies in matters relating to Parliament, we must set bounds how farre they shall go, wch is a dangerous proviso, for if we see privilege of Parliament will be intruded, wch we ought not any way to indamage.

This I speake for generall remedies, Now I will consider this particular case, wch in my opinion would bring danger and dishonour to the Parliament

It is dishonourable to a Parliament that there should be no protection in their power. I have showne that the Sheriffe can be sued in no case if he shall be sued in such a case as this And can there be a greater reproach than that there is no safety in their service, No body can serve them cheerfully and willingly all that rate

It has been objected that the Sheriffe is not their officer, but is the officer of the Court of Chauncery, wch sends forth the writ and receives the returns. This argument is plausible but will not passe in Parliament for they say the Court of Chauncery is the repository of their writ, and will not allow these to issue without warrant from the house, They will not suffer the Court of Chauncery to meddle with returns or the Sheriffe. The Parliament send immediate orders to the Sheriffe, if the returns be too slow, they direct the Sheriffe to amend his returns, they punish the Sheriffe when they find him faulty so that it appears they exercise an immediate jurisdiction over the Sheriffe. And I suppose they would judge it very false doctrine to say that the Court of Chauncery can any way meddle with the returns or the officer.

Admitting the Sheriffe to act in returns as the officer of the Parliament it concerns them that they should be lyable to no other punishment but what they inflict. otherwise they cannot expect to be obeyed.

To have others Judge when their Servants doe well, will be to have others guide truly to their Servants & Sarris, wch they will thanke us to doe out.

Lett it be considered how hard a taske Sheriffes have in Elections of Mr to this Parliament, The appearance is comonly very Numerous & partie contesting very violent, the proceedings tumultuous, the polling is sometymes in Several Places at once, so that the Sheriffe can hardly be a witnes of the action, and if a dispute bee in the house of Comons he is no party to it, if after all these the Sheriffe, who cannot indempnifie himself by Security shall bee lyable to an action, the Privie of the Parliament may be reduced a miserable slavery, wch is not for their honour. 2t 23

As this is dishonourable, so it is dangerous to Parliament, It concerns the Kingdome that returns to Parliament should bee upright and impartiall that they may bee so, the Sheriffe should bee secure from all fear.

Judges are not lyable to actions that they may proceed uprightly & impartially, if they were subject to suits for their Judgment, third is that earnestnes and confidence on both sides, that one side would bee dissatisfied & trouble them, and they could not discharge their duty without apprehension of disgust.

If the Sheriffe bee exposed to actions thus, let us consider what & whome he is to fear; he may fear the suite of the party, & he may fear the suite of the King. It followes necessarily that if an action lyes, an Information for the King will also lye for the misdemeanor in his office, if it be not a case priviledged by the Complexion of it as Parliamentary from being examined in Westminster Hall, but that he may be punished at the suit of the party, he may certainly be as well punished at the Kings suite. If so, where is the Sheriffes security, Will his own innocence serve him that must bee tryed by a Jury of the Country where the Parliament sits, who are, it may be, strangers to him as well as the matter, Or a Jury of the Country where the Election was, where it may be, they will be of an opposite party, the plt may waite his opportunity & question him twenty yeares after, if he be condemned his punishment is unlimited, a fine may be set to any height for the King, and damages may be given to any value to the party; Where is his security upon such proceedings, Will he not be more afraid of such punishment out of parliament, then of any punishment in parliament, Will not, or may not this terror make them desire to please them that can punish them out of parliament rather then to do right, Will not that be dangerous to the Constitution of Parliament.

As the punishment out of Parliament may be a terror to those which mean well, so reasonable punishment may be a incouragement on the other side, for they may proceed any punishment in Parliament for Nemo bis punitur pro eodem delicto, they may serve for protection of men that do ill, When it is seriously weighed of what consequence this may be, the case at Barr will not be thought a case fit to be decided by the Judges without countenance of a Law. /

* or to ye foundation & substance of it, I call ye iudicial and circumstances of ye action.

they object how is malice found by the verdict, and there can be no danger or inconvenience that malice should be punished.

This objection fortifies my opinion, for malice upon wch they would have the Lady turned in this case is not a thing demonstrative but interpretative, and lyes in opinion, so that it may give a handle to any man to punish another by.

The Instance of this very case shows that a good man may reasonably be afraid of the event of his defence in such a case.

For although the matter was of great examination in Parliament and at last decided but by few voyces, and no observation of the Sheriffs miscarriage there, though it appeared upon tryall (wch may say being present there) that ye Sheriffe was guided by ye advice of his friends, of Counsell, and of Parliament men, that told him ye onely safe course was to make a double return. Yet ye Jury condemned him to pay 200^li against the opinion of the Court, for the Judges that were present at the tryall did all declare publiquely that they would not have given that verdict.

The Judges heard all the evidence ye Jury could goe upon, for being of a remote County to ye place of Election, the Jury could know nothing of their owne knowledge. & yet ye Judges countenanced not with ye Jury in Opinion.

I know we are not to examine the truth of a verdict, we must take it for Gospell, Neither doe I any partiality in this particular lead me in Judgment, but I shew it as an Instance that Malice is not demonstrative, Mens minds may be mistaken, and innocent men have there for reason to be affraid, Especially in ill tymes, and may use such meanes for their safety as may not be convenient for a parliament.

But there can be no danger or inconvenience in the censure of the parliament that represents the whole Kingdome, who hitherto have alone exercised this power, and who may att any tyme reforme ye Law if the present practice be any way inconvenient

Upon these Reasons which I have produced I ground my Opinion, Now it will be necessary to weigh what hath been said in opposition to it

The Argument we goe on the other part related either to ye Ingredients or circumstances of the action, that it is layd with a wicked, false, malitious deceptive & sinister, and that here is a verdict in this case and damages found.

The words false malitious & deceptive will sometimes make a thing actionable & if not so in it selfe without malice proved though there be the same damage to ye party.

As where a Man taxeth another to be falsely indited, yet if it be not maliciously, no action lyes, though there be the same trouble charge & damage in one case as in the other.

But it is only where a man is a voluntary Agent, for if a man be compellable to act you cannot molest him upon any Averment of malice, As if a Grandjury man taxeth another to be indited, though you averre malice, you cannot have an action against him, for a Witnes that doth testifie, or a Judge that Judgeth.

In the case at Bar the Sheriffe is compellable to act, & not barely as a Minister, to send the Indentures, but as a Judge to say which is ye Major part, and if he mistake there is no reason it should subject him to an action, upon an artificiall averment of malice.

I remember in Shephcard and Markmans case my Lord Mr Justice Wadham Wyndham sayd well, that ye words false & Malitious were generall words of course, & putt into every action, & that to his knowledge Juryes many tymes had not regard to them that he looked upon them as words of forme,

If words should make the words false & malitious support an action without a fitt subject matter, all the actions of mankind would be lyable to suite and vexation. They that have ye cooking (as we call it) of declarations in actions of the case, if they be skillfull in their art, will be sure to put in ye words false & Malitious, let the case be what it will, They are like pepper and vinegar in a Cooks hand to make sauce for any meat, but will not make a dish of themselves.

False & Malitious will not enable an action against a Judge Nor ag^t an Jnditor or Witnes, Nor where words are not actionable, though ye pl^t have a verdict & damages found, Nor for a breach of trust v.^{tr} ii alibi fori.

The Reason of every one of these cases holds in ye case at Bar and therefore it ought to have ye same resolution.

As to the word Inditer, it hath wight sometymes, As if an action be brought for keeping of a Dogge that worryed another, Sheep stirps tanqm ad mordendum ovis data consuetum, or for detayning the Servant or wife of another Inditer, In these cases, if the Defend^t have been told that ye Dogge did worry sheep, or that it was ye Servant or wife of another, though it may be he did not believe it, yett it was Inditer, for ye word implyes no more then having matter, And in these actions he must informe him respect his peril, and may if he doubt avoyd danger, but putting away those things which give offence.

But in this case he could receive information by none, and is not to believe or disbelieve any body, but is bound to judge of the thing himself and to act according to his Judgment, so that no proofe could be made of the Triuntre, for one side tells him the Action is one way, the other side tells him it is the other, but he being present to see which action must follow the certainty of his own Judgment, Hence it appears Triuntre in this case is an empty word, not referring to matter of fact, but to matter of Judgment, wch cannot any way be proved, it

It hath often been urged that this case is stronger being after a verdict, and damages found by ye Jury, and it has been sayd, that perhaps upon a demurrer it might have been more doubtfull,

This case is the same to us upon a verdict that it would have been upon a generall demurrer, & no stronger, for a demurrer is ye confession of the party of all that can be proved, or can possibly be found upon that declaration.

It is my Lord Cooks, advice in Cromwells case 4 pte 14 a. Never to demurre to a declaration, if there be any hope of ye matter of fact, for the matter in law will as well serve after verdict as upon demurrer.

It had been a very odd case if the Sheriffs should have admitted all this fact to have been true by a demurrer.

The finding the pltf damages adds no strength to ye case, for we see every day upon action for words, though the Jury find the Defd guilty of speaking words false & malitious, and find it to be to ye pltf great damage, yet if the words are not such as will bear an action ye Court stays Judgment, and if Judgment happen to be given it is reversible for Error, wch shows that the finding ye damages by ye Jury cannot make an action better, than if it were to be adjudged upon demurrer.

I shall now consider what hath been sayd to maintayn the action upon ye mayne substance and foundation of it, They say, this is a case within the generall reason of the Common law, for where is malice falsity and damage, and where they commune there ought to be remedy And although this be a New case, yet it ought not for that to be rejected for other kind of actions have been newly introduced, & this is as fit to be entertained as any

My Brother that argued even now for ye action shewed great learning & great payns, and certainly have sayd all that can be invented in Support of this case, but as farre as I could perceive, they have spoken only upon generall notions to that purpose I just now mentioned, but nothing that I could observe applicable to ye reasons & difficulty I goe upon. As for ye rule they goe upon, that where malice falsity & damage doe commune, there must be remedy, I confess, it is true generally but not universally, for it holds not in the case of a Judge, Nor an Inditor, Nor a Witness, nor of words that import not legall slander, though they are found to bring damage, As I have shewn before And the reason why that do exempt these cases from the generall rule have the same force in the case at Barre /

I must confesse the Judges have sometimes entertained new kinds of actions but it was upon great deliberation, and with discretion where a generall inconvenience required it.

42 Ed. 3. 25.

If Slades case were new (for my Brother Thurland observed truly it was sayd in that case that there were infinite number of precedents) that case imported the common course of Justice. Actions for words that are sayd to be now, though they have been used some hundreds of years, are a necessary meanes to preserve the peace of the Kingdome. The case of Smith and Eastland &c. Cart 15. was a case of generall consequence, being that prosecutions for treason may be against any man, and att any time.

But in this case att Barr, neither the peace of the Kingdome, nor the course of Justice is concerned in generall, but only the Administration of Office of the Parliament in the execution of parliamentary Writt, and can never happen but in time of Parliament, & must of necessity fall under notice of the Parliament, so that if the Law were defficient, it is presumed the Parliament would take care to supply it. Discretion requires rather to attend that then to introduce new precedents upon such generall notions that cannot govern the Course of Parliament.

My Brother Atkyns sayes the Comon law complyed with the Genius of the Nation. I doe not understand the Argument. Does the Comon law thinge, are not to Judge of the thinges of the Genius of the Nation, whether any generall notion carry us att that rate, for my part I thinke though the Comonlaw be not written, yett it is certaine and not arbitrary, We are sworne to observe the Laws as they are, and I see not how we can change them by our Judgment. And as for the Genius of the Nation, it will be best considered by the Parliament who have power of Laws.

In this case att Barr I looke upon the Sheriffe as a particular officer of the Parliament for the managing thereof, & as if he were not Sheriffe I looke upon the Writt as if it were an order of Parliament & had not the name of a Writt, I looke upon the course of Parliament in this case present not to know, to be impedent to the consideration of it, for it stands not upon the generall notion of remedy in the Comon course of Justice.

The Argument of the falling of the value of money, whereby the penalty of 100li provided by 23. H. 6. is become inconsiderable, and the mischiefe of the Estimation of being a Member of Parliament, if they were true, are arguments for Parliament to change the Law, by encreasing the penalty. but we cannot doe it.

My Brother Maynard in his Argument would imbolden us telling us we are not to thinke the case too hard for us, because of the name or course of parliament, for Judges have punished Arbitrarily, they may determine what is parliament, what is an Act of parliament, how long an ordinance of Parliament shall continue and may punish trespasses done in any Parliament.

I will not dispute the truth of what hath been sayd in this but if his argument were artificiall he might have spared them, for they have no manner of effect to draw us by end, my

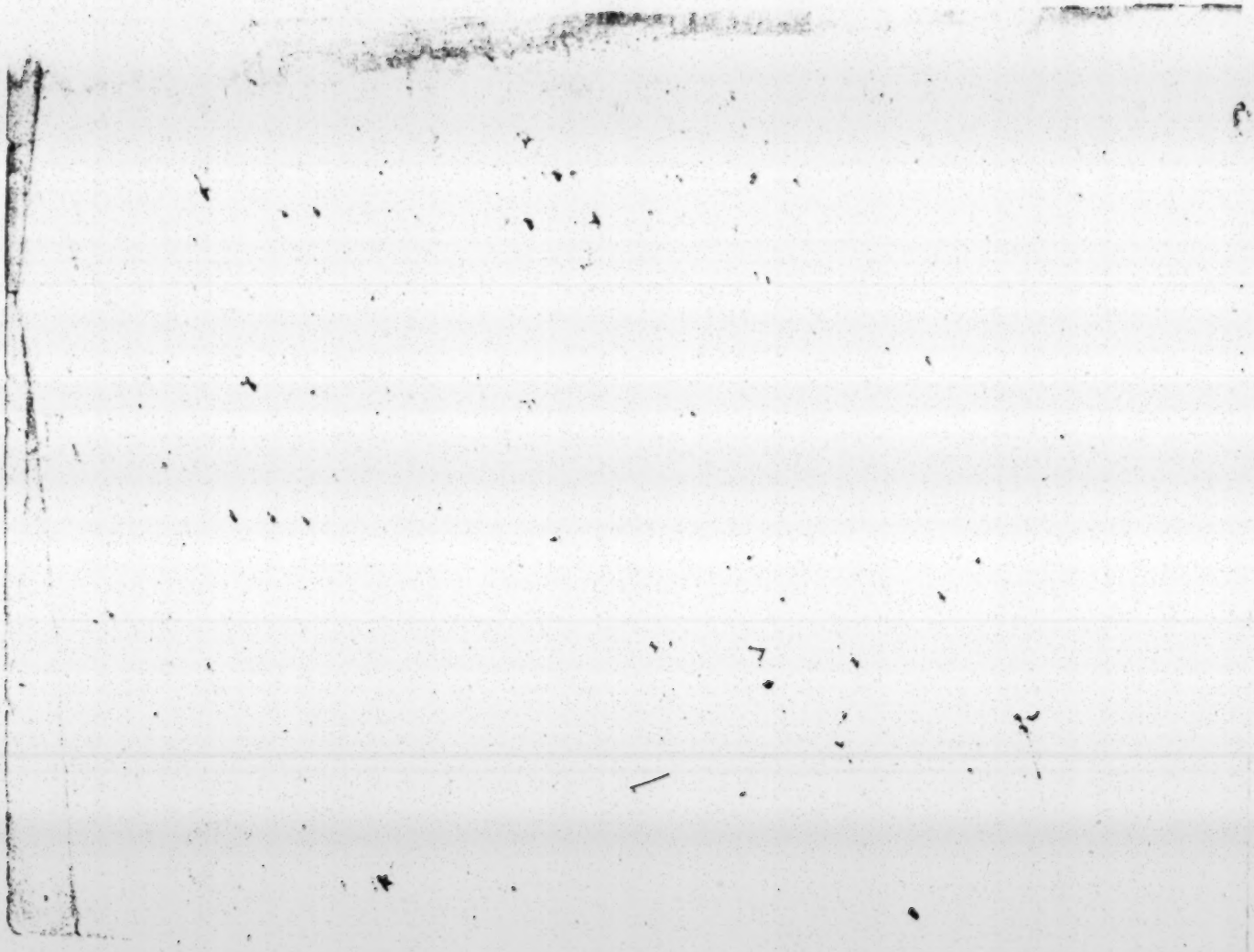
Barr /

I will not be affraid to determine any thing that I think proper for me
to Judge, but seeing I cannot find the Courts of Justice have att any
tyme medled with cases of this nature, but upon power expressly
given them by acts of Parliament, I cannot consent to this president
I am confident when this next Parliament will determine it
and make Lawes to enlarge our power so farre as they shall think
convenient.

I See no harme that Sheriffes in the mean tyme should be
safeguard from this New devised action, wch they call our Law. If
they misdemeane themselves they are answerable to ye Parliament
whose officers they be, or may be punished by ye Statutes made for
ye regulating Sheriffs.

It is tyme for me to conclude, wch I shall do by repeating y^e
opinion I att first delivered viz. That this Jndictment, not
warranted by the rules of Law, that it introduceth Novelty of
dangerous consequence and therefore ought to be rejected.

Sæpe viatorem nova non vetera fallit



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Parliament

Electric Light Bill

Rc: Harly.

Anno Regni GULIELMI ET MARIÆ, REGIS & REGINÆ *Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ,* SECUNDO.

On the Fifth day of *January, Anno Dom.* 1690. In the Second Year of Their Majesties Reign, this Act Passed the Royal Assent.

LONDON,
Printed by *Charles Bill* and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queens most Excellent Majesties.
M DC XC.

Anno Secundo

GULIELMI & MARIÆ.

An Act for Appointing and Enabling Commissioners to Examine, Take and State the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom.

Whereas many great Revenues, Sums of Money, and Provisions have been Expended, Granted, Raised, and Assigned for the necessary Support of Their Majesties Government and the War against France, and the Reducing of Ireland, since the Fifth day of November, One thousand six hundred eighty and eight, on which day the Kings Majesty (being then Prince of Orange, Landed in England; Wherefore to the intent that Their Majesties and this Kingdom may be Satisfied, and truly Informed whether all the same Revenues, Moneys and Provisions have been faithfully Issued out, Disposed, Ordered and Expended for the Ends and Purposes aforesaid; And that Their Majesties Loyal Subjects may thereby be Encouraged more chearfully to undergo the like Burthens for the Support of Your Majesties Government, and for the further Prosecution of the

preſent War againſt France, and the Reducing of Ireland;

Be it Enacted by the King and Quæns moſt Excellent Majeſties, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That Sir Robert Rich Knight and Baronet, Sir Thomas Clarges Knight, Paul Foley Eſq; Colonel Robert Auſten, Sir Matthew Andrews Knight, Sir Benjamin Newland Knight, Sir Samuel Barnardiſton Baronet, Sir Peter Colliton Baronet, and Robert Harley Eſquire, or any Five or more of them, ſhall and are hereby Conſtituted Commiſſioners for taking of the Accounts of all Moneys of the Publick Revenues of the Crown, which were in the Receipt of Their Majeſties Exchequer on the ſaid Fifth day of November, One thouſand ſix hundred eighty and eight, or at any time ſince have been or ſhall be, before the Power and Authority for the Taking and Examining of theſe Accounts be determined, and of all Arrears thereof; And of all ſuch Moneys then and at any time before the determination of the Power and Authority aforeſaid, in the hands of the Receiver General, or Caſhiers of the Cuſtoms, Exciſe, or Hearth-money; And of the Sum of Four hundred and twelve thouſand nine hundred twenty five pounds fourteen ſhillings and ſix pence, granted to Their Majeſties by one Act of the firſt Seſſion of the late Parliament, Entituled, An Act for the Granting a Preſent Aid to Their Majeſties; And of the Money Collected, Received and Paid or Payable into the Exchequer, by one Act, Entituled, An Act for Raiſing Money by a Poll and otherwiſe, towards the Reducing of *Ireland*; And by one other Act, Entituled, An Act for Preventing Doubts and Queſtions concerning the Collecting the Publick Revenue; And by one other Act, Entituled, An Act for a Grant to Their Majeſties

of an Aid of Twelve pence in the Pound for One Year, for the neceſſary Defence of the Realms; **And of one other Act, Entituled,** An Act for an Additional Duty of Exciſe upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors; **And one other Act,** For Appropriating certain Duties for Paying the States General of the *United Provinces* their Charges for His Majeſties Expedition into this Kingdom, and for other Uſes; **And of one other Act of the ſecond Seſſion of the ſaid Parliament, Entituled,** An Act for Preventing all Doubts and Queſtions concerning the Collecting the Publick Revenue; **And of one other Act, Entituled,** An Act for a Grant to Their Majeſties of an Aid of Two ſhillings in the Pound for One Year; **And of one other Act of the ſame Seſſion of Parliament, Entituled,** An Act for a Grant to Their Majeſties of an Additional Aid of Twelve pence in the Pound for One Year, **And of one Act, Entituled,** An Act for the Charging and Collecting the Duties upon Coffee, Tea and Chocolate; **And one other Act, Entituled,** An Act for Review of the late Poll granted to Their Majeſties, and for an Additional Poll towards the Reducing of *Ireland*; **And by one other Act, Entituled,** An Act for Raiſing Money by a Poll and otherwiſe, towards the Reducing of *Ireland*, and Proſecuting the War againſt *France*; **And by one other Act, Entituled,** An Act for granting to Their Majeſties for their Lives and the Life of the Survivour of them, certain Impoſitions upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors; **And one other Act, Entituled,** An Act for granting to Their Majeſties a Subſidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Sums of Money payable upon Merchandize Exported and Imported; **And by one other Act of this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, Entituled,** An Act for granting an Aid to Their Majeſties of the Sum of Sixteen hundred fifty one thouſand ſeven hundred and two pounds eighteen ſhillings; **And by one other Act, Entituled,** An Act for Doubling the Duty of Exciſe upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, during the ſpace of One Year; **And by one other Act, Entitu-**

led, An Act for granting to Their Majeſties certain Impoſitions upon all *Eaſt India* Goods and Manufactures, and upon all wrought Silks, and ſeveral other Goods and Merchandize to be Imported after the Five and twentieth day of *December*, One thouſand ſix hundred and ninety; And by one other Act, Entituled, An Act for the Continuance of ſeveral former Acts therein mentioned, for the Laying ſeveral Duties upon Wines, Vinegar and Tobacco; And of ſuch Prizes as have been taken during the preſent War, at any time ſince the ſaid Fifth day of November, and ſhall be taken before the Determination of the Power and Authority aforeſaid for Their Majeſties uſe; And of the Money paid for any ſuch Prizes to any Receiver, or other Perſons Authoriſed to receive the ſame, or otherwiſe; And of all the Crown Lands, Firſt Fruits and Tenths of the Clergy, Wine Licences, Fines, Forfeitures, and of all other Branches of the Revenue of the Crown, and all other Publick Moneys whatſoever that by any ways or means whatſoever have ſince the ſaid Fifth day of November, One thouſand ſix hundred eighty and eight, Ariſen, been Granted, Collected, Ordered, Received, or Raiſed; Or at any time, or by any ways or means whatſoever ſhall Ariſe, be Granted, Collected, Ordered, Received, or grow due before the Determination of the Power and Authority aforeſaid, by any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever; And how and in what manner, and by whom, and to whom the ſame have been Ordered, Paid, or Diſpoſed: And alſo for taking Accounts of all Their Majeſties Stores, Proviſions, Habiliments of War, as well for Land as Sea Service, in the Tower, or in any other of Their Majeſties Gariſons, Store-houſes, Yards, or elſewhere, as were upon the ſaid Fifth day of November, or at any time ſince have been, or hereafter ſhall be, before the Determination of the Power and Authority aforeſaid; And to ſet down what numbers

of Ships, Yachts, or Boats were on the ſaid Fifth day of November, or at any time ſince have been or ſhall be, before the Determination of the Power and Authority aforeſaid, belonging to Their Majeſties; And what Sum or Sums of Money, Proviſions, Victuals, Stores and other things whatſoever, have been Provided, Iſſued, Paid, or Aſſigned at any time ſince the ſaid Fifth day of November, or at any time ſhall be, before the Determination of the Power and Authority aforeſaid, for or towards the Payment, Uſe, or Maintenance of any of Their Majeſties Land Forces in England or Ireland, or elſewhere, or Their Forces by Sea, and the numbers of them reſpectively; And for and towards the Building, Repairs, Fitting, Furniſhing, or Setting out to Sea any of the Ships or Navies employed at any time ſince the ſaid Fifth day of November, and before the Determination of the Power aforeſaid.

And for the better Enabling the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Five or more of them, to take the ſaid Accounts, Be it further Enacted, That the Auditor of the receipt, otherwiſe called the Writer of the Tallys of Their Majeſties Exchequer, and the Clerk of the Pells there for the time being, and all other the Officers, Auditors, Tellers, Chamberlain and Miniſters of the Exchequer, and the Receipt thereof, and the Secretary at War, and Treaſurer at War, Muſtermaſter and Paymaſter of Their Majeſties Land Forces in England and Ireland, by what Name or Names they or any of them are called or diſtinguiſhed; And all Treaſurers, Receivers, Paymaſters, Principal Officers, and Commiſſioners of the Navy and Ordnance reſpectively; And all Officers and Keepers of Their Majeſties Stores and Yards, and all and every other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, Employed as Commiſſioner or Commiſſioners, or otherwiſe in or about the Treaſury, or in the Manage-

Management, Ordering, Paying, Receiving or Diſpoſing of Their Majeſties Treaſure, Revennes, Proviſions, Victuals or Stores of War, or any part of the ſame, and all and every other Perſon and Perſons Whatſoever, Whom the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Five of them, ſhall think fitting, to Examine in order to the taking of, or enquiring into the Accounts aforeſaid, ſhall and are hereby Required to obſerve and execute ſuch Orders and Directions as they, or any Five or more of them, ſhall by Writing under their Hands Direct and Ordain for and touching the taking of the ſaid Accounts, and all things requiſite for the Knowledge and Diſcovery thereof.

And for the better Executing of this preſent Act, the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Five or more of them, are hereby Authorized to Meet and Sit from time to time in the Rooms called the Inner Court of Wards at Weſtminſter, or in any other Place where they ſhall think fit, With or Without Adjournment, and to ſend their Precept or Precepts for any other Perſon or Perſons Whatſoever, and ſuch Books, Papers, Writings or Records, as they ſhall judge neceſſary for their Information in all things relating to the ſaid Accounts and Matters aforeſaid, and to Adminiſter an Oath for the better diſcovery of the Truth of the Inquiries by them to be made, to any Perſon or Perſons therein concerned; And all Bayliffs, Conſtables, Sheriffs, and other Their Majeſties Officers, are hereby Required to obey and execute ſuch Orders and Precepts as ſhall be ſent to them or any of them, by the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Five or more of them, touching the ſaid Accounts and Premiſſes; And the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Five or more of them, are hereby Authorized to Appoint and Employ ſuch Clerks, Meſſengers and Officers as they ſhall think meet, and to give to every of the ſaid Clerks and

Officers an Oath for his true and faithful Demeanour in all things relating to the Truſt and Performance thereof in him repoſed by the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Five or more of them, and in all other things touching the Premiſſes; Which Clerks and Officers are hereby Required faithfully to execute and perform the ſaid Truſt in them repoſed ſeverally and reſpectively, Without taking any thing for ſuch their Service, other then ſuch Salary or Reward as the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Five or more of them ſhall think fit, to Direct and Appoint in that behalf.

And be it further Enacted, That Two of the ſaid Commiſſioners firſt named in this Act, before they enter upon the Execution of the ſame, ſhall take an Oath before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Maſter of the Rolls for the time being, Which they and either of them are hereby Authorized and Required to Adminiſter to them, the Tenour Whereof ſhall be as followeth; That is to ſay,

I *A. B.* do Swear, That according to the beſt of my Skill and Knowledge, I ſhall Faithfully, Impartially and Truly Demean my ſelf in Examining and Taking the Accounts of all ſuch Sum or Sums of Money, and other Things brought or to be brought before me, in Execution of one Act, Entituled, *An Act for Appointing and Enabling Commiſſioners to Examine, Take and State the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom*, according to the Tenour and Purport of the ſaid Act.

And every other of the ſaid Commiſſioners in the Act named, before he enters upon the Execution of the ſaid Act, ſhall likewiſe take the ſame Oath before the ſaid Two Commiſſioners herein firſt named,

med, Who are hereby Authoꝛized to Adminiſter the ſame unto them, after they ſhall themſelves have taken the ſaid Oath, as afoꝛeſaid.

And be it further Enacted, That the Loꝛds Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, oꝛ Loꝛd High Treaſurer of England foꝛ the time being, are hereby Authoꝛiſed and required to Iſſue and cauſe to be Paid all ſuch Sum oꝛ Sums of Money, not exceeding Two thouſand pounds, to ſuch Perſon oꝛ Perſons as the ſaid Commiſſioners, oꝛ any Five oꝛ moꝛe of them, ſhall by Writing under their Hands deſire oꝛ direct, out of any part of Their Majeſties Treaſure oꝛ Revenue, to be employed in oꝛ foꝛ the Payment of Clerks, Meſſengers, and other Officers, and in defraying all other neceſſary Charges in oꝛ about the Execution of the Powers of this Act, and in ſuch manner, and in ſuch pꝛoꝑoꝛtions as ſhall be appointed by the ſaid Commiſſioners, oꝛ any Five oꝛ moꝛe of them, by Writing under their Hands in that behalf; The ſame to be accompted foꝛ by the Perſon oꝛ Perſons to Whom the ſaid Money ſhall be iſſued oꝛ paid, accoꝛding to the courſe of Their Majeſties Exchequer, without any Fees oꝛ other Charge to be taken oꝛ demanded foꝛ the Iſſuing oꝛ Payment of the ſame Money, on the paſſing of ſuch Accompt, other then ſuch Sum as the ſaid Commiſſioners, oꝛ any Five oꝛ moꝛe of them, ſhall appoint: And the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall from time to time, being thereunto Required, and at the Determination of Their Examinations and Pꝛoceedings, by virtue of this Act, give an Account thereof in Writing under any Five oꝛ moꝛe of their Hands and Seals, to the King and Queens Majeſties, and to both Houſes of Parliament, if then Sitting, oꝛ at their next Meeting, that Their Majeſties and both Houſes of Parliament may thereby receive a full and true Accompt how the Publick Treaſure, Revenues, and other things have been diſpoſed of.

Provided always, and it is the true intent and meaning of this present Act, That all Accomptants to Their Majesties of all such Sum or Sums of Money so by them Received and Issued, or to be Received and Issued, as aforesaid, shall render and make their respective Accompts in Their Majesties Court of Exchequer, according to the usual course of the said Court; Any thing contained in this Act to the contrary thereof, notwithstanding.

This Act, as to the Powers of Taking, Examining, and Stating the Accompts, and Administring of Oaths, to Endure for the space of One Year, from the Five and twentieth day of January, One thousand six hundred and ninety, and no longer.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, or Lord high Treasurer of England for the time being, are hereby Authorised and Required to Issue and Pay, or cause to be Paid the Sum of Five hundred pounds to each Commissioner in this Act named, for his and their Care and Pains in the Execution of this Act, the same to be paid by Quarterly Payments from the said Five and twentieth day of January.

And Whereas during the Reign of the late King James, a Commission was granted to certain Persons therein named, to Repair his said Majesties Navy or Ships of War, and divers great Sums of Money were Yearly Ordered and Received for that Service, but the said Ships were not Repaired; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners for taking the Accounts aforesaid, or any Five or more of them, shall in like manner, as aforesaid, take an Account What Sums of Money were Ordered and Paid during his said late Majesties Reign, to any such Commissioners for Repairing the Fleet, as aforesaid,

ſaid, how the ſaid Sums of Money were employed, and whether the ſame were expended for that Service.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend to the giving any Power or Authority to the Commiſſioners appointed by this Act to Inquire into, or to Demand an Account of the diſpoſition of any Sum or Sums of Money which have been or ſhall be paid to Their Majeſties Privy Purſe, or which have been or ſhall be Expended for and towards ſecret Service; Any thing herein before contained to the contrary, notwithſtanding.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained, ſhall be conſtrued or underſtood to hinder or diſable the Commiſſioners by this Act appointed, from Taking and Requiring an Account upon Oath, from the reſpective Officers of all the Penſions, Salaries, and Sums of Money paid or payable to Members of Parliament out of the Revenue, or otherwiſe.

FINIS.

Whereas there ought to be by ye Laws & Statutes
of this Realme a frequent Calling Assembling &
Holding of Parliam:ts once in three yeares at ye least
Be it enacted by ye King & Queens most excellent
Ma:ty by & with ye advice & consent of ye Lords Spiritu
:al & Temporal & Commons in this psent Parliam:t
assembled and by ye Authority of ye same yt ye
Calling Electing & Sitting of Parliam:ts shall not be
Intermitted or discontinued above three yeares at
ye most. And in case any Parliam:t shall be procee
:ded adjourned or continued by prorogation Adjourn
:m:t or otherwise untill ye first day of Septembr
which shall be in ye third yeare next after ye
first day of ye first Meeting or appointed for ye
first meeting & Sitting of Parliam:t to be attemp
:ted yt then & in every such case every such Parliam:t
so prorogued adjourned or continued as aforesaid
shall from ye said first day of Septembr of the third
=year Clearly & absolutly dissolved. And ye Chan=
:cellor of England ye L.d Keeper & every Comr and
Comrs for ye Keeping of ye great Seale of England
for ye time being shall within six dayes after ye
first day of Septembr in every such third yeare
as aforesaid issue forth Generall & respective
writs to ye several Peers of ye Realme as also to
every Sheriff & Persons to whom writs have used to
be directed for ye Electing Knts Citizens Barons
& Burgesses & for ye several Counties Cities

Cinque Ports & Burroughs of England & wales &
Town of Berwick upon Tweed respectively in ye custo-
tomed form to appear & serve in Parliam.t to be held at
Westminster on ye first Monday which shall be in Novemb.r
next after ye said first day of September which said Kts.
Cotts Knights Citizens Barons & Burgesses summoned &
Chosen by vertue of the sd writts shall then & there
appear & serve in Parliam.t and if ye said L.d Chancellor
Lord Keeper or any of ye said Comrs shall faile or
forbear to issue out ye said writs then he or they
respectively shall be disabled & become ipso facto for
ever incapable to bear or execute his or their sd
offices or any other office or place of trust or profit
whatsoever & shall respectively forfeite ye sume of five
thousand pounds to be recovered by him or them that
shall sue for ye same to be prosecuted by any action
of Debt Bill plaint suite or Information in any
of his Mat.ys Courts of Westminster wherein noe
Essoign protection or wager of law shall be allow-
ed and be further liable to such punishm.t as shall
be inflicted upon him or them by ye next Sessions
or any other Parliam.t

Bill for Sequel
Parliaments

~~73~~ 53

The forraign forces in England & Ireland
paid ~~by~~ with money raised upon the people
of England but not ~~of~~ needed to be mustered
by the English Commissarys

agreed x The great charge of warranty for money &
x passing all ~~of~~ all charged to the King's a/c

The delays in Ireland in the musters &
accompts

x The 20000 £ ~~p~~d Vander Heck

x The Vacancy of the agents of the Colonys

x 1000 £ ~~p~~ annum pension still intended
to the Earle of Sunderland

allowed Severall accompts discharged for want
of Vouchers

x The Invasion in making the King pay
the Exchequer fee of money paid the
Treasurer of the chamber ~~for~~ for ~~which~~ Officers of the wardrobe & others
which was formerly born by themselves
out of their own profits but since
ten years charged to the Kings accompts

The great sums paid yearly in pensions

X The increase of sallarys & standard charges
to the offices of the warrant

The easy way of payin' of old debts due before
the revolution

The multiplying of offices which increaseth
the charge of the goverment

To prevent the sale of offices which if continued
will in great measure prevent the ~~sale~~ increase of
offices

The loss of many ships since 1688 by mismanagement
& negligence

The commissioners of the revenue in Ireland
all the forfeited lands to themselves
in other mens names

All forfeited goods to themselves in other
mens names

Extr: from mem.
& report to the
Justices

5000
6000
31000

55 11
-10

Comitt tom^r Towrs^r y^t hee
find in his acc^t grant tom^r Charly
Bertie may. 17. 1690 out
of ye custome 333-14-. . of
wch Sr R. H. take notice to
find ye assay

E. Karelay L.

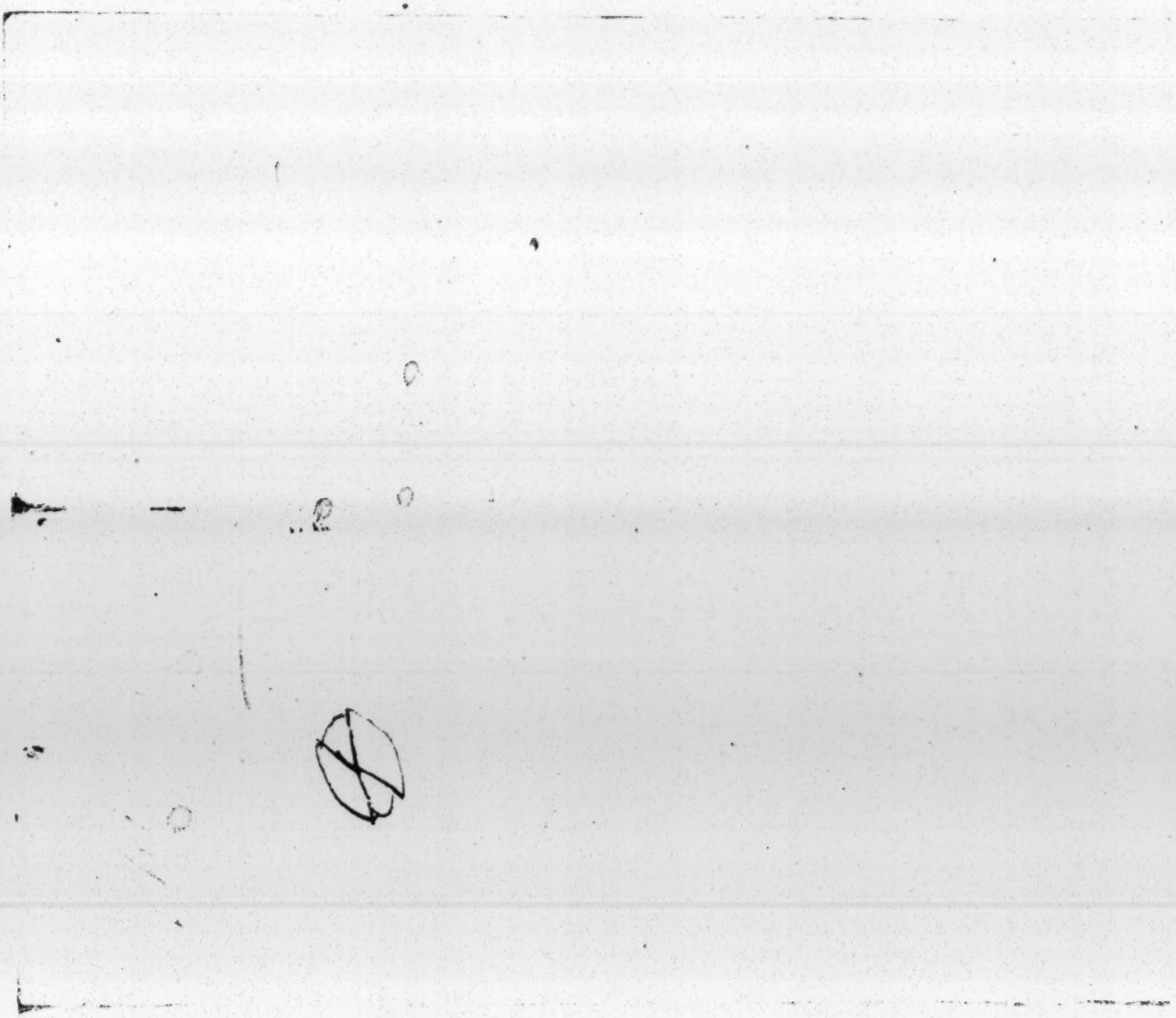
1 what pertein to member of Parlm^t (

2 The pention of 1500^li to him whether he
own use! & if he now receiv it (

3 . ye lease granted to him of ye K^g
Land at Chelsy & the house now posses
by him there! & if built out of mony
retend by poundage or deduction out of
soldiers pay & at his own charge (

By lease granted
in Aprill 1690
for 60 yeares at
£ 15 07 06

To give a perfect acc^t of y^e disposition of
ye 1/3 of ye poundage



9.

56 4

of Mr. Dodington, what has Power to the dispute
between Copyh. Act & Mr. ~~Dodington~~ And
which is way to determine ye same as ye Report
of ~~the Things~~ Copyh. Act.

Hay been left upon the King's Book
To Do. what he ~~thought out of the~~
~~Power of~~ Copyh. Act hi Comp. for Ireland. for 21
Years 1692. & who Read the same.

came to
Capt. Bennet & minutes. at the Globe
near Charing Cross.

57

April 21 1693

Mem. for making ayr acc. for ye next session of Parlim.

1 To make an acc. of ye comes & issues for ye 4 yrs from Mich. 29. 1692 - to Mich. 94. 1693:

& upon that may be observed the encrease of ye charge to each head, viz. Civil List, Army, Ordnance.

1 To propose regulation of Civil List, wherein it exceeds all former times.

2 To compare ye mony raised & expended wth ye vote & given by ye Parlim.

3 To take notice, of ye want of punctuality to diverse accountants, & ye great negligence in not making them up, & propose how ye mischief may be obviated. & a rational acc. made ye every two years at furthest.

4. ye debts made by returns of mony transported Flanders, Savoy, Germany or elsewhere.

5 Subsidies to forreigne princes expressed them.

6 Observe ye encrease of secret service.

n: Exchequ
n: 31. salaries
set down interrupted

Chancellor

2 Acc^{t} of ye Army.

1 Take notice of Scotlesse &c. the encrease of ye
ye Dutch at first shewed to ye paym^{r} of
Englishry, after at Dutchs. ye Army in
Ireland at English after an Irishry:
2 The exorbitant charge of Contingency.
3 encrease of charge by multiplying general offices.
4 Compare wth ye musters. express the errors &
abuses therein.
5to not keeping Scotch Scotchm^{t}. ye 2 year 1692.
6. Dutch ferry not mustred.
7 charge of Transportation. } take notice of ye extr^{y}
8. seperate that for the Discont. } encrease of Irish.
9 account of Clothes, observe ye great gaine thereby
made
10 Take notice of ye K^{ls} warr^{t} Jan: 30. for deliv^{g} ye time
of musters wch elude the benefit of ye Com^{rs}.
precyt to ye muster m^{r} of Ireland.
11 Returne of ye many Islanders & ye gaine made of it.
12 acc^{t} of ye Additions made of 6^{d} a week in stoppings
13. acc^{t} of Bread by wayes ought to be strictly
examin'd, otherwise generall receivt for every subsy.

If Army regt.
a retrd Corpleat
y^{t} the ab—
repeny not abate
300

3 Navy:

1 Compare ye issue wth what given by ye parlm^t
& expend thereon & debts now
come to their hand wch given for ye use
there had been no debts.

2 ye annum off ye last year set forth how much
hath been expended on each head viz wear & tear &c.

3 repare an acc^t for ye Parlm^t historically
of ye increase or decrease of ye navy since
1588. Ye sev^ll sorts of ships & vessels
& an acc^t of ye ffory.

4 ye Chest at Chatham should be examined & ye
said great ships ye practised. premised.

6 ye respective rates & proportion of ye Navy at
present & after Eleven yeares shown & ye
charge of ye expence of 12 months there towards ye
time of preparation.

Stanian.

2 wood. 3 ffeavie & seavie
3 days wast & store of ye ffleet.
4 acc^t & state of ffory.

5° Victualling.

2 So exact an acc[t] of ye State of ye purser accounts.

Officers port great hurt & discouragement by reason of ye Victualling Board's slow proceedings in passing their accounts.

An Act of Parlm. appointing Commissioners for examination of the miscarriages in ~~the~~ all officers in relation to the treasure of the nation & the managmt. of the warr, & also for the better carrying on the present warr.

Great difficulty in giving a playable game at first wch may make it early taken up by the

2. Or to give better advice to his majesty in correcting ye waste &c

or

for Appointing Comrs. to inspect &c & to execute powers therein mentioned.

Preliminarys.

1 ye Comtee. of ye whole House to unite compleatly the grievances, & condition of ye nation may vote thereupon and the House may receive order a Bill thereupon.

2 nemine contradicente to begin with ye Commons to prevent any dispute or time of consultation what to be cast in first mean whether House. besides if the Commons are once engaged in it will be an inducemt. for ye Lords to adhere to it & not meet with obstruction by which & next grievances will be satisfied in play.

2. wch House to begin in.

(1) After the Bill being past the Comtee all ready filled with the names, to be drawn in the House by ballot ye Comrs. of accts. nevertheless.

Care must be taken in appointing ye Salaries yt ye Lords may not have any exception or occasion of Civil upon any act to be administred. Either relating to jurisdiction of one House or Money matters or the other.

The number proposed ~~to be~~ not to exceed 12 & ye Commons fill up ye. Leave ye rest to ye Lords

If ye Lords add more it may be debated at Conference or ye Bill rejected.

ye matter of ye Charge to be settled because ought to be ye given for ye report & so for ye examination.

ye Commissioners for reporting, & so for examination.

ye more than ye Comons will of first name.

& it out &c

None to be chosen at each place or person in value above 100li. or shall accept any not to exceed ye Comon of the Act.

(2) having compelled their forme & manner of Election. next what power they shall have.

1 to inquire into any evasion of ye Act of Navigation &c.
2 Extortion interest given to any officer. extortion by ye Officer in finding ware. [& money]
3 Cheats in Contracts for ye navy for Clothing &c.
4 to examine into sale of offices
ministerial
Judicial
Military
Naval.
5 to examine Bribes taken
6 all Colusion of officers
[see ✕ & to reward discoverers &c. / See for after 15 / the Act passed 7 Oct: 1653. fol. 13. at large]

7 Power of muster M^r. & Masters at sea.

8 all fees taken by all Civil officers at well Civil Judicial military Naval as well in ye Country & subjects.

9 Power to give credit under their hand & seals for 200 000 li. upon such fund & they shall appoint in case of any Exigence & to appoint ye distribution

of ye oath of Secrecy, & also of ye Act of Navigation & to duly observe.

& to the said Some have leave by Law to sell, they must produce their Authority & there by ratifie ye Comm.
Observe what a Bribe by Imperial Act
2. whether it ought not to be on pain of
1 seal may taken for corrupt Summon
2 seal Buying of Offices
3 to present to Judicial officers.
New years gifts
any present or entertainment to any Judge or great Magistrate in ye Execution of their office
or by Jurors & Verdicts Late.
2. to make an act to enable & pity Seamen.

if they are liable to any other charge viz.
of ye Commons shall & Lords meddle with any
Observe: no Non appoint ye sum limit ye sum ye Comm only Consent &c
2: by both Houses if any too exorbitant Leader like making Lord Protector
& any in Loyalty may discover shew subjects &c will not not by ye Crown.
3. Observe: not approve ye men whom subject to your Censure & any medium can limit ye sum & must make good ye credit &c.

10 For
11
12
13
14
15
16
17 al
act
3
to be
depa

2 answ: ye ~~necessity~~ distress of affairs do not make such a commission necessary much weaker objections than they will discharge it. if both Houses & nation be sensible of their ill state & need of it, that may salve the objection.

3. answ: only such a power to raise money will be very ready to be given.

10 Power to suspend any officer concerned in any point committed unto them & to supply his place by any other ~~vacant~~ until further determination by parlt.

11 Power to imprison to hold to bail & to take bail until setting of parlt: or their trial

12 to consider & propose methods for lessening ye Expence.

13 to take care re qid Respublica detrimenti capiat.

14 free admission to their Maties in private upon their desire &c

15 power to reward discovery

16 power by warr: under ye hand & seal to receive discovery to their Maties Royal & they able to protect & until overturned

17 all Ships & officers &c civil & military to obey their warr: signed by any two of them

18 Power to suspend all officers &c

19 consider their manner of acting having laid down their powers

1 their salary to be to be paid weekly out of ye post office & Excise, one to have his proportion ordered by Parliament out of ye service & the rest at the Exchequer.

2. same out ... for despatches & charges of messengers &c.

Compeller other particulars. viz advising, scheme & methods &c. of prosecuting ye war both by sea & land.

obj: this will be an invasion upon the prerogative, & derogatory to ye Kings wisdome.

answ: it is no more than the Council are so they have only authority to offer their sentiments to his Ma^ty for consideration in their reasons for it.

obj: you trust them with such large powers & with very severe penalties if they neglect their duty &c.

without account.

dispensing powers.

2 & ye Lds Courts shall have power to discharge.

3. their Secretary & other servants to be by them chosen by Ballot, by ye ing^{t}. number.

4 all their servants to be by them sworne to secrecy & fidelity &c

5 to be displaced at their pleasure.

6 not to be persons yt have any place of profit in ye Govermt. or serv^{t}. & dependers on any such.

7 all personal matters to be decided by majority of votes given by Ballot, & all other matters when any two shall desire it.

8 ye President, the Chairman to be weekly & to change, beginning with ye first named in the act

9 Chairman or President not to give his vote, or opinion in any debate unless ye matter cannot be determined (as by his vote both sides being Equal.

10. a journal to be kept of the proceedings of ye Com^{rs}. liable to noe inspection but of ye Members the journal daily or weekly to be inspected signed by ye secretary first & inspected by ye Chairman or last president.

11 Juridiction to them & their officers of criminal & criminal prosecutions but by Indictm^{t}. except breach of peace &c

12 Warr^{t}. & mace to attend ye President & forfeiting person in his custody

not liable to Forfeiture

2. if ye Chairman ought not to have an encrease of salary yt week. the word Chairman disliked, because it look too like a Comm^{tee} which must be worded.

Q.

13 Liberty to any member to enter his dissent in ye journal Booke of they passed & signe it with his name.

14 No person to be present at their [illegible] debate or within hearing unless they admit their secretary or clerk.

15. Themselves or officers to chuse to answer to any magistrate for their acts, & accountable to parlt.

16 Indemnified for what shall be done in prosecution & execution of these powers according to ye true intent & meaning of all acts, examinations, & [illegible]

18. power to ꝺ. intelligence

19. To give order for ye Exchequer &c to stop ye payment of any pension &c exceeding ye sum of ten pounds per annum. Also any grant until ye matter of pension be heard.

20 power to examine upon oathe.

21. power to order sheriffe to impanel juries for trying &c

22. all persons convicted of false witness before ye table to punishment. as in courts of record

23. To communicate to their maties any intelligence they have.

24. to cross out of the list amongst ye pensioners to his matie list of officers in vacancy.

Naval,
Land,
Secretary of State.
Domestic &
Civil affairs in ye treasury
to be left to his maties election.

2. if may to be altered for ever

3. If not to expire.

But no body to accuse themselves,

2. if this power needful & may in ye Commission of Bloody House.

3. if not upon conviction to be allowed &c or if of high crimes condition to be declared infamous & incapable of any place

monthly
or fortnightly never received again

& ye sentence never to be declared incapable & infamous.

2. if this may not better be done by ye act formerly prepared for ye Bloody House in Admiralty.

62

Qerie.

63 45 72

1 (To adjust by Conference betweene the two Houses, the number of ~~members~~ persons each House shall elect.
1 This must begin in ye Comons because of matters of money &c.
2: if a Comtee of both Houses to adjust ye head of a Bill.

2 Q- if not better let all agree to Close together, but shall and ~~or a Comon~~ not to come into Comon place

(4) [Liberty of Protesting] every one ought to have liberty of dissent & entring it in the Journal.

memdm
Falsehoods
to adjust ye number, manner of Elections, Returns & yr method of proceeding.

(5) [Not to proceed vpon ye post office to be appropriated to defray ye charge. 2: for by yld it will only make ye year Brotherly toleyney.

(3) number being equal cannot be when one is dead if all alive) [then let ye majority of ye Comons vnderstand ye casting voice.]

4. 2. assey- at Armes & mace to attend y- & wait vpon ye Speaker Chair man
to be chosen by y- & appointed
Salary extra:

[Examined fees by the Respective] [Place to receive accusations & informations]
[Large House to be allowed y-]
[not to attend publick solemnities because of dispute of place.
to receive information from Comtee of accts]

2: If they form out better ye Bill in another. [to examine all Corruptions in Criminal Courts &c]
ye proper modesty & Decency [Officers if they suspected in ill Conduct to be suspended & Appeal thither.]

[Hyde to have power to remit to prison or bayle or remit to their own bayle]

increase salary to ye Chairman

9. 3. week

[to propose method for lessning ye expence]

[power to give credit for sum of my or [illegible]]

[power to examine proxy &c. of execut^r

oath to take of secrecy & due performance. in Chancery &c]

[red reipubl^ca detrimenti caperet]

[illegible] executable to both Houses &c. in perticulars [illegible] sum sine ye K. voluntary]

[see oceana. Hampton &c]

? which not be left to vote triennial sole legal & [illegible] in Cons^n. of the whole House.

16 Dec. 1652. Scobel p. 225.

[persons authorised to inspect the several Revenue & treasury the managm^t. of them the salaries & debts incident unto or chargable upon the same to consider how the receipts & issues may be brought into one channel the charge about the revenue ingrossed & ye debts discharged.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Propositi. is for the Payment of the debts contracted by the C. in their late Suite to obtain an Act of Parlt: to sell a Lease Manor of the said D. & C. into by Lease from the College of E. wherein above 50 years are yet to come: And because the said manor is too great for one purchaser, it would have Lower in the Act to divide it and distribute the 100li Rent reserved to the College according to their several Purchases proportion.

12. Wether it probable such an Act may be obtained with consent of the College?

22: If the college should oppose the Act ~~without the Consideration of a great summe of Mony~~ wether it likely to get it passed into a Law?

32. with House of Lrds to be got such an Act in.

4. If the College can be brought to consent or not oppose it, there is likelyhood yet to have such an Act without much ~~difficulty~~ labor

But the difficulty will be to overcome the opposition of the College. And tho the House is inclinable to ~~obtain such~~ promote the payment of debts yet specially where no Settlement is altered. ~~for~~ yet the objection the College will urge will be that they are put into a worse condition for their Rent than now when they can destraine upon any part for the whole. and if the Tenants ~~will not~~ will make a benefit to themselves by such an Act they will urge that they ought to have a benefit therein

by an encreasse of Rent forfeit their consent
some few instances may be produced that Acts have
been obtain'd against the opposition of such a body
of men as a college but the instances are
rare: and it hath been a very powerfull interest
that hath been able to do it.

May it please offer to your consideration that in such
bodys commonly one or two men governe
or influence the Rest & that it will be
convenient to make proper application
to them, who for a small increase of Rent
or a reserve to ye College of Plate or ye like
will make it. Rest of the fellows understand
it to be their interest to have such an
Act pass. and then all the arguments
of the reasonableness & advantage of the
petition will be urged in the Right place
& urged with success.

If this be done it is indifferent in what House
the Bill begin because an opposition will
cease tho' the arguments otherwise will
preponderate to begin with the Lords.

65

[illegible] W: A: June 1694.

June 13th. 1695

~~48~~ 66

Debate upon the acts of Parliament relating
to Sr Thomas Cook:

Sr V: C: of opinion that an act of Parlmt. cannot
be repeal'd but by express words & not by construction:
Lt: Coll: Some other parts will you confine your examinacon

Sr J: Thompson: by ye ~~Lords~~ act this body is charged
as next session but by ye first act he may be cited
till for S: C: hath confessed to this Board
therefore wonder yt we send to Sr T: Cook to
know if he hath any thing to this Board
or body corporate to say.

Mr Lt: I observe the first act hath severall
clauses in it for his discovery the 6 m: & then
ye 10 m: to ye Comm. but no neg: him to
make it or ye Comm. to take it.
the last clause is ~~to~~ to require ye Comm.
to take it.
so yt he has no act but this seems made you need
regard to it, but could not be discharged you need
only to report to ye Parlmt.

The 2d act takes notice of ye former, & ye
proceedings of ye former.
That some time ye clerk of the mint, to me that the
Comm. have taken it into y^r & y repeal of
the power by ye former parlmt.

Sr J Thompson: how could they, it ~~was~~ ordered to give
an account & yet have no power to examine.

Mr Lt: did not say we had not power
but
Sr J: Th: about where is the best lawyer to
send for him:

Mr Lt: I do not discern of opinion but
difference between two acts,

L: C: L: K: will you be guided either by the express words of the act, or what is by consequence only:

Mr. H. St. I cant act by a power that we shall not send for it. the Lords declard after conference that they had taken this act off their hands.

Mr. H. Boyle. I think nothing plainer than the intention of the House of Com[mon]s should not meddle with it.

Mr. L. K. neither House after parlt. past could not send for him. where the parlt. are judges they must doe it by act of parlt.

Sr. J. W: then you say that it is only matter of prudence, & not matter of law.

Mr. H. you take me not right I am of opinion we have no power, but if we had them might I could be of that opinion you may stay until the parlt. meet & take their opinion

Sr. J. C: I think we have order the end, if given the means &c. But we ought to send for him.

Debate upon the Woods
&c.

Recites

The Act of Parliam.t passed the last Sessions allowing the Purchase of the Reversionary Annuities on single Lives to 96. years from the first of Jany 1695 Grants That there was paid into the Exchq.r upon the first Million, and on the 300000.l Annuities the Same of 981619.1.9. upon Single Lives at 14.l per Cent per Annum. Which Annuities by the said Act might be purchased by the Originall Contributors at 4½. yeares Purchase (or 63.l per Cent) on or before the 25.th of July last past. And after that day, untill the 12.th of this instant November the remaind.r of the said Reversionary Annuities might be purchased by the Originall Contributors or any other person or persons, paying 5 years Purchase or 70.l per Cent for the same

Accordingly there was actually paid into the Exchq.r to the s.d 25.th day of July last on that Accompt, the Sum of 167093.6 w.ch at 63.l per Cent or 4½. years purchase did answer for the Originall Contribution of ——— 265091.2.11.

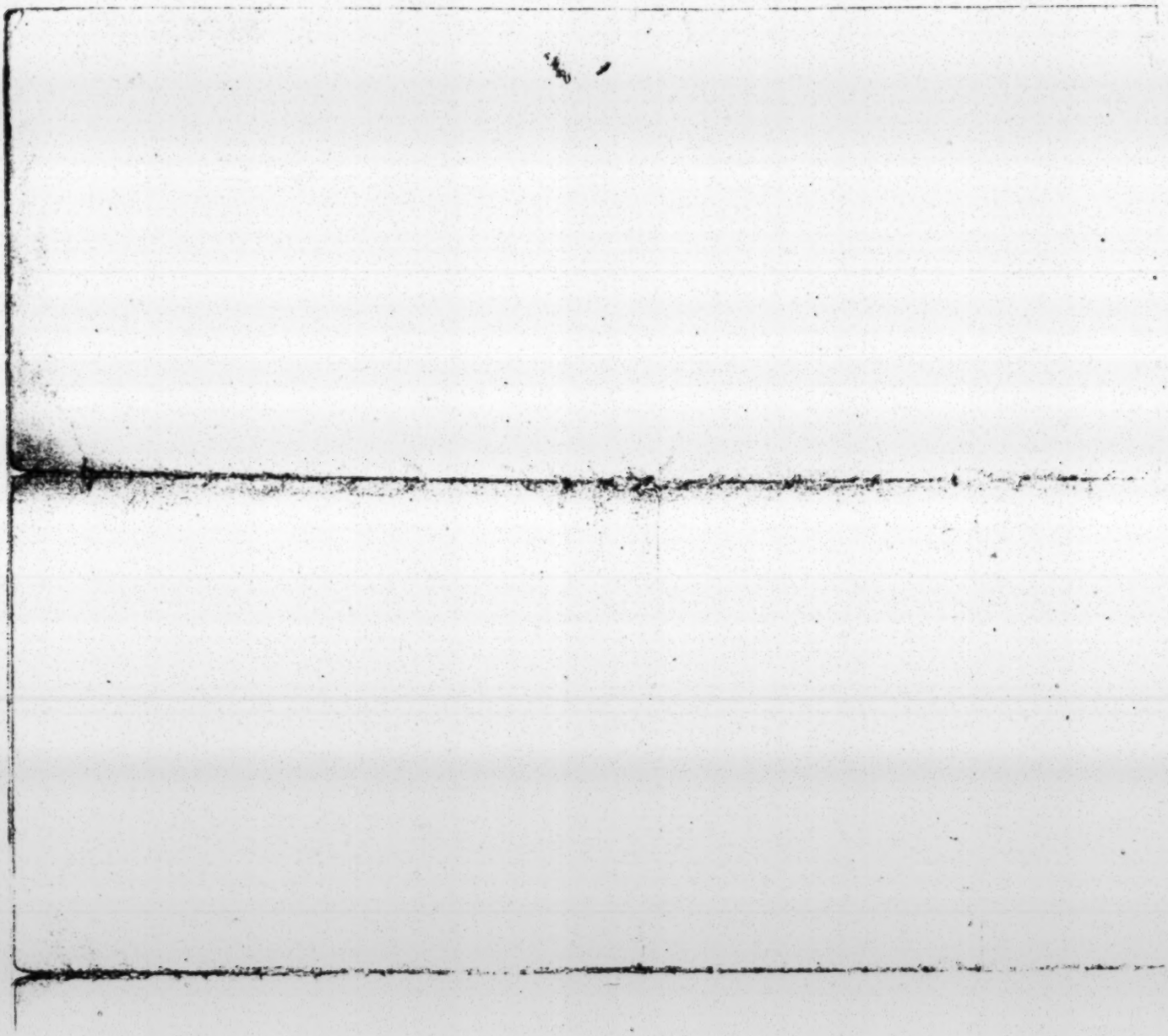
Also between the said 25.th of July and the 12.th of Nov.r instant, there was actually paid into the Exchq.r on the same Accompt 68948.— which at 5. years Purchase or 70.l per Cent, did answer for the Originall Contribution of ——— 98497.2.10.

So that there has been paid into the Exchq.r in all the Same of 235951.6. which at the above rates did Satisfy for the Purchase of the Reversionary Annuities upon the Originall Contributions for the Same of ——— 363581.5.9.

So there Remains to be purchased the Reversionary Annuities upon the Originl Contributions to compleat the above mencond Sume of 981619.1.9 (out of which Allowance must be made for all Lives lapsed) ——— 618037.16.—

981619.1.9

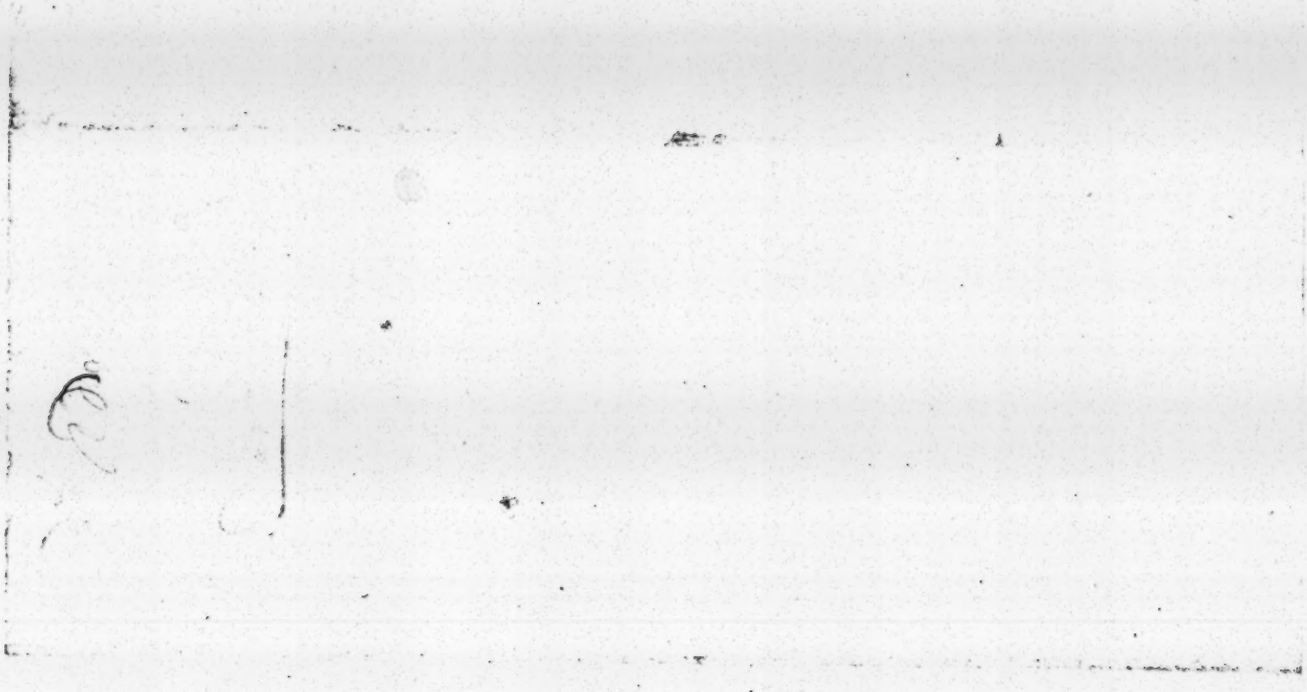
The Trustees and other the undertakers of the Royal Bank sitting at Exeter Exchange are desirous (with the consent of Parliam.t) to purchase the remainder of the said Reversionary Annuities; and also such Annuities as have lapsed upon single Lives, whose deaths have or may be Certified to the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchq.r for the time being in order to such purchase.



Herma^ty answer to y^e Ld Sidney Nov: 20. 1702. 70 ~~80~~ 69

I agree that every Peer & Lord of Parliam^t and indeed every other Person ought to have an Opportunity of being heard to any matter objected ag^t him before he be punished

I have not yet recd any Complt of the Bishop of Worc^r but I looke upon it as my undoubted Right to continue or displace any Servt attending upon my Person when I shall think proper.



Publick Bills passed both Houses.

1. An Act for Granting an Aid to her Majesty for Carrying on the War and other her Majesties Occasions by Selling Annuities at Several Rates and for such respective Sums or Estates as are therein mentioned.

2. An Act for the Publick Registring of all Deeds Conveyances and Wills that shall be made of any Honors Mannors Lands Tenements or Hereditaments within the West Riding of the County of York after the Nine and Twentyeth Day of September One Thousand Seven Hundred and Four.

3. An Act for the Erecting a Workhouse in the City of Worcester and for setting the Poor on work there.

4 An Act for Inlarging the Terms of Years Granted by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of the Reign of King William the Third for the Repair of Dover Harbour.

5. An Act for the Encrease of Seamen and other Encouragement of Navigation and Security of the Coal Trade.

6. An Act to repeal a Clause in an Act of the fourth Year of the Reigns of King William and Queen Mary which prevents the Citizens of the City of York for Disposing of their Personal Estates by their Wills as others Inhabiting within the Province of York by that Act may do.

Private Bills passed both Houses.

1. An Act for settling and Confirming Several Exchanges made with Ralph Earl of Montagu of Several Lands and Comon of Pasture in Mottom and others lying in Eydington in the County of Northton for Several Lands of the said Earls lying near to the Same: And for Confirming Several Agreemts relating to the said Exchanges.

2. An Act for Confirming the Execution of a certain Agreement made between Ralph Lord Grey Baron of Werke and Charles L. Gerard and the Lady Mary his Wife touching certain Mannors Lands and Tenements in the Counties of Northland Middx and City of London And also between Lawrence Earl of Rothester and the said Lord Grey concerning other Mannors Lands and Tenemts in the said County of Northumberland County of Palatine of Durham and Town of Berwick upon Tweed.

3. An Act for Confirming and better Execution of Articles and the Agreements therein contained for the Disposition and Division of the Estate of the late L. Jermyn among his Cosens.

4. An Act for vesting Several Estates in the Counties of Cornwall and Devon and Several Leasehold Estates in Trustees to be sold for raising Portions for the Younger Children of George L. Carteret Dec., and for laying out the Overplus of the Money raised by such Sales in Purchase of other Lands.

5. An Act to Enable the Guardian of the Earl of Warwick and Holland during his Minority to make Leases of Several Messuages in or near Westsmith field.

X 6. An Act to Enable Arabella Hoot to Lay out Monys belonging to her Son Topham Hoot in Purchases of Lands for his Benefit.

7. An Act to Enable Sr. Thomas Fipping Bart. to Sell the Manor of Ilkford in the County of Bucks for paym.t of A Debt Charged thereon, and Laying out the Surplus Money in Purchase of other Lands to be Settled to the same Uses.

8. An Act for Vesting Lands in Ely.e Devised by Robert Kemp Esq.r Dec.d to his Children and Grand Children of Elizabeth Outlaw, and Out of his Sisters and Cousins in Trust to be Sold for the Benefit of the Devisees.

9. An Act to Enable Robert Cawdron Esq.r to Settle Part of his Estate (which he has ~~improved~~ improved) for raising Portions for his Younger Children.

+ 10 An Act to Enable John Jenkins Esq.r to Sell Lands in the County of Durham Northumb.d for payment of Debts charged thereupon

11. An del to enable the L.d High Treasurer of England or Comissioners of the Treasury for the time being to Compound with John ffarrar Esq.e for a Debt due from him as Surety for John Mason Gent late Receiver Generall for the County of Cambridge & Isle of Ely.

12. An del for vesting in Trustees part of the Estate of Thomas Harlakenden Bowes Esq.r for payment of the Debts & Legacies wherewith the said Estate is charged & for ye paying the residue clear of Charges for the benefit of Thomas Bowes Esq.r an Infant.

13. An Act for the making void certain Uses Estates & Trusts Limitted in the Marriage Settlemt of Henry Hedley Esq.r of certain Manors and Lands contained in that Settlemt and Settling other Manors and Lands of better value to and for the same Uses, Estates, and Trusts.

14 An Act to Enable S.r George Wheler Knt and ~~Dorothy~~ Doctor in Divinity to make Leases of some Houses and Grounds in Channon Row in Westmr.

15 An Act for Naturalizing Isaac Kopps.

16. An Act for Supplying the Defect of the Common Seal of a Power in S.r John Aubrey Barts Devised for making Provision for his younger Children.

17. An del for vesting ye Estate late of Thomas Leigh late of Ridge in the County of Chester Esq.r deceased in Trustees for the payment of his Debts & Settling ye Purchases & other Estate to the Purposes in his will.

18. An del for Naturalizing Cornelius Ram Mathew Decker & others.

20 19. An Act for the Vesting of Nine Messuages in the Parish of St Giles in the Fields in the County of Midd^x being the Estate of Wm Jarman and Mary his Wife in Trustees to be Sold and for Settling in Lieu thereof a Messuage and Certain Lands in Whipsnade Totternhoe & Studham in the County of Bedford.

21 20. An Act for Sale of part of the Estate of Henry Lord Viscount Dillon in the Kingdoms of Ireland for Payment of his Debts and for Settling an Equivalent in other part of his Estate on the Viscountess his Wife for her Joynture.

22 21. An Act for the Vesting the Manor of Minsterworth in the County of Radnor and other Lands in the County of Salop of Mary Bowdler and William Bowdler Gent in certain Trustees for payment of the Debts and making Provision for the Younger Children of the S^d Wm Bowdler

23 22. An Act for Sale of certain Lands in Clarendon in the County of Northton of William Adams Clarke for payment of Debts and of Portions to his Younger Brothers and Sisters and for Settling other Lands of greater value upon his Wife and Children in Lieu thereof.

19 23. An Act to Enable Sr John Astley Baronet to make a Joynture upon his Marriage during his Minority and to Enable him to buy in any Rent Charge or other Incumbrances upon his Estate.

24. 24. An Act for Naturalizing Henry Boisrond de St Leger Peter De la Grange Louis Wadden & others.

25 An Act to discharge the Governor & Company for making Hollow Sword Blades in England of the Sum of 1886£ 4 7s 1d ½ by mistake Overcharged in the Purchase Money for Several Forfeited and other Estates and Interests in Ireland purchased by them.

26. An Act for Settling the Manor of Erith in the County ~~County~~ of Somerset in Trustees to enable them to Grant Leases for the maintenance of the Younger Sons of William Hoyt Esq. ~~Lord~~ during their Minority.

27. An Act for Sale of some part of the Estate of John Golden Gentleman and Robert Golden his Son for payment of their Debts and for disposing of Younger Children Apprentices.

28 An Act vesting several Estates of Richard Barker Glasse Ruler Empress to be sold for payment of Debts & making Provision for his wife & Daughter.

Bills.
Passd both Houses.

A Particular of severall Sumes of money due by vertue of Clauses in the Act of Parliam.t & payable out of the Forfeited Estates of Ireland (viz.t)

To whom Due	Sume due		
To the Purchasers under Grantees	21000 "		
To my Lord Limerick	8000 "		
To the Earle of Clancarty's Sisters	6000 "		
To Lymerick Church	1500 "		
To three daughters of S.r Val. Brown for their Portions viz.t	9010 "	3 "	7
In Money	£45510 "	3	7

More by Estates granted away worth P Annum

Coll.o Baker	550: —:	
Francis D'La Rue	500: —:	
Edward Geoghegan	800: —:	
Richard Gorges	500: —:	5912 "
D.r Leslie	1300: —:	
S.r Thomas Pendergast	1492 —:	
M.r Roch	200: —:	
S.r Charles Porters children	590: —:	

To the Church in Tythes part thereof are for lives & considerable Incumbrances therdon. 2085 "

In all P Annum £ 7997 " 11 " 10

77

~~57~~

An
Abstract of the
Forfeitures taken
out by clauses in
ye Act

78

That the Constitution and frame of Govern^t shall not be altered, but there may be other changes as occasion shall require.

All their proceedings and Petitions were upon the ab[use] of K. and P. therefore it was their position as well as their practise.

For persons disaffected to the Govern^t) it is to be understood these who live in contempt of the Laws, such as are constant frequenters of Conventicles, who now possess all ouer the Kingdome to the terror of the Civil Magistrate who are faint and remisse in the Execution of the Lawes and expect new Edicts and encouragem^t from both Houses of Parliam^t and hope the passing of this Bill will give them; therefore it were fitt the person disaffected may stand in the Pramble.

I abhorre that traiterous Position (and damned) of taking Armes by the Auth: against his person. This was the great engine and imposture of Rebellion practised in the years 42 when Armies were raised and battells fought by the pretended Authority of K. and P. against the K^{ts} person. Thus were the people abused and cheated till his M. second life was taken by the hands of impious Rebells who were first raised Under the pretence of the L^{ds} Authorityes. This Clause is worthy to be an Act of it selfe. To be fixed upon as a marke to distinguish to keepe the people off from the Rocke of Rebellion; and to stand like an erected monument to the memory of that Royall Martyr who suffered by this imposture

Notw[th]standing the great opp: to this B. and the severe Caracter and judgm[ts] vppon it yet I hope vppon a further debate it will be found necessary to be omitted:

The first part of the Oath and Decla: in this Bill is that it is not lawfull vppon any pretence whatsoever to take Armes against the L. and soe that will not be controverted & I shall say nothing to it; then followes abhorre that traiterous position of taking Armes by the Kings Authority or by any Commission from him. against his person. Well & it is so well known that it hath been a fatale Tenet and therefore it is to be abhorred. this was the great Engine and Imposture of Rebellion in the late warr when Armes were raised and battles fought & where he pl. was personally ingaged and yet it must be supposed to be for the defence of his Royall person and to assist him & his Parliam[t]. by this the vnhappy people of this Kingdome remained thus possest and misled till that sacred life was taken away by the hands of Injurious Rebells who were first raised vppon the grounds of his Ma[tys] Authority. by this the word Abhorre is properly vsed in this clause because it was an odious Oath imposed vppon the good subjects of this Kingdome to make them into Rebellion. by this of Rebellion such practises are like Tares amongst Corne which once gotten into the ground are hard to be rooted vp but when it is Legally proved will spring vp and destroy the harvest of goverm[t]. this principall appeares in this circumstance of the prodigious increase of Armes, & warrs all over this Kingdome by the Terror of those who should put the Lawes in execution. the Civill Magistrate growne fearfull and remisse in their duty, as if they expected a greater new Light and power from their Masters then their Commission to give.

First Poll . . . . . 286480 . 12 . 1½
Second Poll . . . . . 237878 . 17 . 2½

Two Poles

81
245

LES

X. 251

dour, Pair de
our le Roy au
& les sieurs de
Bullion, tous
& Commissai-

mier Prince du
Princes, Offi-
qui l'ont

Conde

Conde

the prince of Condé &c

Chez PIERRE [illegible] Imprimeur, au
College de la Mercy, [illegible] Hylaire.
Avec permission. [illegible] 14.

ARTICLES ACCORDEZ

LE SIEVR DVC DE

... Lieutenant general pour ... de Languedoc, & les Sieurs de ... n, ... & de Bullion, tous Conſeillers d'Eſtat, & Commiſſaires deputez par ſa Maieſté, en vertu du pouuoir cy apres tranſcrit, du 5. ... dernier, A Monſeigneur le Prince de Condé, premier Prince du Sang, tant en ſon nom que des autres Princes, Officiers de la Couronne, & Seigneurs qui l'ont aſſiſté, preſens, ou abſens.

I.

DVE les Eſtats generaux du Roy... ſe ſeront conuoquez & aſſemblez en la ville de Sens, à la maniere accouſtumee, dans le 25. iour du mois d'Aouſt prochain, en laquelle les Deputez des trois Ordres qui y aſſiſteront, pourront en toute liberté faire les propoſitions & remonſtrances qu'ils iugeront en leurs conſciences eſtre vtile pour le bien du Royaume, & le ſoulagement de ſes ſub-

jects, afin que ſur icelles ſa Majeſté par l'aduis des Princes de ſon Sãg, autres Princes, Officiers de la Couronne, & principaux Seigneurs de ſon Conſeil, puiſſe faire quelques bons reglemens & Ordonnãces, pour contenir vn chacun en deuoir, affermir les Loix & Edi[illegible] er-uation de la tranqv[illegible] mer en mieux l[illegible] eut dõner quelque iuſte occaſion de plainte de meſcontentement à ſes bons ſuj[illegible]ts.

II.

Quant aux mariages d'Eſpagne, l[illegible] ne Regente a eſcrit à Monſeigneur le ce, ſur ce ſujet, lettres dont il a rece[illegible] tentement, ainſi n'eſt beſoin d'en mention en ceſt articl[illegible]

I[illegible]

Les fortifications de la citadelle de M zieres, qui ſont du coſté de la ville, ſero deſmantelees & oſtees: & ſur la ſupplica tion faicte par M. le Duc de Neuers, qu'il plaiſe à ſadite Majeſté luy ordõner aſſigna tion de quelque ſomme de deniers pour luy ayder à conſtruire vne maiſon, au lieu de celle qu'il auoit en ladite ville de Mezieres, laquelle fut demolie lors qu'on baſtit

ladite Citadelle : a eſté accordé qu'il ſera pourueu cy apres d'aſſignation, de la ſomme dont on conuiendra auec luy.

IIII.

Le fort de Blauet dont on s'eſt ſaiſi depuis ces derniers mouuemẽs, & que l'on a commẽcé à rebaſtir & fortifier, ſera entierement démoly & raſé, & remis au meſme eſtat qu'il eſtoit auparauant ladite ſaiſie & ſurpriſe, ſans que cy apres il y ait aucun Capitaine ny garniſons, & le ſeront pareillement toutes autres nouuelles fortifications faites en la Prouince de Bretagne par qui que ce ſoit, pendant & à l'occaſion du preſent mouuement.

V.

Et pour faire ceſſer les ruynes & oppreſſions que le peuple ſouffre, à l'occaſion des gens de guerre, tant François qu'eſtrãgers, qui ont eſté leuez depuis le premier iour de Ianuier dernier, & ſont à preſent épanchez en diuers endroicts de ce Royaume, ſoit pour ſa Majeſté, ou pour ledit ſieur Prince, ſeront licentiez, & leſdits eſtrangers conduits hors le Royaume, par Cõmiſſaires qui ſeront à ce deputez par ſa Majeſté, & ledit Sieur Prince dans douze iours, a-

pres la ſignature des preſẽs articles. Et pour le regard des Rochellois, leur ſera enjoint de ſe retirer en leurs maiſons, douze iours apres la ſignification qui leur en ſera faite, à peine d'eſtre punis comme vagabons, & gens ſans adueu.

VI.

Sa Majeſté voulant gratifier ledit ſieur Prince, a tres-volontiers accordé ſur la priere & inſtãce qu'il luy en a fait, & à l'aſſeurance qu'il a de ſon affection & fidelité à ſon ſeruice, la ville & chaſteau d'Amboiſe en dépoſts, iuſques apres la tenuë des Eſtats generaux, & pour la garde d'iceluy chaſteau cent hommes de garniſon.

VII.

Monſieur le Duc de Vendoſme abſent, rendant l'obeïſſance qui eſt deuë à ſa Majeſté, pour les choſes contenuës au preſent traicté : elle veut & entend qu'il ſoit remis en ſon gouuernement, charges & honneurs, Capitaineries & Eſtats, pour en ioüir tout ainſi qu'il ſouloit faire cy deuant, & que toutes interditions faictes par lettres patentes, ou autrement, ſoyent leuées & oſtees par autres lettres patentes addreſſees au meſme Parlement de Bretagne, en

ſorte qu'elles ne luy puiſſent eſtre d'aucun prejudice. 84

VIII.

Et ſur ce qu'il a fait repreſenter auoir obtenu le conſentement des Eſtats de Bretagne, pour leuer dans le pays l'argent neceſſaire pour l'entretenement de ſes gardes : ſa Majeſté a trouué bon de confirmer & approuuer ce que leſdits Eſtats ont fait en cét endroit.

IX.

Comme auſſi ayant égard à la ſupplication, qui luy a eſté faicte de la part de Monſieur le Duc de Rhets, de vouloir entretenir le nombre de gens de guerre en garniſon dans Maſchecou, Bel-iſle, ſelon qu'il eſt contenu au breuet accordé par le feu Roy. Elle a accordé de le faire pour le temps de quatre ans.

X.

L'entrepriſe faite ſur Hãnebon au prejudice du ſieur de Camorre, qui en eſt Capitaine & Gouuerneur, ſera reparee, & luy remis en ſa charge, comme il ſouloit eſtre auant ſe mouuement. XI.

Toutes garniſons miſes dans les villes & places de ce Royaume (à l'occaſion du

preſent mouuement, & depuis le premier iour de Ianuier dernier) ſeront oſtees, fors & excepté cent hommes qui ſeront entretenus dans Mezieres, iuſques apres la tenuë des Eſtats generaux du Royaume, & deux cens hommes pour le meſme tẽps en la ville de Soiſſons, dont Monſieur le Duc de Mayenne eſt Gouuerneur, & demeureront toutes les autres places au meſme eſtat qu'elles eſtoient auparauant.

XII.

Lettres patentes ſeront expediees, & l'addreſſe d'icelles faicte à tous les Parlemẽs pour les veriffier, par leſquelles ſa Majeſté declarera auoir eſté bien & deuëmẽt informee, ledit ſieur Prince, & les autres Princes, Officiers de la Couronne, Seigneurs, Gentils-hommes, & toutes autres perſonnes, de quelque qualité & condition qu'ils ſoyent, & qui l'ont ſuiuy & aſſiſté en ce mouuement, n'auoir eu aucune mauuaiſe intention contre ſon ſeruice, auec les clauſes neceſſaires pour leur ſeureté & deſcharge, & empeſcher qu'ils ne puiſſent eſtre pourſuiuis & recherchez à ceſte occaſion à l'aduenir, enſemble pour les reſtablir en leurs charges,

eſtats

eſtats & dignitez, pour en ioüir tout ainſi qu'ils ſouloient faire auant ce mouuemẽt.

XIII.

Et pareillement ſera eſcrit par ſa Majeſté, aux Princes, Eſtats, Republiques, & Alliez de ceſte Couronne, & perſonnes de qualité enuoyez expres vers eux, pour leur faire entendre ce qu'elle a recogneu de l'innocence & bonne intention deſdits ſieurs Princes, & Officiers de la Couronne, & Seigneurs qui les ont aſſiſtez.

XIIII.

Accorde encor' ſa Majeſté, pour tous les fraiz que leſdits ſieurs Princes, Officiers de la Couronne & Seigneurs pourroient auoir faicts, à l'occaſion de ce mouuement, de donner contant audit Sieur Prince, la ſomme de quatre cens cinquante mil liures, à départir par luy entr'eux, ainſi que bon luy ſemblera.

XV.

Moyennant les choſes ſuſdites, qui autrement n'euſſent eſté conſenties & accordees par ſa Majeſté, ſe ſont leſdits ſieurs Princes, Officiers de la Couronne, & Seigneurs départis de toute ligue & aſſociation auec qui que ce ſoit, tant dedans que

dehors le Royaume, auec promeſſe de n'en iamais faire à l'aduenir.

XVI.

Accorde auſſi ſa Majeſté en conſideration des grands & ſignalez ſeruices faits à ceſte Couronne, tant par les predeceſſeurs dudit ſieur Duc de Neuers, que par luy-meſme, de luy donner vn breuet, & toutes autres expeditions neceſſaires pour la ſuruiuãce du Gouuernement de Champagne au nom de ſon fils aiſné.

Faict & arreſté à Saincte Manehould, le quinziéme iour de May, mil ſix cens quatorze.

Signé,

Henry de Bourbon, Ventadour, Charles de Gonzague de Cleues, Henry d'Orleans, Henry de Lorraine, Henry de la Tour, A. de Thou, P. Iannin, I. de Thunery, Bullion, Henry de Luxembourg, Tauanes.

LOVYS par la grace de Dieu, Roy de France & de Nauarre. A noſtre cher & bien amé Couſin le Duc de Ventadour, Pair de France, noſtre Lieutenāt general au gouuernemēt de Languedoc : & nos amez & feaux Conſeillers de noſtre Cōſeil d'Eſtat les Sieurs de Thou, Iannin, de Boiſſiſe & de Bullion, Salut. Comme pour reſoudre les propoſitions & ouuertures qui ont eſté cy deuant faictes, pour faire ceſſer les mouuemēts qui ſe preparoient en ce Royaume : Nous vous auons enuoyez en noſtre

ville de Soiſſons, où eſtoit lors noſtre tres-cher couſin le Prince de Condé, eſtant beſoin à preſent pour conuenir auec noſtredit couſin, des moyens propres à l'effet de noſtre intention. Vous authoriſer de nos lettres de cõmiſſion à ce neceſſaires. A ces cauſes, à plain confians de voſtre affection, fidelité, ſuffiſance & bonne conduitte, Nous vous auons, par l'aduis de la Royne Regente, noſtre tres-honorée Dame & Mere, des Princes & officiers de noſtre Couronne, des principaux Seigneurs de noſtre Cõſeil, eſtans prés de nous, commis, ordonnez & deputez, commettons, ordonnons & deputons par ces preſentes, pourvous

transporter derechef, vers noſtre dit couſin le Prince de Cõdé, luy declarer nos volontez ſur l'accõmodement deſdits mouuemens, & en conuenir, traitter, conclure, & paſſer en noſtre nom, tant pour luy que pour les Princes & Officiers de la Courõne, Seigñrs & tous autres qui l'ont aſſiſté & ſuiuy. Les articles & conditions que vous iugerez raiſonnables & vtiles à noſtre ſeruice, les ſigner & en promettre l'execution de noſtre part, & generalement faire en ce que deſſus, circõſtances, & dependẽces, tout ce que nous meſmes ferions & faire pourriõs, ſi preſent en perſonne y eſtions, iaçoit que le cas requiſt mandement plus ſpecial qu'il n'eſt con-

tenu en ceſdites preſentes : promettant en foy & parole de Roy, auoir aggreable, tenir ferme & ſtable à touſiours ce que par vous ſera faict, traitté, conclud, geré, promis & negocié pour ce regard, & d'en donner & faire expedier les declarations neceſsaires. De ce faire nous auons (& aux trois de vous, en l'abſence, maladie ou empeſchement des autres) donné & donnons plein pouuoir, puiſſance & authorité: Car tel eſt noſtre plaiſir. Donné à Paris, le cinquiéme iour de May mil ſix cents quatorze, & de noſtre regne, le quatriéme.

Signé, LOVYS.

Et plus bas, la Reyne Regente, ſa mere preſente, de Lomenie.
Et ſçellé du grand ſçeau de cire jaune.
Fait & arreſté le 15. iour de May, 1614. Signé,
Henry de Bourbon.
Ventadour, de Thou,
Iannin, de Thumery,
& de Bullion.

Touchinge the kings Message to the Parliament.

Most gracious Soueraigne we, yor Matie most humble Subiects the Comons assembled in this Parliament haue vowed first by Message and since by speache from yor Matie & Comaunded of vs by him from debatinge in this Parliament of yor Maties Right of imposinge vpon yor Subiects goods exported or imported out of or into this Realme, yet allowinge vs to examyne the quiddities of those Impositions in regarde of conuenient time & other circumstances of disweportion haue intended, we yor said humble Subiects nothinge doubtinge but that yor Matie had no intent by that Comaundm to infringe the auncient & fundamentall right of the liberties of this Parliament in point of their discussinge of all matters & controuersies them and their possessions goods and Right to appertayne, nor yet we thinke but towardes to be done in effect by him comaundm, do wth all humble dutie make this remonstrance to yor Matie

First we holde it an auncient vndoubted right of this Parliam to debate freely of all matters wch do properly concerne the Subiect and his right or estate, wch freedome of debatinge being once forbidden the essence of the liberties of this Parliam is wholly dissolued

And wheras in this Cause the Subiects right on the one side and yor Maties prerogatiue on the other, cannot possiblie be severed in debate of either, we allwayes hold that yor Maties prerogatiue of that kinde concerninge directly the Subiects right, & interest and cause handled & discussed in all Courts at Westm, and cann neuer freely debated, vpon wch fitt occasions both in this & all former Parliam without restraint, wch being forbidden it is impossible for the Subiect either to knowe or to maintaine his right & properties to his owne lands & goodes & other things, neuer so right & manifest.

It may further please yor most Matie to vnderstand that we take no mynde to impugne but a desire to informe our selues of yor Highnes prerogatiue in that point, wch is euer is now most necessarie to be knowen, and thought it were to no other purpose yet to satisfie the gen'alitie of yor Matie Subiects who fyndinge them selues much greeued by these new Impositions do complayne in many seuerall and Dissemperate

Sutes (wasonbl[e] Soueraigne) being the proper busines of this Parliament do please yor Matie for the redressinge of this our auncient right & liberties, Howbeit seeinge it hath pleased yor Matie to insist vpon that Iudgm in the Exchequer, we being diuertion sufficient for vs in that matter, vpon gentle desire of yor Matie be satisfied in no one point of our intente & meaninge. We protest touchinge that Iudgment that we neither do, nor will take vpon vs to reuerse it,

but our

But our desire to know the reasons wherevpon the same was grounded. And for rather for that in Tyndalls Connight it is said, that the reasons of that Judgmt may be extended much further euen to the vtter ruine of the auncient liberties of this Kingdome & of yor Subiects right and priuiledge to their Lands and goods. Then for the Judgmt it selfe being the first & last that euer was giuen in that kinde for ought appeareth vnto vs, and being onely in one case & against one man, it can binde in Law no other but that person; And is also warrantable by writt of errour granted heretofore by Act of Parliament. And wherefore we nor any other Subiect is debarred by it from trying this right in the same or the like case in any of yor Mats Courts of Record at Westm.

Lastly we nothing doubt but our intended proceeding in a full execution of the right Natiue & measure of this new Imposicion (if this restraint had not come betweene) should haue been so orderly & moderately carried and so applied to the necessitie of this time, & giuen yor Matie so strong a view of the state & right of yor Subiects, that it would haue been matter to yor Mats Content & satisfaction, wherein we most desire and remoued all shewe of doubt & scrupulous from the loyall hartes of yor Subiects, which (but it ought to be) our carefull endeauor. Whereas contrariwise in that other we are diuerted by yor Matie we cannot safely proceed without concluding from, nor without one execution vpon that we may not doe.

We doubt not yor Highnes loyall & dutyfull Comons not swarueing from the approued steppes of our Auncestors, most humbly & most earnestly beseech yor gracious Matie that without offence to the same we may according to the vndoubted right & liberties of Parliament proceed in our intended course of a full execution of this new Imposicion. That we may cheerefully passe on to yor Mats businesse, from which this stoppe hath by diuersion so long withheld vs. And we yor Mats most humble faithfull & loyall Subiects shall ouer according to our bounden dueties pray for yor Mats long & happie raigne ouer vs.

Our answere to the Kings Matis Message.

Whereas some question hath been amongst vs touching Message sent or to be sent from yor Matie we most humbly beseech yor to vouch that assurance from vs that we had no intention to draw from that dutie wch our Predecessors & ought to haue performed to yor Royall progenitors & are humbly desirous that nothing by vs done may be taken in any other sense, neither had we any other meaning in our proceedings here to retaine those due respect from our Ancestors wch appertaineth vnto vs during the time we possesse that place.

Preamble to the grevances.

Most gracious Soveraigne, yor Matie, most humble Comons assembled in
Parliamt being mooved dispoell out of theire dueties and zeale to yor Matie
& out of the sence & vewe of ye present perrell wherein by yor lobrigs & subiects bee generally
drowned the whole Realme at this time possessed, bycause they finde their
Comon & ancient right & liberties to be much declined & infringed in
this late yeres, do wth all dewtie & humblenes present this their remonstrance
of greevs to yor gracious view, most instantlie craving speedie redresse & remedie
therein. And although it be true that many of the petitions now
we now complaine were in some use in the late Q. tyme, and not
then much impugned bycause the dayes of them being then more
moderate gave not so great occasion of offence, and consequentlie not
so much cause to impeache the right & validitie of them, yet
the right being now more strongly claimed by reason of the great
mischeife & inconvenience wch ye Subiects finde growe thereby,
we are very confident that yor Matie will so farre from thinking
it a point of honor or greatnes to overthrowe any grievances upon
ye people bycause you found them begun in some of ye late
tymes, as you will rather holde it a worke of great glory to reforme
them. Since yor Matie knowes well that no other continuance of tyme
nor Error of men ought or ought to prejudice truthe or Justice
And that no King can be more worthy of so worthie a King, nor
more memorable to all great wisdome & goodnes wch abounde in yor
then to understande the griefs & redresse the wrongs of so loyall and
well deserving a people. For the wch purpose (dread Soveraigne)
we offer this ensuinge (the petitions, wherein some fewe of them stand formed)
to yor gracious consideracon, and we offer them out of the greatest
loyaltie & dutie that Subiects can beare to their Prince most
humble and instantlie besechinge yor Matie eyther for Jesus sake (more you
wch, we trust, in this petition we do not seeke) but also for the better
assurance of the Estate & howse of yor faithfull & lovinge Subiects
and for a testimony of yor gracious interpretacon of these dewefull
assertions, declared eyther by their joyfull wishing of yor Matie wth yor
royall entrance into this Kingdome (wch yor same hath often pleased
wth fabo to remember) as also by their extraordinarie
Contributions granted unto you, such as never same hath
yeelded to any former Prince upon the like demands & occasions.

That no

That we may receive to these our complaints yor most gracious answere
wch we cannot doubt but will be such as may be worthie of yor princely
selfe and will yeeld satisfaction and greate comfort to all yor loyall and
most dutyfull Subiects, whose do and ever will pray for yor
happie preservacon of yor most royall matie.

1610. Petitions of the Commons in Parliament.

Answer.

To his Sacred Matie.

The humble Petition of the Nobilitie of England.

That whereas yor matie at the importunitie of some naturall Subiects of this Realme of England have beene pleased to restore unto them their titles, and dignities pertaining to the Honourable Dominions, by wch all the Nobilitye of this Realme, either in themselues, their children, or kinsfolke were prejudiced.

Our humble desire is that in yo gracious allowance wee may challenge, and preserue our birthrights, and that wee may take no more notice of those titles (to our prejudice) then the Law of this Land doth.

But that wch may bee spared if in euill Construction wee giue them not the respect nor place due to Noblemen through it, being that those titles Countrymen beare, and in that are vnder the Law, their familiar and aboue among st vs, and yet preserued from translation into forreine Countries only to our misery.

But in this our addresse to yor Sacred matie it is farr from vs to meddle, much lesse to omitt, or interpret the power of Soueraignty in that, knowing that yor matie by the rule in Court all your retrieues his Lawe, vnder what title soeu, may call, what you please, vpon whome, when, and how you please.

Wherefore wee all humblie pray that this to yor gracious view may finde of yor matie equall fauor in, and wee shall euer pray for the lasting ioye, and peace of yor Royall and glorious dayes.

Eqq Lo: position

To the Kings most Excellent Matie

The most humble petition of

Showeth unto Your Excellent Matie That Whereas Your Subjects taking into consideration Your Mate
parliament sometime gloriously sitting in and about the City of London thought fit
but only for Your Mate said Land Forces for repairing & amending
not behinde to petition Your Mate concerning Your Navy, yet Your graces most
formerly
loyall petitioners made in Your Mate Name unto Your Mate Royall Father concerning
parliament for building Ships which Your Mate graciously
Your petitioners most humbly desire Your Mate, in regarde of
City now Your Mate many people to Your Mate Land that many thousands of
Lords wants room now many that are able to repaire and not able to build, and that
if Your Mate would be pleased to grant unto your said Loyall Subjects
Citty and guides to Your maintenance of Your Royall Navy, in
worthy shall no profitt would come to Your Subjects, but it will please Your Mate
to declare Your Royall pleasure only for Your repairing and amending of Your ships
about Your said City by such Surveyors worthy Your grace may take notice who to
Your princely consideration shall seem most convenient

wherevpon

yor Matie amongst many yor royall favours and gracious graunts to afforded the yor loyall subiects
vpon consideracon of the of yor howse of Damond nab
in the last
a petition exhibited to yor Matie in the 8th yeare of yor happy raigne obtr
wherin they complained of sundry
not regarded before
proclamacons not duely kept, and that for the future tyme
abvses then
should be founde, and prayed that the same might be reformed
Comons to promise
by them
Yor Matie graunted that no more proclamacons should be made but such as should stand with the former lawes or statute of this
kingdome or such as in case of necessity for the royall
good of the Realme. Nevertheless it is apparent that some of the
proclamacons
complained of stand yet in force & have bin often tymes since
thereof
by other proclamacons for the
the latter is by a catalogue herevnto annexed written more plainly
may appeth. Amongst wch we humbly
prudently provided
remember to yor Matie princely wisdome
yor
caled 17 July 18° of yor maties raigne concerning buildinge
for
agreeance to the freedome or state of the subiect that
the
or wilfully, vpon wch
the distaunce of
carnot expect or amend
houses in or about London being their inheritance without the licence & allowance
yor maiestie
of such, comissioned vnder the mayor of the cittie of the Starrechamber
by diuers other proclamacons made in that behalfe & namely by one
in the eightoone yeare
17° July 18° of yor maties raigne and the at the tyme aforesaid
said other proclamacons for reformacon of buildinge
state of the cittie greatly is poore, & hath more mayn pairtes to yor Matie &
by me vnto a great cause of the ruyne yt is: for many men are that are
repaire are not able to build and some that have bin able to build yet of
inclined
according to yor princely and
haue bin inforced to pull downe the rest & not build the whole to their
wherevpon the same with small reparacons not haue continued for many
especially in London
by reason of the small quantity of ground that the house standeth on the same
neuer will the owner cannot make the former rent notwithstanding the
bestowed 200li or 300li in buildinge. As also by reason of that the

TO THE HONOVRABLE ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONS HOVSE IN PARLIAMENT.

~~142~~ 94 ~~133~~

The humble Petition of *Ioane Thomas*, a poore diſtreſſed and oppreſſed Widdow, on the behalfe of her ſelfe, and all the Widdow-Ioyntureſſes of the Kingdome:

Sheweth;

THat in the 15. yeare of the raigne of the late *Queene Elizabeth* of bleſſed memorie, The Petitioner being to marry with *Samuel Thomas*, Eſquire; to whom ſhee brought for portion in Lands and Money aboue 4000. pounds. The ſaid *Samuel Thomas* before marriage, and inconſideration of ſo great an aduancement; Conueyed certaine Lands, Mills, and Tenements, in Southwarke, in the County of *Surrey*, to the vſe of himſelfe and his heires vntill marriage; and after marriage, to the vſe of himſelfe, and the Petitioner, and the heires of their two bodies, with remainder to his owne right heires, with a Prouiſo, that the Petitioner after the death of her ſaid husband, ſhould not during her life take any further benefit of the ſaid Lands and Tenements, but onely the one equall moitie, or halfe part of the rents and cleere profits thereof.

That in the fourtieth yeare of the ſaid Queene, her ſaid husband died, leauing iſſue betweene them, Sir *Anthony Thomas*, Knight; their Sonne and heire, and diuers other children, euer ſince which time, the Petitioner (though in Law ſolely ſeized of the ſaid Lands and Tenements, as Tenant in Taile) hath according to the meaning of her husband, permitted her ſaid Sonne to take the profits of the other moitie, without any altering of her old eſtate in the whole.

That vpon a ſuit in Chancery commenced the ſixteenth of *Iune*, in the twentieth yeare of his Maties. Reigne, by one *George Heriot*, Eſquire, Complainant againſt the Petitioner, her ſaid ſonne, and others, Defendants. It was the eighth of *Nouember*, then next following, decreed by the now Lord Keeper, for the ſatisfaction of 2000. pounds, and 200. pounds damages, (moſt of the ſaid debt growing by a Vſurious buying of diuers her ſonnes debts owing to others, and to which debt, the Petitioner was no otherwiſe of Kin, nor her ſaid Eſtate thereto otherwiſe lyable, then by her being the debtors mother,) That the Petitioner and her ſaid Sonne, ſhould forthwith conuey and aſſure by ſuch Conueiances, as the Plaintifes Councell ſhould thinke fit to the Plaintife and his heires, or ſuch as the Plaintife ſhould Prouide to buy the ſame, ſo much of the ſaid Lands and Tenements, as amount according to the preſent vallew to 120. pounds *per annum*, free of all other incumbrances, then one Statute of 4000. pounds entred into by her ſaid Sonne to the ſaid Plaintife defeazanced for the payment of the ſaid 2200. pounds, which Conueyance is entred in the ſaid Decree to haue beene aſſented vnto by the Petitioners Councell, who had no Warrant ſo to doe. And further, it is thereby Decreed, that the ſaid Conueyance ſhall be of ſuch of the ſaid Lands as are conceiued in equitie to belong to her ſaid Sonne, and with Prouiſo, that if her ſaid Sonne, or any other for him, ſhall within ſixe Moneths pay the ſaid 2200. pounds, that then there ſhall be no ſaile. And it is further decreed, That the Petitioner ſhall confirme an Extent found by colour of the ſaid Statute of the moitie of all the ſaid Lands and Tenements, though it be acknowledged in the ſaid Decree, that no part of the ſaid Lands is ſubiect to the ſaid Statute, and although a learned and reuerend Iudge, then aſſiſtant to his Lordſhip, openly ſaid, that the ſaid Lands were not only not lyable thereto, but that the Petioner might by a recouerie with a Speciall Voucher conuey away all the ſaid Lands, not to be any way charged with her ſaid Sonnes debts.

The ſixt of *December* following, it is further ordered, That the Petitioner in the abſence or refuſall of her ſaid Sonne, ſhould within 7. or 8. daies conuey and aſſure Lands to the vallew aforeſaid, vnto ſuch two of the Sixe Clarkes as the Plaintife ſhould nominate, to the vſe of the Plaintife and his heires, freed of all incumbrances as aforeſaid, in ſatisfaction of the ſaid 2200. pounds: The ſaid 120. pound lands hauing been by his Lordſhip acknowledged to be worth 400. pounds, and being in truth worth 500. pounds *per annum*.

Viceſimo tertio of the ſame *December*, the Petitioner is ordered to paſſe an aſſurance of her part of the ſaid 120. pounds Lands *per annum*, and to acknowledge a Fine and Recouerie of the ſame before Twelfetide next following: or elſe a Sequeſtration of all the ſaid Lands, and Tenements, and of the rents incurred and to be incurred, is granted, ſauing only 80. pounds *per annum*, to the Petitioner, and in the meane time the Tenants to keepe the rents in their hands, who are by that Order protected from any Forfeiture or breach of Condition, and in caſe the Petitioner ſhould not by that time paſſe and perfit the ſaid aſſurance, then the ſaid Sequeſtration to goe on.

The Petitioner failing herein, as neceſſarily ſhe muſt the things enioyned, being impoſſible, *Septimo Ianuarii*, a ſequeſtration is granted to one *Thomas Powell* (a man of ſmall worth to anſwer the wrongs by him done) by which the Sequeſtrator is to enter into the Lands, and receiue the Rents, and pay them to the Plaintife towards ſatisfaction of the ſaid 2200. pounds, excepting as before 80. pounds *per annum* to the Petitioner, one penny whereof was neuer paid to her.

Decimo ſexto of the ſame Moneth, It is ordered, that ſo many of the Petitioners Tenants as ſhall not forthwith pay their Rents, due at Chriſtmas before, to the ſaid Sequeſtrator, ſhall ſtand committed to the Fleete; but they that ſhall ſo pay, and their eſtates, are protected againſt all forfeitures.

Viceſimo nono Maii laſt, day is giuen to the Petitioner to ſhew cauſe wherefore the 80. pounds *per annum*, ſhould not be ſequeſtred alſo, in regard of her diſturbing the ſequeſtration, and not making the aſſurances.

In *October* laſt, the Petitioner (being as formerly ſtill kept without all meanes to liue vpon) cauſed ſome of her Tenants to be arreſted for not payment of their rents to her; whereupon, vpon a priuate Petition, his Lordſhip granted an Iniunction for ſtay of all ſuits and proceedings at Law, or elſewhere commenced, or to be commenced againſt the ſaid Tenants, concerning the ſaid rents, with a paine of 1000. pounds, which within few daies after paſſed the Great Seale, and ſhortly after (by what VVarrant the Petitioner knoweth not) the Sherife of Surrey with 10. or 12. Conſtables, the Sequeſtrator *Powell*, three Carpenters, and about 40. other perſons, hewing downe, and breaking open the Petitioners doers, of her Milles, entred and tooke poſſeſſion of them, and ſeized of her goods, to a great vallew, and impriſoned one *Iohn Smart* her ſeruant, and forced him to put in bond, with a ſuertie to be true Priſoner to the Fleete.

Now foraſmuch as the Petitioner is a part of that great Common Body which you repreſent, the periſhing of which, though neuer ſo little, ought to be ſencible to the whole, and for that the ſaid Decree, Orders, Sequeſtration, Iniunction, &c. made and granted as aforeſaid, are in manifeſt violation of the ſaid Lord Keepers Oath, and of the Kings to him committed to be kept, contrary to his Maties. gratious Proclamation accompanied with the ſtricteſt charge and commandment againſt the many good Lawes and Ordinances of this Kingdome, and in ſubuerſion of the ſame, and done with an high hand, as it may ſeeme, for foule corruption, euen by the often relation of the Plaintife himſelfe. And his Lordſhip hath beene long ſince made acquainted therewith, and no reformation of the Oppreſſions, but increaſed, and ſo moſt proper for the Cognuſance and Cenſure of this Supreame Court, as it may appeare.

The Petitioners moſt humble ſuit to this great Councell is, that this her lamentable cauſe (concerning a poore aged Widdow, and many Children, and Grand-children, who ſuffer in and with her, and in the dangerous conſequences thereof, the whole ſtate) may receiue a fauourable and full hearing in open Court.

That ſuch witneſſes as the Petitioner hath neceſſitie to vſe herein, whoſe names ſhe ſhall giue in, may be ordered perſonally to attend the ſaid hearing.

And laſtly, that the Councellour in this cauſe a priſoner in the Fleete, beſides whom, the Petitioner can get no Councell, may, by Order of this honourable Senate, haue for that day, out of the Chauncery, Kings Bench, or Common Pleas, an *Habeas Corpus*, as is daily granted to him and others vpon leſſe occaſions, that ſo after a faire, honourable, and vnpartiall examination, and diſcouery of the truth, oppreſſed Innocence, and oppreſſing violence, may receiue their ſeuerall and reſpectiue dues.

TO THE HONOURABLE ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONS

HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

To the Kings most Excellent
Majesty.

The Humble petiton of Christopher Boone
Sonne & Legatary named in the Will & Testament
of Thomas Boone late of Mount boone in the
County of Devon Esqr deceased.

Most Humbly Sheweth.

That the said Tho: Boone made a will in Writing & thereof
Constituted John Boone his eldest Sonne Executt. & gave
yo: pet: a Legacy of 2000: to be paid at Severall payments &
yo: Pet: Executor provided Will long suite & was thy probate.
Assigned at time to bring in to y. R. Go. y. Prerogative Court
of Cant. a perfect Inventary of y. said deceased Estate
That the Executor not Exhibiting an Inventary According
to the said Assignm.t yo: pet: Caused him to be Cited to bring
in an Inventory by proctor of y. said Court who Appeared by his
proctor who upon Several dilayes Craved into y. Court a
pretended Allegation Showing Inconveniences (as pretended)
that might happen to y. Estate w.ch y. Judge did Admitt from
w.ch Admission yo: pet: Appealed & obtayned a Comission of
Delegates who upon the premisses did Assigne to yo: pet: a
declaration touching y. Estate of y. deceased instead of a
particular & Inventary & other by Counsell
above 50000: of the personall Estate of the deceased and
dismissed y. Executor from yo. pet. Suite whereby he is
Manifestly Injured.

That yo: pet: is Informed by Counsell learned in y. laws
that every Executor is bound by y. Statutes & laws of this
Realme to Exhibite a true & perfect Inventary of y. Estate
of his Testator & that this Statute is publici Juris & an
Inventary to be desired by any person who hath Interest
the Judge cannot dispense with y. Executor & especially
such an Interest as yo: pet: being a Sonne & Legatary
Now in regard there is but one definitive Sentence against
yo: pet: as to y. premisses Cause he doth most humbly
beseech yo: Ma.ty that he may not be Concluded thereby and
in regard yo: pet: hath not Relieff in the Common Course of
Law, thereby lying not Appeale from y. said Sentence in the

Delegates doth therefore most humbly Supplicate yor Ma^{ty} that yor Ma^{ty} According to yor Royall promise graunt favour to graunt unto yor pet^{r} a Comission of Revision directed to Such of yor Ma^{ty} Judges of the Comon Lawe and Such Civillians as to yor Ma^{ty} Shall Seeme meet wth the usuall Clawse of Quorum there being in the Comission of Delegates onely Civillians -

And yor pet^{r} Shall ever pray &c:

At the Court at Whitehall Decr 21th 1681

His Ma^{ty} is graciously pleased to Refer this peticon to the Right Honble the Lord Chancellor of England to Consider thereof and if his Lo^{p} See cause to grant a Comission of Review as is desired or else Report his opinion in the matter to his Ma^{ty} who will thereupon declare his further pleasure.

Conway

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~~153~~

96

A true Coppie of a
petition of Robert Lo.
y^d King wch ye Kings order
to the Chancellor
Dep:

To the King and Queen's most ~~Exc:~~ Maj.ty

97 ~~4~~

The humble Petition of the Members of the Mayor Corporacon, and of the principall Inhabitants of the Towne of Ludlow.

Sheweth

That the Sayd Towne 'till the yeare One thousand Six hundred and Eighty three being govern'd by a Comon Councell consisting of two Bayliff's Elected out of twelve Aldermen, and twenty five Comon Councell Men in all thirty Seaven persons, whereof Nine to be make a Quorum, a Quo Warranto was then Issued against them and thereupon by a generall Consent of the Chamber the Charter was Surrendred, and a new Charter granted, which turn'd the Towne Government into a Mayor Elected out of twelve Aldermen and twenty five Comon Councill Men, under which new Charter the Sayd Towne hath been duly govern'd 'till December last, and the weekly Town Court and Sessions duly held, and all other Magistraticall and Ministeriall Acts done by ye Mayor Aldermen and Comon Councell Men according to the direction of the Sayd Charter.

That upon the 26.th day of the Said Month of December, although twenty Nine of the old Chamber were then Resident, & in being, and though there ought to be Nine to be at the least to make a Chamber, Yet only Six took upon them riotously to break open the Towne House where the Chamber usually met, upon pretence of restoring the old Government, for which they Stand indicted by a Grand Jury of the County, and the next day Six more joyneing with them, they alone took upon them without any Notice or Summons to the rest to dispose of the offices, and places of the Sayd Towne, and have excluded the Surviveing Bayliffs and Some of your Petitioners who were Members of the old Chamber, and other legall Officers of the Said Towne duly establish'd at the tyme of the Surrender, and have fill'd up the vacant places with their own ffriends, Some whereof are mean and Scandalous persons, and have ever Since acted as Bayliffs, Aldermen and Comon Councill Men of the old Corporacon without any due Establishment.

That

That the said persons being sensible that the old Corporacon is determined for want of continueing the yearly Succession of Magistrates for Six years together &. for that they had Consented to a Surrender of their old Charter, which Surrender remains yet upon Record, and not haveing a Sufficient Number of the old Chamber to Act in the pretended Restoracon, and for other their irregular Practices and proceedings before and Since (which Your Petrs humbly pray they may have leave to make out before Your Majtie in Councell) the now Modell'd Corporacon have applyed themselves to your Majestys for a new Charter, And that they may be Named the principall Magistrates and Officers of the said Towne, and intended to gaine ye same by Surprize upon your Petrs having past most of the Offices therewith by an imediate Warrant; But your Petrs too well acquainted with their indirect dealing's Caused a Caveat to be entred at the great Seale in March last against any Such Charter, which they understanding have never Since indeavoured to discharge, nor brought the matter to be heard thereupon, but being unwilling to Expose their unjust designes have with drawn the said Charter, and have taken other Measures in indeavouring to bring your Petrs under your Majtys displeasure by certifieing to your Majtys privy Councell that those persons Namely Cole, Sherborne and Whitney had refused to take the Oaths to your Majtie, though they have taken them as by Certificate of two of them hereunto annexed, appears, Whereas they have privately taken Sumes of Money to Connive at Severall professd Papists, inhabiting within the said Towne, and to Excuse them the Oaths, when others who have taken them in open Sessions, and never refus'd the same, have been Summoned to take them out of a particular prejudice, being of a contrary party at an Election of Parliamt and for Disowning their Usurp'd Authority) And that they and diverse

other

thors of the said Towne, were Adversarys to your Majtys Govornment, without Nameing whom, So that your Pet.rs fearing least they may lye under your Majestyes Censure of being thought Some of those disaffected persons hinted at in the Sayd Certificate, Do humbly begg leave to Declare that they have taken the Oaths of Allegiance to Your Majestyes, and never refus'd the Same, and that Some of your Pet.rs do now Act in a Military Imploy and otherwise under yor Majtys Comissions, and now are, and always have been ready to Shew all Zeal Duty, and affection to your Majestyes Govornment, which your Pet.rs pray, may be long continued, and to the utmost of their power shall be always ready to Support and defend the Same.

And for that most of your Pet.rs have been Magistrates, Officers, & Members of the said Corporation, Your Pet.rs therefore humbly Pray to be heard as aforesaid, and that their said Rights may be preserved, the Govornment of the Said Towne regularly restored, And the designes of those, who have misrepresented your Pet.rs therein frustrated.

Sam. Jordan
Gil: Charlton
Rich. Griffith
Rich: Porter
Ed: Winston
Edw: Bishop
Rich: Wigley
Charls Sabery &
Phillip Cole

Richard Whitney
Cooke Sherborne
Sam: Raynolds
Edm. King
Henry Charlton
John Bright
John Woodhill
John Atkinson
Bernard Hammond

Rich. Cole
Tho. Sabery,
W. Baldwyn
Jo: Baldwyn,
Joh: Jones
Wm: Charleton
Wm Gore
Tho Jones
Edw. Bettleby.

The Petition of the Corporation
of Ludlow in Shropshire

The Petition of the Cor

~~135~~
99 ~~137~~

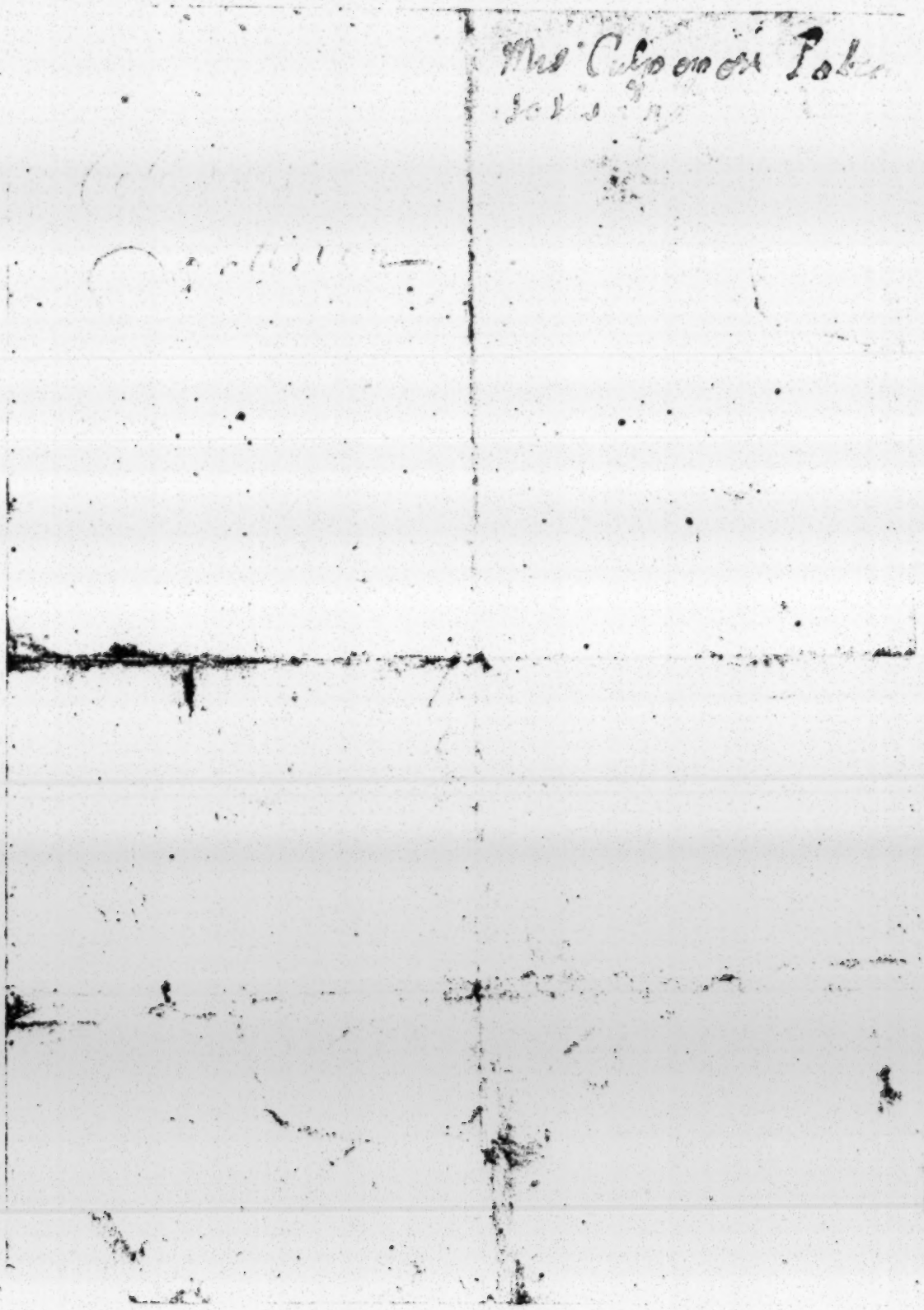
To the Kings Most Excellent Majesty

The humble Petition of Francis Colepeper

Sheweth that his Late Majesty King Charles. 2. of Blessed memory in Consideration of the Long & faithfull service of John Lord Frescheville your Peticoners father deceased Did grant a Pention of five hundred pound a yeare to be equaly devided Betweene the Lady Frescheville & your Peticoner, & to begin at the Death of the Lord Frescheville who Died about three yeares Since, haveing Disinherited your Peticoa & Left your Peticoner only a Small Anvity, ~~which the Lord Frescheville Reserved to Her~~, whereby your Peticoner is in so great distres, that She is Like to perish, vnles your Ma:tie will be Gratiovsly Pleased to Order the Payment of Such part of the said Pention as your Majesty Shall think fitt.

And your Peticoner shall ever Pray &c. Ma:tie

~~131~~
100



To the Right Worl. Citizens and Burgesses of the Hon.ble House
of Commons in Parliament assembled

The humble Petition of Solomon Foundl

Sheweth

That your Petitioner having been Master of an Academy at Paris and by the Success

To the Kings most Excellent Ma.ty

The humble Petition of Solomon Seabert Esq.r

Humbly sheweth.

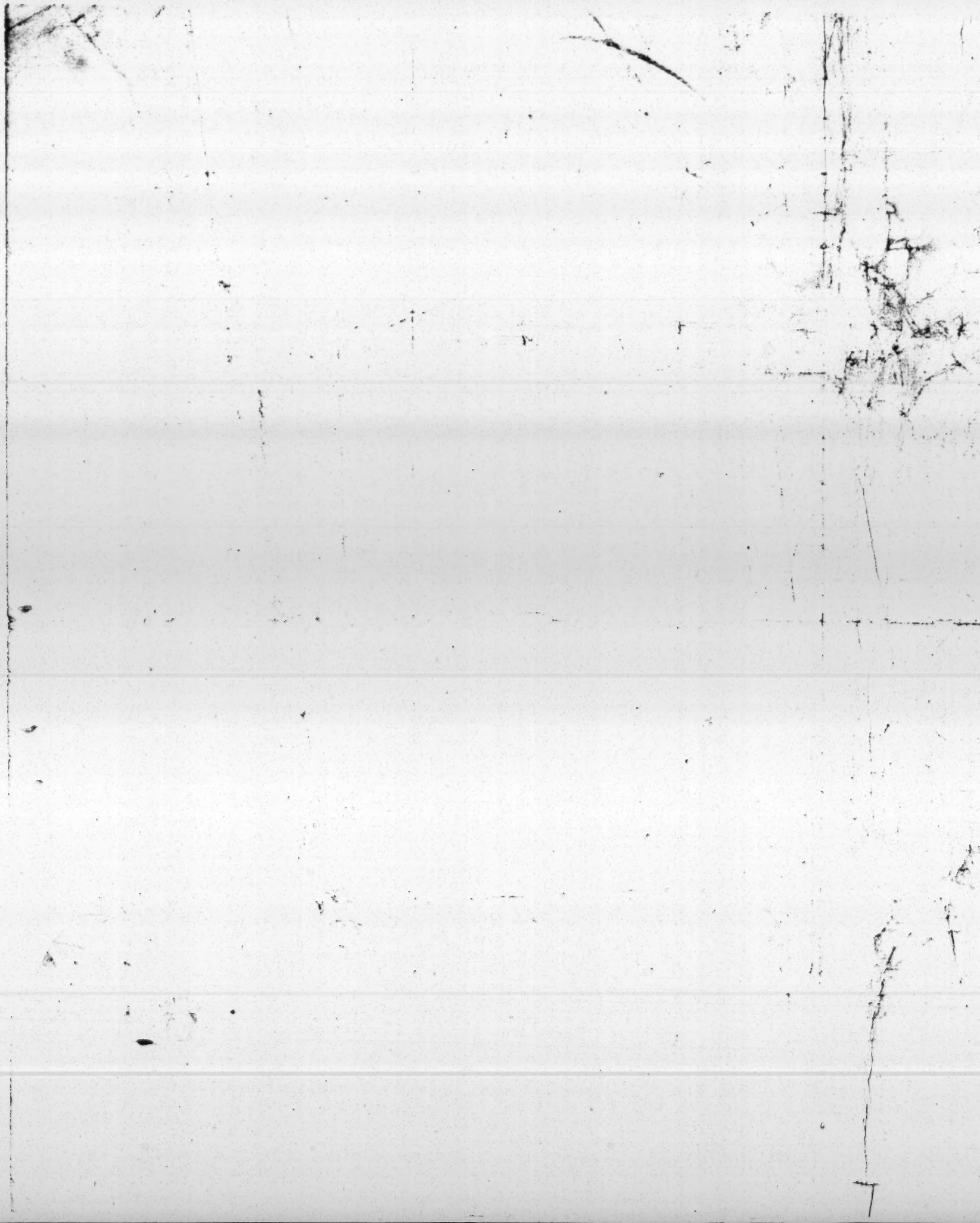
That y.e Ma.ty in Council on y.e 20.th

of January last, was graciously pleas'd to Order y.t it be referr'd to y.e Right Hon.ble the Lord. C. of S.t Albans, to find out some thing for y.e Pet.r present support and if an Establishment can be made for him.

That no sort of Office can be found or Post, or part whereof may be any proper for y.e said Establishment, y.t being Designd for Publick use.

May it therefore please your Excellent Ma.ty out of your Princely Care and great Goodness, to give your Royall Assent to it, and make y.e Pet.r Master of Post in such manner as it may be agreeable to y.r Ma.ty and this Nation.

And &c.



To the Honble the Comrs appointed for taking the publique Accts by Act of Parliam.

~~140~~ 103

The Humble Petition of Edward Mason

Humbly Sheweth:

That Captayne Charles Chidley April 1693 did prefer his Bill for Seaven pounds Charged on Mr Cardinells Agent to his Mats first Regim. of Foot Guards and did order the same to be paid out of his proper Imp. April 1692 or out of the first Money the said Agent should receive

That the said Bill was Immediately Entred

That the said Captayne Chidley Imp. Dead And yor Petr hath to his very great Expence and Charge frequently attended the said Agent for the said Seaven pounds but without any effect Wherefore Humbly yor Petr is Informed that the said Agent hath the Money in his Hands Petr not without Suspicion to yor Honr but that yor Petr can prove that the said Agent hath in his Acct to the said Captayne Chidleys Executors discharged the said Seaven pounds as paid to yor Petr on the Bill aforesaid

Wherefore yor Petr Humbly prayes Assistance from yor Honr that order may be given that the said Agent may pay yor Petr the said money and yor Petr shall ever pray &c

The Remonstrance
of Edward Mason:

July 9. 1646 Ed: Mason
hath not ~~read~~ below when called
for to justifie his Petition.

The Humble petition of William Cabrnord living at the signe of the Oxford Arms in Holborn neare great Turnstile

To the Rt. Hon.ble the Comissrs for taking & stating the publique accounts of this Kingdom

The humble petition of William Cabrnord

That his petitioner was a gent in the first Maior Knights Regiment Commanded by the Right Hon.ble the Marquiss of Carmarthen & in the Company of Capt.n Hassenthal there is due to his petitioner for his service in Land pay from the 10.th June 1692 vnlike the 6.th of Feabruary next following 240 dayes at 5.s 6.d p diem saueing nor fructifying all that is due to him due to him amounts to fiftone pounds fiftoone shillings as may appeare by a certificate signed by Lieutenant to be due to him the signed certificate is in Mr. Harnages hands and Mr. Harnage doth owne the same mentioned & said certificate from his petitioner & vtterly denyes to pay his petitioner his said the[re]of saue in a faire scribled manner & refuseth to pay his petitioner

his petitioner humbly prays the Mr. Harnage may be ordered this honorable Board to appear before them to doe & say his petitioner

And petitioner as in duty bound will euer pray

To the R.t Hon.ble Paul Foley Esq.r Speaker of the Hon.ble the House of Comons and
To the R.t Hon.ble the Comissioners appointed for taking and Stating
the Publick Accompts of the Kingdom

The humble Petition of Thomas Herring

Sheweth

That your Petition.r hath faithfully served the Crown as a Soldier for
the Space of Seaven years one from Spring 1689 untill December 1692 was in his present
Maties Service in the Company of Marines Comanded by Capt.n Prince and then discharged
by Reason at the taking of Cork and Kingsale he Contracted such Lameness in his Limbs which
with the Loss of his Sight Rendred him unfitt for further Service One there being Eight Months
pay due to yo.r Petition.r from the said Capt.n William Prince ever since his discharge in December 1692
who hath delayed and put yo.r Petition.r from time to time to his great trouble which hath been
altogether fruitless See that for want of his said Money he is reduced very indigent and truly distressed

Your Petition.r therefore in all humility prayes yo.r Hon.rs to take his sad
calamity into yo.r Judicious Consideracon and be favourably pleased to
Order the said Capt.n William Prince to make speedy payment of your
Petition.rs said Eight Months pay See justly due unto him See will he be
ever Service from other persuing

And yo.r Petition.r shall ever pray &c.

The said Capt.n Prince
denys thimlefe and your
Petition.r feares he may be gon
beyond Sea before you honours
hath received an Answer to
this petition.

106
457

The humble Petition of Tho: Herring

~~152~~
107 ~~48~~

To the Queens most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of Robert Drosfeild.

Sheweth.

That in the Year 1693 your Petitioner Published a Book Entituled Englands Glory Revived which he Dedicated to his Late Majesty and both Houses of Parliament and therein Proposed an Act of Tunnage for Laying by the Tun-pound all Coasters yt which was passed into an Act the same Session of Parliament and at that Juncture was of good use and service to the Crown.

That your Petitioner in the foresaid Book likewise proposed that all Saylers on Board Merchantmen yt should pay some what out of their Wages towards the Relief of such Saylers as should happen to be wounded or Maimed in the Publick service which some time after was also passed into an Act. and upon which the Revenue of Greenwich Hospitall Depends. Yet your Petitioner has Laine Neglected to this Day.

Your Petitioner therefore in all humility Prays your Majesty would be Graciously pleased to Extend your Royall Bounty and favour towards him in such degree as to your Majesties Goodness and great Wisdome shall seem most meet.

And your Petitioner (as in duty Bound) shall ever Pray &c.

Robert Drosfeild.

A report upon the Petition of Katherine Derhey Widd: of Deirk Derhey late Leiut: in Majr Podewills Troop in Colo Rechterens Regimt of Horse

450

The Petition & information annexed consists of two parts. the first relates to her Sone, who by the Majr was defeated of an Accustomdry right of being admited Cornet upon the death of his Father, the then Cornett being advanced to the Leiuts place, and also of fifty Guyneas promised to her by the Major as a Gratuity, in case she would decline ye prosecution of ye Cornetts place for her Son to make way for Francis Frederick Van Wedell the Majors Brother in Law. The second relating to her Husbands Arrears.

Upon Examinacon of ye 1. part. It is Alledged by ye Petitioner that according to ye usc: of Holland ye Son of an Officer that is Actually in ye service upon his Fathers Death is advanced if not to his Fathers place, yet to be an Officer in ye same troope or company, according as he shall be Judged qualified, the Petitioner upon her Husbands Death made Application to ye Earle of Portland to have her Son made Cornett. The Major opposeth it in favour of his Brother alledging incapacity in ye Petitioners Son. & that Promiseth in ye behalfe of ye said Earle of Portland that if his Brother obtained ye Commission for Cornett, he would give ye Petitioner 50. Guineas, upon which ye Petitioner declined further suit in ye Majors Brothers obtaining ye Commission for Cornetcy. ye Major refused to pay the Petitioner 50. Guineas denying his promise, altho it is Alledged by ye Petitioner, that ye Major Owned her 25. on that Accompt, which the Major Acknowledgeth but further saith he did not offer it as a Due but as an Act of Respect & kindness to Her & her Children.

The Petitioner Alledgeth that ye Earle of Port. and ye Colo detained knows of his engagem. of ye Major to pay her 50 Guineas on the above Accompt. i i

In Relation to ye 2d Part. It is Observeable.

That ye Major has stated ye Arrears Acco: from ye 1st April 1692. to ye 31st March 1693 and According to that Acco: he has paid the Petitioner all that is Due to her Husband except 38: 2:- for

ten

which he hath given her an Assignm.t upon M.r Jacob Vander=Esch Paymaster to y.e Dutch forces, to be paid her, coñen y.e Arrears Due to those forces, come to his hands.

This y.e Petitioner has Accepted off, but Complains, that she is very much wronged by y.e Major in y.e said Acco.t And to Prove it She produced an Acco.t of all Due and paid to her Husband, from the said 14.th of April 1692 to y.e 31.st March 1695 by Coñ.t Accompt she Demands as Due to her on Acc.t of her Husband Arrears over and above all that has been paid to her Husband & her Self, and over and above y.e before Mencioned Assignm.t upon M.r Vand=Esch the Sume of 224: 4: —. The Difference betweixt y.e Acco.t brought by the Major & y.e Acco.t produced by y.e Petitioner, consisteth of the Particulars following.

The Major chargeth as paid from y.e 14.th April 1692 to y.e 7.th of June 1692. being 78 Daies at 11.s p Diem, y.e Petitioner & Acco.t owns but 7.s p Diem, differs 4.s p Diem & for 78 days comes — 15: 12: 00

Note, th produc such wor

The Major chargeth as paid from y.e 1.st July 1692. to y.e 30.th April 1693 being 304 Dayes at 11.s p Diem. but y.e Petitioner owns but 9.s p Diem. Differs 2.s p Diem, & 304 Dayes comes to . . . . 30: 8: —

£ 46: —: —

The Major allows but 13.s p Diem full pay of a Lieu.t from y.e 14.th of April 1692. to y.e 30.th April 1693. being 382 dayes conteyns according to Establishm.t the Petitioners Demandette 15.s p Diem as her Husband drawn pay & y.e pay of his Coñ.t Servants. Differs 2.s p Diem and for 382 Dayes comes to . . . . . £ 38: 4: —

The Major Allows but 11.s p Diem full pay from the 23.d of May 1693. to y.e 31.st March 1695 being 706. Dayes conteyns y.e Petitioners demande 15.s p Diem, the Difference is 4.s p Diem, and for 706. Dayes comes to £ 140: —: — 178: 4: —

£ . . 224: 4: 00

Upon full Examinacon of this Matter it Appears. £ s d

110

The 1st Article is a Mistake in y. Accot. Brought in by the Major to y. Prejudice of y. Sericeants. Ensigne the Major has Acknowledged y. same & promiseth to make y. Sericeants Satisfaction Being - - - - - - - - - 15 : 12 : -

The 2d Article y. like, & Owned by y. Major Being - - 30 : 8 : -

This mony the Major promiseth to pay - - 46 : - : -

The two last Articles Amounting to 178 : 4 - appears to be Stopt by y. Major Out of y. pay of y. Sergeants, according to y. Custome throughout all y. English Regiments for Horse, to each y. Major hath given this Answer in Writeing, being in y. following words. — The Major doth not understand himselfe Obliged to pay more then 11 s. p Diem for 4 pay'd of his Serv.ts. & in two men it seems in Ma.ties Garrisons three to pay upon y. Reformation wherein the Major be Obliged to pay more y. Seriesnts - aforesaid, May till it be Ordered & paid by his Ma.tie - - - 178 : 4 : -

(then order'd, but not expressed therein)

224 : 4 : -

Note The Establishm.t for the Regim.t from y. 1. of April 1692: Directs that there should be 36. effective Men in each Troop, nine in all the first since then, there is not Serv.ts mentioned to be Allowed

Now if Regarding to y. English Regim.ts they have the Benefit of y. Servants to a Troope As y. Brandon gave, then I Humbly Conceive, that the Pay of these Servants ought to be Distributed amongst y. Officers & men of y. Regiments, and not goe all on pay. of y. Captains Pocket, for that would make y. pay of a Capt. in a Dutch Regiment, almost as Much, as y. Pay of a Capt. in an English Regim.t —

Report upon the Lords
Mackay's ~~Petition~~ Petition
against Mr Podewalls
in y Regim.t of Rdlaers.

1695

137

To the Honble, the COMMONS of England, In Parliament Assembled:

The Humble Petition of WILLIAM FULLER.

Delivered at the Door of the Commons Oct: 27. 1696

SHEWETH,

THAT Your *Petitioner* hath long groan'd under intollerable Misfortunes, occasion'd through the Immaturity of his Judgment, which was too easily Impos'd on, by the Perfidiousness of Coll. *Thomas Dalleval*, and Mr. *George Hayes*; for whose Appearance Your *Petitioner* Engag'd to the *Honourable House*, (intentionally for the Nation's Service, tho' the Event prov'd contrary;) and, for their Failure, incurr'd the Displeasure of the *Same*.

YOUR *Petitioner* humbly presumes, That most in this *House* were present, when his *Information* was Read; as also, the Lord *Preston*'s, and Mr. *Crone*'s Confessions; which did *Both* Confirm, what Your *Petitioner* Affirm'd; perticularly, Mr. *Crone* Asserts it upon Oath.

YOUR *Petitioner* submissively flings himself on the Justice and Wisdom of This *Honourable House*; Humbly conceiving, That he can have no Redress from the Wrongs he suffers, but by Your Wise Examination of the Whole Management of the Affair; into which Your *Petitioner* was so Cunningly ensnared, by the Artifices of the *French Court*, and their Private Adherents in this Kingdom; by whose subtle Device, the *Honourable House* (as well as Your *Petitioner*) was Abus'd; It being, at that Time, the greatest Design, and most for the Interest of the *French*-Court, and their Friends in *England*, to stifle what ever Discovery should be then made: For, the *April* following, they purposed an Invasion; and accordingly provided all necessary Provisions at *La-Hogue*, &c.

And, for as much as Your Petitioner can plainly prove, That *Dalleval* and *Hays* did Come-over; and the Method of their whole Intriegue in this base Design, in which they had great Assistance in this Kingdom; as also, the manner of their Going-off;

YOUR *Petitioner*, with entire Submission, most heartily wishes, (for the Nations *Present*, as well as *Future* Security) That this *Honourable House* will examine into the Management of the whole Intriegue; which cost the *French*-Court so much Pains and Mony.

BY this Inspection, You will plainly find, who they are that have so long, and, I fear, part of them, yet continue to betray His present Majesties Council, and this Kingdom in General.

THAT Your *Petitioner* was the First, which discovered to King *WILLIAM* Collonel *Parker*'s, and Chevalier *Granvil*'s Design of Assassinating His Most Sacred Majesty, Your *Petitioner* can fully prove.

And, That his former Informations were a true Narrative, even of the last intended Invasion and Conspiracy, in most Particulars: And, That those *Former*, and these *Latter* Designs, were much alike managed by the same Conspiring Hands and Hearts; will plainly appear, on the Perusal of the said Information.

YOUR *Petitioner*, after all this, has been reduced to the most extream Miseries, and suffered Publick Disgrace, occasion'd by Other's Villanies; and has also been exposed to several hard Shifts, and Extremities.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly Prays,

THAT (*for the Nation's Good* [*whose Representatives* YOU *are*] *as well as for his Vindication from the intollerable Injuries Your said* Petitioner *has so long groan'd under*) He, *Your* Petitioner, *may have some Redress, by Your Mature Consideration of his unhappy Case*; *That* Justice, *and* Truth, *may appear on every Side*; *and, That such necessary Provision may be made for Your* Petitioner, (*who left his Friends, Interest, and Imploy in* France) *to Serve this present* Government) *as to Your Highly Judicious Wisdoms shall seem expedient*: ——*Your* Petitioner *further prays, That he may have Leave of the* House, *to publish A full and perfect Account of all he knows, relating to the former Conspiracies against the present* Government.

And Your Petitioner, as in Duty bound,
shall ever Pray, *&c.*

Parliament
William Fuller's
Pet: 2? Oct. 1696

The humble Petition of
William Colepeper.

To the right honorable Committee for
Sequestrations.

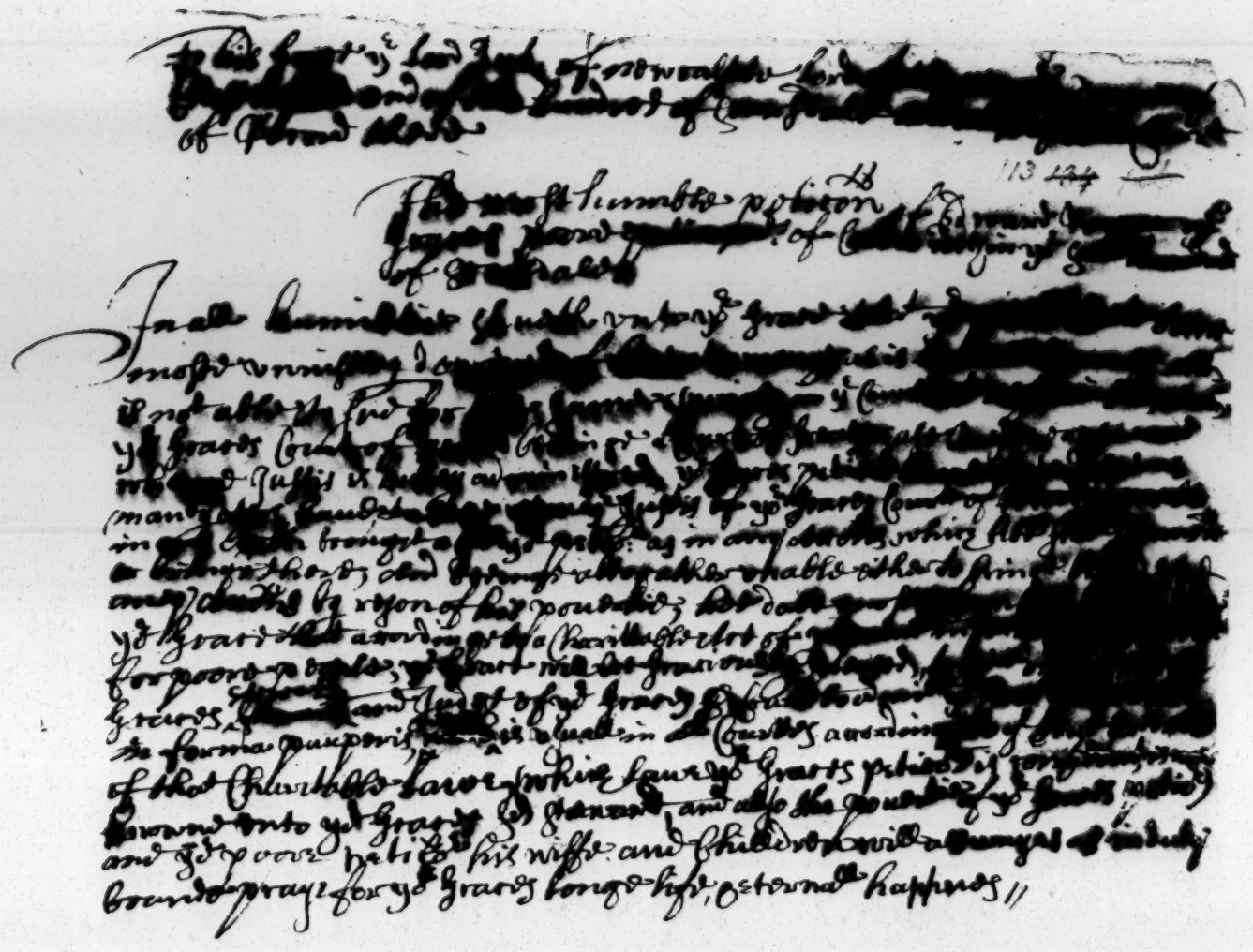
The humble petition of William Colepeper of Bedgbury in
the County of Kent esqr

Humbly sheweth:

That your petitioner's lands in Bedgbury aforesaid are sequestred by the Commissioners
there, of whose order he is informed but to what cause, your pet. protesteth he knoweth not: neither
can he attend the Commissioners to know the occasion, in respect of his imprisonment, which
hath now hath suffered these five months, to the great impaire of his health and estate.

May yt therefore humbly pleaseth this hon. Committee to be pleased to graunt
your order to the said Commissioners to certifie the true cause thereof
to yr honors and that his said Lands may be restored unto him: if no
just cause shall appeare to the contrarie.

And he shall ever pray &c.



~~138~~
~~—~~
114

To the moſt Honorable Aſſembly the Commons houſe of Parliament.

The humble Petition of diuers Hott-preſſers of London,

Moſt humblie

SHewing that whereas Sir *George Douglas* Knight, hath obteyned a Pattent and priuie Seale from his Maieſtie, for and concerning the vſe of the Hott-preſſe. And moreouer ſome Hott-preſſers of London haue combyned themſelues with the ſaid Sir *George* to giue him 6s. 8 d. out of euery 20 s. they ſhall earne, which is to be leuied vpon the Commonalty by their exhauſting their prices for worke done, Conditionally that the ſaid Sir *George* ſhall ſuppreſſe your petitioners from working. By this meanes your petitioners haue beene impriſoned in Newgate 15. dayes by S. *Robert Heath* then Recorder of London, notwithſtanding he being a Counſell for Sir *George Douglas* againſt vs, and no bayle would be taken, though offered, and their houſes broken open, their implements broken downe, and their ſtuffes taken from them by violence, and yet deteyned, aud can haue no Legall triall for them, notwithſtanding theſe ſtuffes were before preſſed by the Deputies of Sir *George*, and are not with in the meaning of the Statute 5. of *Edward* the 6. as we are adviſed by our Counſell learned, by reaſon whereof your Petitioners haue almoſt ſpent their whole eſtates to their vtter vndoing of themſelues, their wiues and children, (they being in nomber aboue 20. Families.) This being their onely ſtay and meanes of mayntenance.

They moſt humbly therefore pray that you would be pleaſed, to call for our Petition already exhibited to this Honourable Houſe, wherein our greevances are more at large layd open, and to take ſuch order for our releefes, as this Honorable Aſſemblie ſhall thinke fitt.

And your Petitioners ſhall daylie pray &c.

What proffers I
George Douglas.
Delivered to Mr
Chrystie

~~129~~ 115

TO THE HONOVRABLE HOVSE OF Commons assembled in Parliament.

An Abstract of the generall grieuances of the poore Free-men and Iourney-men Printers oppressed, and kept in seruile bondage all their liues by the vnlawfull ordinances of the Master and Wardens of the Company, which they fortifie only by a Warrant dormant.

With their most Humble Petition,

FROM the beginning of Printing his Maiesties progenitors by their prerogatiue Royall did priuiledge such persons as they pleased soly to Print some peculiar bookes, leauing the rest in generall to the Printers.

And for this Art of Printing was the key that opened the doore of knowledge and learning (which is the honour and support of all States and Kingdomes) his Maiesties progenitors were pleased to incorporate a selected number, and to indow them with a large Charter and many great priuiledges which was graciously intended for the generall good of the whole company, but by the innouations brought in by the Masters and their ordinances, the benefit is conuerted to them in particular, and the petitioners vtterly ruined thereby.

The lawes of the kingdome authorise all persons, that haue serued an Apprentiship according to the statute, lawfully to set vp and vse that trade to which they haue serued. But the petitioners are depriued of that benefit (which all honest and loyall subiects inioy) by ordinances of the Masters of their company. And made perpetuall bondmen to serue some few of the rich all their liues vpon such condisions, and for such hire, and at such times, as the Masters thinke fit: for their trade of Printing (but as seruants) they must not vse, so as they take all possibiltie of Aduancement (be they neuer so exquisite in their qualitie) from the petitioners, and make them vncapable of maintenance for them their wiues and posterities.

The Masters obtained a decree 28. Eliz. prohibiting the petitioners to set vp any presse or presses wherewith to print vpon paine of sixe moneths imprisonment without Bayle or mainprise, and his presses and other instruments to be defaced.

The decree was obtained vnder colour of granting the petitioners diuers bookes in priuiledge to bee printed for their benefit, and diuers ordinances for the petitioners continuall and full imployments, and other orders profitable for them. But the decree obtained, they obserued none of their contracts: those being instituted without penalty. But all that tended to the petitioners preiudice, and their Masters particular profits, were inioyned vnder great and grieuous punishments.

Whereas his Maiestie was graciously pleased to grant in priuiledge the printing of diuers bookes vnto the petitioners the poore Printers (they by their ordinances haue disposed them wholly to their owne particular benefit, the petitioners hauing no share or benefit of his Maiesties most gracious and free bountie, intended chiefely to the poore petitioners. And with the profit of his Maiesties gift, they haue purchased and drawne into their hands diuers other priuiledged bookes, conuerting them likewise to their owne ends.

In like manner vnder a pretence of releiuing the poore, they haue obtained almost all into their hands, what either his Maiestie: or his progenitors euer granted in priuiledge, of which the Petitioners and poore sort of Printers expecting benefit, reape indemnity and preiudice, and his Maiesties Subiects in general are abused by their exactions.

For they keeping multiplicity of Apprentisies, (who after their Apprentiships, like the Petitioners, become for euer more seruile then before) Print Bookes most by their Apprentises, whereby the Petitioners haue not halfe imployment sufficient to worke as seruants; But the Petitioners are in worse case, then when the priuiledges were in strangers hands, which had no prentises. Besides the Masters of the Company haue raised the prizes of Bookes, Print in worse Paper, and with dimne and bad Letters.

The Stationers to whom these priuiledges were neuer intended by his Maiesties most Gracious Gift, or the Grant of his Progenitors, are the chiefe Ingrossers of these Priuiledged Coppies, with some few Printers. And further, the Stationers by an agreement among themselues will retale no new Copies, vnlesse they be of their owne. For be it neuer so Religious, Learned, or profitable, if it be a Printers, either by purchase, or by free gift, they will not sell the same: but the Printer must loose his labour, his Paper and expence, if he will not sell them at their rate: by which meanes the Stationer hath all the profit both by Printing and Booke selling.

If the Petitioners infringe any part of the former Decree, or any of their owne Ordinances, or but seeme to question their right in the benefits Graciously giuen them by his Maiestie, or complaine of their vnconscionable and lawlesse proceedings, they by vertue of a Warrant Dormant, presently breake the Petitioners houses, imprison their bodies, seize their goods, and deface their Presses and Printing Instruments, without legall proceeding or euiction by information. And by this meanes dispose of all things amongst themselues, so a few are raised to great and infinite estates, and all the Petitioners thereby made absolute beggers.

Reasons why the Petitioners should be relieued in this high and most Honourable Court.

The Decree and their Ordinances barre them all relisfe in any Court of Iustice, or any other Court of Equity, but this onely.

The Decree and their Ordinances are absolutely contrary to the Lawes of this Kingdome, and against the Lawes of God and Nations.

The Masters haue in nothing performed their Contracts made at the obtaining the Decree.

The Petitioners are depriued of that freedome that all other loyall subiects inioy, and they ought to haue.

His Maiesties bounty extended to charitable vses, but is conuerted to their priuate endes and benefits.

The Petitioners most humble request is:

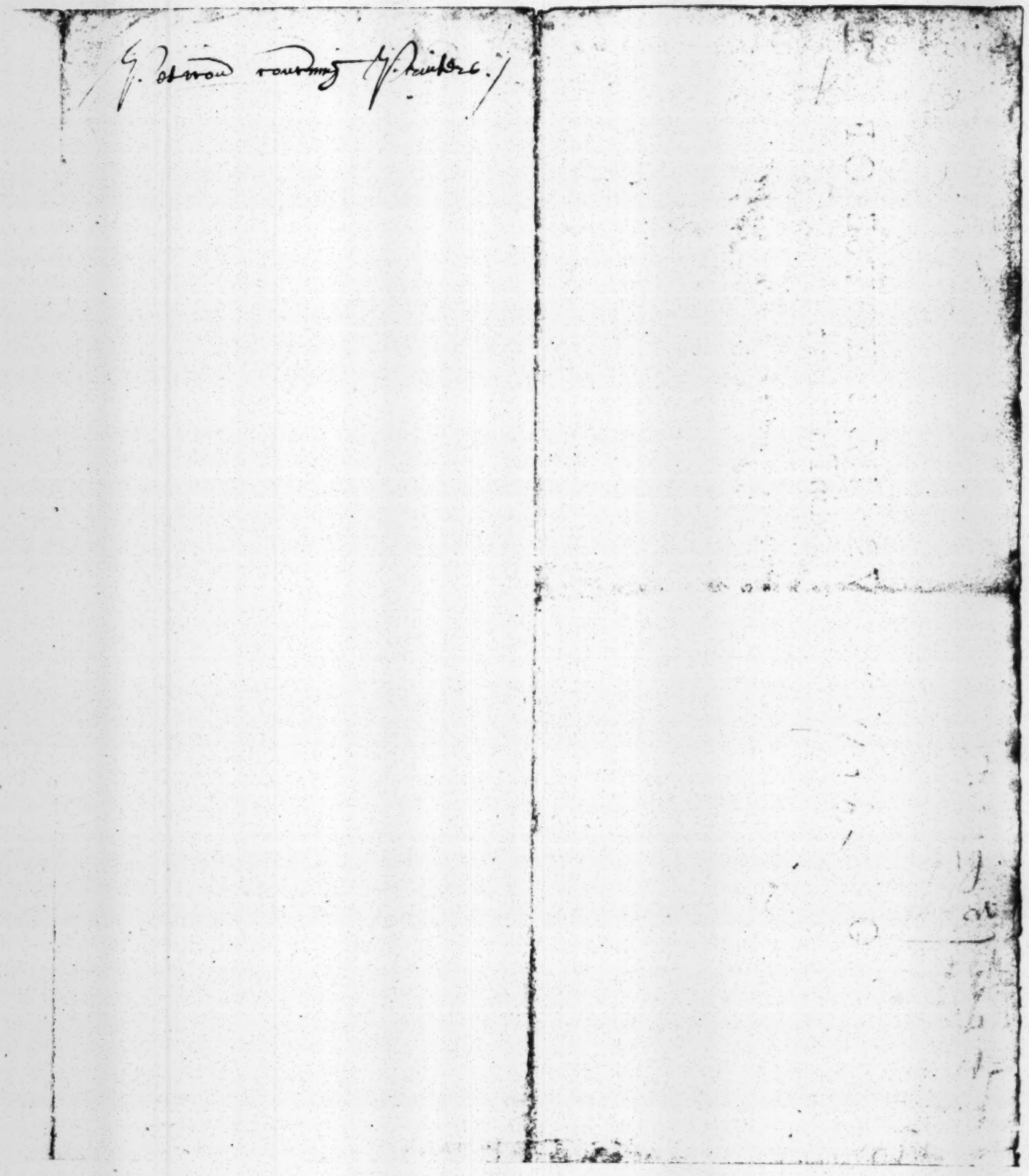
That the Decree may be dissolued.

That the Petitioners may inioy that liberty and priuiledge that euery honest and loyall subiect ought to inioy.

That they may haue equall share of what his Maiestie Graciously gaue for their charitable vses.

And such other priuiledges distributed amongst the whole Company as of right belongs, wrongfully now vsurped.

The Petitioners shall beseech the Iudge of all Iudges, to Crowne



A Briefe of the Act for the reliefe of the *Marchants of the Eſtaple.*

FIrſt, that the Marchants of the Eſtaple of England are and haue been a verie auncient and famous Company, of greate eſteeme with ſtrangers in other nations; Profitable members of this Common wealth, and in times paſt great aduauncers of the Kinges cuſtomes and reuenues.

Secondlie, that the ſaid Company aſwel by diuers lawes and ſtatutes of this realme, as by letters patents from his highnes progenitors, haue had power and authoritie to keepe the Eſtaple in England, at Weſtminſter and London; and beyond the ſeas, in France Flaunders Zealand, Brabant and elſe where.

Thirdlie, that the ſaid Cõpany are enabled by diuers lawes & Letters-patents to buy all ſortes of woolls and woolfells within this Realme, and to tranſported ſo much of the ſame woolls as are fit for the Staple, and to ſell the reſt againe in England.

Fourthlie, that the Kinges Maieſtie and his Councell haue of late prohibited and wholly reſtrained the ſaid Company from their auncient trade of ſhipping and tranſporting.

Fiftly, that the Company being not ſuffred to tranſport haue put their woolls to ſale in England to their great loſſe.

Sixtlie, that many of the Company haue been ſued and exceedinglie moleſted by Informers for ſelling the ſame woolls in England, which they were abſolutely commanded not to tranſport.

They humbly therefore deſire

That whenſoeuer the ſaid Company of Marchants of the Eſtaple of England are or ſhalbe prohibited and reſtrayned from their accuſtomed ſhipping and tranſporting of their woolls and woolfells, That then it maie bee lawfull for the ſaid Company to ſell their woolls and woolfells in England without penalty or forfeiture.

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Petition from the inhabitants
of the Strand

To the Most honourable Assembly of the house of Commons of the High Court of Parliament.

The humble Petition of Thousands of Carpenters, Bricklayers, Smithes, Plaisterers, Glasiers, Painters, and other Handicrafts men in and about the Citie of London, and Westminster With the Suburbs.

IN most humble wise sheweth. That wheras your poore Petitioners exhibited their humble Petition vnto this honourable Assembly the last Session, for a Confirmed authority to repaire Houses, and for a reformation of Building, as farre forth as might bee requisite for the present vse of the Inhabiters, as also for restraint of fire; Arguments and reasons were forthwith exhibited to that effect, and thereupon was an Order granted for a day of hearing which order is extant, howbeit by reason of many other great and weightie occasions and the Session so suddenly prorogued, nothing was done for the Confirmation of the said premises:

In tender Consideration whereof, it would please this honourable Assembly forth of your Noble and graue disposition, to grant vs a day of hearing of our cause whereby such order and course may be taken for repairing of Houses and reformation of Building, so farre forth as may be with conueniency for the present vse and benefit of the Inhabiters, and also for safetie and restraint of fire for a generall good.

And your poore Petitioners (shall as dutie bindeth them) pray vnto God not onely for a prosperous proceeding in this your great and weightie imployments, to the glory of God, the good of the Church, and the benefit of the Common wealth: but also for your healths, peace and tranquillity, long to continue.

Diary dated

Arguments and Reaſons mentioned in the Petition vnto the Right Honourable Aſſembly of the Commons houſe in Parliament, exhibited by thouſands of Carpenters, Smithes, Plaiſterers, Glaſiers, Painters, and other handicrafts men.

Declaring, firſt why houſes ought to be repaired in the Citties of London and Weſtminſter with the ſuburbes. Secondly, alſo why Forefronts in new building in the ſaid Citties and ſuburbes ought to bee done with Timber, and not with Stone and Bricke, howbeit notwithſtanding former Proclamations to that effect: whereby it may iuſtly appeare the Kings Maieſty hath beene abuſed, and the Citties of London and Weſtminſter likewiſe greatly wronged.

Firſt, for reparing. *Secondly, for Forefronts of Timber.*

FIrſt. It doth vndoe many that can repaire their houſes, but not new build them.
Secondly. Whereas fiue or ten pound will make a houſe ſerue for thirty or forty yeares, three or foure hundred pound will not new build that.
Thirdly. It hath and will be a meanes to waſte abundance of Timber, when houſes muſt be pulled downe before they need.
Fourthly. If a man take a Leaſe for twenty one yeares, and if the houſes ſtand not aboue fourteene or ſixteene yeares, muſt be repaired, and being denied repairing, the houſe muſt either fall, or elſe the building will be chargeable for the remainder of the yeares beſides the breach of Covenants contrary to Law.
Fifthly. If a cavilling Tenant be not diſpoſed to repaired his houſe according to his Covenants, but to wrong the Landlord will complaine the Commiſſioners for buildings, and ſo haue it pull'd downe when reaſonable reparations will ſerue.
Sixthly. By this occaſion many thouſands haue beene caſt out of employments in their lawfull callings, and by this meanes many haue periſhed. But further moſt honourable Aſſembly, there lieth hidden a ſecret myſtery of miſchiefe, and that in two reſpects generally, now vſed in theſe forefronts, made with Bricke and Stone: firſt, in regard of the preſent vſe of it: ſecondly, in regard of reſtraint of fire.

Of the preſent vſe there are fiue particulars to be conſidered.

Firſt. Shoppes can not be altered for every Mans Trade in Stone, or Bricke, as it can with Timber.
Secondly. It takes vp a great deale of more Roome then Timber doth, and ſhopp roome is precious.
Thirdly. Thereby ſhopps cannot be ſo lightſome as it will be with Timber.
Fourthly. Shopps or forefronts cannot be repaired as it may with Timber.
Fifthly. Forefronts cannot ſtand without much banding of Timber.

In the ſecond generall for reſtraint of fire where there are foure particulars to be conſidered.

Firſt. If a houſe be on fire, there is no way to quench it but by pulling it downe, and fire-hookes in Brick-worke can pull away no no more then they takehold on. So that many houſes may be burnt before one can be pulled downe.
Secondly. The Bricke and Stone being hote will fly, and indanger any that ſhall come to quench ſuch fires.
Thirdly. The extremity of the heat of the houſe burning will ſet on fire the next houſe through the Bricke-walls, they being ſo thinne, and banded with Timber ſo thicke as they are, and of neceſſity muſt be, or elſe it will ſoone cracke and be ruinated.
Fourthly. Whereas the houſes of *London* and *Weſtminſter* doe ſtand ſo cloſſe together as they doe, put the caſe if all the forefronts were built with Stone and Bricke, if the Papiſts (who are Arch enemies of God and his truth, and ſo conſequently againſt their Chriſtian King and Countrey) ſhould ſet on fire but one of thoſe houſes in their wonted, malicious, and privy Conſpiracy and Trechery, there is no meanes to quench this fire, vntill all the houſes adjoyning through that ſtreet, lane, alley, or yard, were burnt downe, the inſides and the goods conſumed, and the forefront ſtand, not onely reaſons before recited, but alſo wofull experience both here and elſewhere hath proved it to be ſo.
Wherefore moſt Honourable Aſſembly, may it pleaſe you, that whereas the Myſtery of this Cauſe lieth in our Element to conſider. And ſeeing that every particular Workeman doth giue his Workemaſter his opinion, what may be beſt in the matter and manner of repairing and building; So wee take that to be our bound and duty to giue you to vnderſtand, what and how Materialls are to be placed in the beſt manner of building for ſafety or reſtraint of fire, as alſo for benefit and Ornament, as followeth.
Firſt. For reſtraint of fire, and ſafety in buildings in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, is with Bricke betweene houſe and houſe, and backeward againſt any houſe, and Timber forefronts for theſe cauſes enſuing.
Firſt. There will be more roome for ſtrength of people to come to quench the fire.
Secondly. If the Summers of the Floores, which is the principall fuell of ſuch fires, be framed into the Timber forefronts, then ſet fire-hookes vnto the rainеſt peices of the ſame forefronts, and pull them away, the floores will alſo fall, and beat out the force of the fire ſodainly.
Thirdly. There will be more water brought to quench ſuch fires (being vnderhand) in one houre, then will or can be in foure houres, the fire being on the vpper part of the fired houſe.
Fourthly. It will ſaue abundance of goods that may be in thoſe fired houſes, as Money, Plate, Braſſe, Pewter, Iron, and other houſhold ſtuffe, though disfigured, yet not conſumed, as it will be in Bricke forefronts.
Fifthly. The Timber forefronts being pulled downe, and the backe or ſides being of Bricke, will remaine good to reedifie againe.
Sixthly. It will be a meanes to ſaue neighbours houſes from being ſet on fire, from pulling downe, and their goods ſpoyled and waſted.
Seventhly. It will be a meanes to ſaue much goods from being ſtolne by wicked wretches, that come more to ſteale, and get pillage, then to helpe to maſter the fire.
Eighthly. This manner of building fires will thereby be maſtered and quenched without hazarding of mens limmes and liues by breaking of ladders, and falling from topps of houſes. And ſo much for ſafety and reſtraint of fire.

Now for the manner of ſtanding of Forefronts three things are to be conſidered.

Firſt. Forefronts of Timber to ſtand vpon the old Foundation, will be the more roome for Coaches and Carts to paſſe along the Streets and Lanes.
Secondly. It will be a meanes to avoide future differenes betweene Prince and Subiects.
Thirdly. The firſt ſtory to iutt out about a foote and a halfe, thereby to haue the leſſe pentiſhing over ſhoppes, and all ſtories after to goe vpright without iutting.

Now for Ornament.

Firſt. Cant Windowes are beſt being workemanlike handled, and not iutt out at foot, but ſtandeth vpon Cattooſes, with other appurtenances belonging to Forefronts: experience may teach vs that Timber Forefronts are moſt beautifull, and of longeſt durance.
Secondly. Cant Windowes are beſt for proſpect, for ayre, and for light, ſo they raunge not one further forth then the other.
Obiection. But Stone and Bricke doe ſaue Timber for ſhippes.
Anſwere. Firſt. Firre Timber hath beene at a cheaper rate then our Timber, and will laſt neere two hundred yeares, being alwayes wet or dry.
Secondly. The fetching of it increaſeth ſhipps and Mariners.
Thirdly. That is profitable to the Kings Cuſtome.
Fourthly. Iron Mills doe waſt abundance of Timber.
Fifthly. The Statute for preſervatiue of Timber is neglected.

And thus having indeavoured the common good of the two famous Citties with their Inhabitants, craving your acceptance, wee commend theſe things to the bleſſing of God, and your wiſe conſiderations.

[illegible] 120

[illegible] Lr: [illegible] lik

[illegible] me to pay me [illegible] money [illegible] the

Admiralty offic[illegible] [illegible] the Seale

for the [illegible]; & when I was so open to my harm

wish I could not gett my money: I supplyed

to the Admiralty & they directed me to goe

to the offices of Accounts in yor: Br: lines:

& please your Honor: I will take my oath

the said Mr: harwish promist me payment

he took the petition: & that he will orders to

pay me

[illegible]

[illegible] Sles [illegible] [illegible] Spe[illegible]

and cockitt uppon him self to pay [illegible] ten
pounds a peece [illegible]

he be forsd to itt & humble
bag of your Lor ship that you stand [illegible] then
he [illegible] desireed [illegible] that I
am in wch ino your Lor ship is not unsensable
& & bles your honor [illegible] Gut thu
[illegible]

& my poor husban is now both lame & blind
& not [illegible] to help him. Gtt

The Petition of Thos Smith

122

To the Honble Commissioners for Taking & Stating the Publick Accots of ye Kingdom

The humble Petition of Thomas Smith Porter

Sheweth

That Mr John Mayer being dead and thereby a Messengers Place is become Vacant

Your Petitioner humbly prays your hon^rs would be pleased to prefer him to the Place of a Messenger and he shall with all dillingence and fidelity execute the same, if your hon^rs shall so think fitting

And your Petitioner Shall ever pray

[illegible] the Commissions for taking & stateing the
the Marques accompts of England &c. &c. &c.

The humble petition of
Robert Sparrie &
Iohn Knopes

That yo. petitioners were both in his mats service
and in the first Maior. Reigne. & were in the
foresaid Reigne. at the takeing of Carrick & Kinsale
whose there is arrears due to them for that
service as may appeare by our attornyes &
Certificate w[hi]ch we doe have ready to produce we
have allso letters of attorney to sollicite & to
receive the same as is ready to produce we
have cause to demand the foresaid some of m[r].
Sparrage but he refuseth to pay the same
Notwithstanding our seuerall oath at this time on
behalfe his mats. affaires &c all w[hi]ch and in the
same Reigne.

Yo petitioners humbly pray &c that order may be given
to and for the payment of the Sparrage to pro-
ceed [illegible] &c

And yo petitioners as in duty bound will pray

The Petitioners Lres att [illegible] Heads att the end of Mr. Sparrow bill in Greene
Lane — Heare Billy contrarie

Son of Mabell Wharrie
& Susana Cooper

~~155~~
~~[illegible]~~
124

To the honorable the Commons of England in Parliament assembled

The Humble Peticon of Henry Ashhurst and Walter Everbury Esquires.

Sheweth

That yor Petrs the Commrs for Licencing and Regulating Hackney and Stage Coaches, by virtue of an Act of Parliamt in that case provided, Humbly shew that by a Clause in the 1st Folio 422 they are impowered to Licence such Stage Coaches, and that no Licences continue longer than for one year from the Date thereof, And it is thereby also Enacted, that upon every such Licence there be reserved the Rent or Annual Summe of Eight Pounds to their Majestys their Heires and Successors, And by the 2d Act Folio 423. It is further Enacted that noe person shall drive any Stage Coach or Caach horses without such Licence, And Folio 425 It is further Enacted that if any Commrs shall grant Licence for any Hackney or Stage Coaches for longer time then in the sd Act is directed he shall forfeit 100li to be Recovered by any person that will sue for the same. By virtue of which Act, your Petrs are advised they cannot grant Licences for more than one year without danger of incurring the sd Forfeitures. And that unless Licences be renewed after the year, as is from year to years during the Continuance of the sd Act, All Stage Coaches will be absolutely Prohibited by the sd Act from going after the End of the 9 years. which makes yor Petrs very doubtfull what is truely meant by the sd Act.

And therefore yor Petrs Humbly pray that this Hon: his House will be pleased in such manner as to his wisdome shall seem meet to explaine the Clause in the sd Act contained.

And yor Petrs shall ever pray &c.

Henry Ashhurst

☞ To the moſt Honourable Aſſembly of the Commons Houſe of Parliament.

¶ The Humble petition of the diſtreſſed priſoners in the Kings Bench, and Fleete, and all others his Maieſties diſtreſſed Subiects, now Priſoners, within his Maieſties Realme of England, and Dominion of Wales.

IN moſt lamentable manner ſheweth vnto your Honours, That whereas heretofore many good and lawdable Acts and Statutes haue beene made for the reliefe and prouiſion of maymed Souldiers, and alſo for the reliefe of the poore in euery Pariſh; But as yet no prouiſion or reliefe for poore diſtreſſed Priſoners in this Realme, which are many thouſands in England whereof at this preſent, remaines in the 15. *Priſons, in and about the City of London the number of* 3500. *able Subiects for his Maieſties ſeruice, if occaſion ſerue of imployments: And forasmuch as this Honourable Houſe is now making and eſtabliſhing of many good Lawes, for the peace and good of this Common-wealth, which may well concurre and agree with the graue ſaying, of that worthy and Honourable member of this houſe (Sir* Edward Coke *Knight) in his fourth booke of Reports, giueth this Chriſtian aduice to all Iudges and Iuſtices, that* boni Iudicis intereſt lites dirimere;

Moſt humbly beſeeching your Honours to commiſerate our diſtreſſed eſtates, and to take into your Honourable and charitable conſideration this our offered Bill heere in Parliament, And in your graue wiſedomes, to make and eſtabliſh ſome good and charitable Lawe, for the ſpeedie reliefe and releaſement of all ſuch Priſoners now in diſtreſſe, or hereafter ſhall bee ſo impriſoned, as all other Chriſtian nations hath done in this caſe, moſt humbly beſeeching this honourable Houſe, to further this our charitable ſute.

And your poore Petitioners will now, and euer heereafter, be bound on their bended knees to pray for theſe Houſes of Parliament.

¶ The ſtate of the Bill for Priſoners.

FIrſt, That all Iuſtices of Peace within London, or within fiue miles of the ſaid Citie, or any 6. 4. or 3. of them, ſhall haue full power by the Act to examine the eſtate of euery Priſoner for debt, and ſo to ſee the Creditor paid to the value of his lands, eſtate, and goods, with ſome conſideration for meanes, for wife, children, and family, and ſo to free them out of priſon.

And likewiſe 6. 4. or 3. diſcreete Gentlemen of good ranke and quality to bee choſen Commiſſioners in euery Shire and County, within England and Wales, by the *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, or in his abſence 4. of the ancienteſt Iuſtices in perſon at the Seſſions, once euery yeere to doe the like, for releaſement of Priſoners, as the Act more at large declareth, and ſo to free the Priſoners in euery Priſon in the Countrey; And thoſe Priſoners whoſe eſtates are nothing worth to be ſet at liberty.

And alſo the ſaid Commiſſioners are by the Act enioyned to execute the ſame Act 4. ſeuerall times in euery yeere, *viz.* 10. dayes before euery quarter day.

¶ Certaine good allegations and motiues, that an Act for the generall releaſements of Priſoners, is better then a Commiſſion in particular for Priſoners in the Fleete and Kings Bench as hereafter followeth.

1. FIrſt an Act is more requiſite then a Commiſſion, for an Act will ſtill free all his Maieſties Subiects generally in all Shires, whereas a Commiſſion is but for the Priſoners in London; And when Priſoners are ſtill releaſed in all places, they are ready in perſon to ſerue their King and Countrey in all parts of this Realme.

2 Secondly, diuers Priſoners are ſo poore (by reaſon of long impriſonment) as they are not able to remooue themſelues from forraine Priſons to London, the Writs and Sheriffes charges of men and horſes is ſo great.

3 Thirdly, all or moſt part of their Creditors, are moſt commonly in or neere the Shires where they are impriſoned: So as if the Creditors bee many, it will be a very great charge for them to be brought vp to London, or to be warned to be and appeare before Commiſſioners there, and ſome ſo aged as not able to trauaile vp to London without danger of death, whereas they may bee eaſier and readier to appeare in the Shire where they lie in Priſon, by the Commiſſioners appointed for that Countrey then elſewhere.

4 Fourthly, ſome Priſoners (being deſperate men) or hauing many friends in thoſe parts, where they lie in Priſon in farre Countreys vpon execution for great ſummes of money: The Sheriffes hauing a Writ of (*hab. Corpus cum Cauſa*) to bring vp his bodie to London, will rather aduenture to be deepely fined, then to indanger the high Sheriffe to pay thouſands of pounds for the Priſoners eſcape, as by daily experience it may appeare, which breedes many ſutes betweene partie and partie, and vndoeth many a man and his ſureties be hee neuer ſo carefull a Sheriffe.

5 Fiftly, the Commiſſioners being appointed in euery Shire where the Priſoner is inhabiting, they being acquainted with the Priſoner will giue better credit to the teſtimony of their knowne neighbours, (either the Creditor, Debtor, or Witneſſes) then Commiſſioners at London, of whom they cannot bee ſo ſoone, and ſo well, and truely informed of the difference who is an honeſt man, and who is not, either Debtor, Creditor, or Witneſſe; So theſe men, and their eſtate and cauſes, are better knowne to the Gentlemen Commiſſioners where they dwell then elſewhere.

6 Sixtly, the City of London, and the Suburbs and Liberties therof, and the City of Weſtminſter, and the Borough of Southwarke and Liberties thereof, haue about the number of 15. Priſons and Goales, in which at this preſent time are many thouſands of poore diſtreſſed Priſoners lying in great miſery and want, which were more fitter at this preſent (if need ſhould require) to ſerue their King and Countrey, then to lie there and periſh vnder the hands of cruell Creditors, and barbarous vſing of their Goalers, and their baſe conditioned Officers.

7 And therefore a charitable Act made that Commiſſioners may be appointed in euery Shire by the *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, or foure of the ancienteſt Iuſtices at the Seſſions will make a ſpeedy diſpatch, for the good of the Creditors payment, and for the Priſoners inlargement, as is in all other Chriſtian Kingdomes; By which Act God will be glorified, the life of the Subiect preſerued, the ſtrength of the Kingdome maintained, wife, children, and family relieued, the Creditor ſooner ſatisfied, and all good Subiects pleaſed.

8 And this Act will bee for the generall good of all poſterities euer hereafter, euen from the greateſt Subiect to the pooreſt perſon, for it may concerne all degrees of Subiects, and in proceſſe of time, preſerue the eſtate of great and good mens poſterity, which now vſurie and Vſurers doth daily ſwallow vp their Lands by morgages, by forfeitures, and extortion: By which meanes, diuers of the Nobility and Gentrie of this Kingdome, are daily conſumed by vſury and Vſurers, and by whom, thouſands of Priſoners are impriſoned at this day.

All which wee leaue to Gods prouidence, and your Honourable, and wiſe conſideration.

for business.

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TO THE HONORABLE ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONS house of Parliament, and to the Committees, for Grieuances *of the ſame houſe.*

The humble petition of *Edward Hopkins, William Barwell, Iohn Bellamy, Robert Vi-let, Iohn Waters, Robert Wright*, and other Wharfingers in and neere the Citie of London.

WHereas the petitioners and all others vſing Wharfes for ſale of Fuell within and neere the Citie of London, haue time out of minde had the vſe of a competent number of Carts and Carres as neceſſarily incident to their trade, to carry wood and cole for the neceſſary vſe of his Maieſties ſubiects in and about the ſaid Citie, vntill ſome of the Woodmongers in *An.* 3. *Iac.* (without the conſent of the reſt) did not onely procure themſelues to be incorporated by his Maieſties letters patents, with power to make ordinances for gouernment thereof, but alſo for their owne lucre, and to the intent to oppreſſe his Maieſties ſubiects and make a Monopoly thereof, vpon pretence of better gouernment, haue by colour of the ſaid Letters patents made ordinances, whereby they haue drawne the gouernment of Carres into their owne hands, and ſo prouided that neither Wharfinger nor other might vſe a Carre without licence from the ſaid Companie; and vpon ſuch as had licence for vſe thereof, laid an impoſition of 17. s. 4. d. *per annum*, and other great taxes, as ſometimes 40 s. and at other times 4. *lib* [illegible].

ANd the ſaid Companie hauing ſo ſetled their ſaid gouernment, did denie the vſe of Carres to diuers owners of ancient Wharfes vſing the trade of Woodmongers, and either ſold them out to others for 40. and 50. lib. a Car-roome, or elſe did farme them for 10 s. and 12. s. the weeke; by which meanes the ſaid Car-roomes are appropriated to Tapſters, Ale-houſe-keepers, Scriueners, Hoſtlers, Bakers, and ſuch like, not vſing themſelues either Wharfe or Carre, and become priuate intereſts, and go as Chattels to Executours.

AND when Wharfingers (in caſe of neceſſitie) vſed any Carres for vſe of their trade, themſelues and their ſeruants haue at ſeuerall times beene (by colour of the ſaid Letters patents) committed to priſon by the Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid Companie, and there detained ſometimes 7 or 8 dayes; at other times their Carres haue beene by the ſaid Companie or their miniſters taken from them; and when they haue endeuoured by courſe of law to relieue themſelues, they haue beene vnduly ſtaid.

BY which vniuſt courſes the petitioners and diuers others being free of the Citie of London, haue beene moſt vniuſtly denied the free vſe of Carres, and thereby hindred from vſing their ſaid trade, and inforced either to buy diuers Car-roomes, or to farme them at the ſeuerall rates aforeſaid, to the vtter vndoing of themſelues, wiues and children, to the great inhanſing and raiſing of the price of Fuell, and the great grieuance and oppreſſion of his Maieſties ſubiects in and neere about the ſaid Citie, and to the raiſing of the price of cariages, with many other inconueniences.

IN tender conſideration whereof, and for that the ſaid Grant (accompanied with ordinances as aforeſaid) is not onely a Monopoly, but the execution thereof tends to depriue his Maieſties ſubiects of their libertie, by vnlawfull impriſonment, contrary to the great Charter of the Liberties of England, and to the hinderance of Legall proceedings and ſtop of Iuſtice for their goods vniuſtly and againſt law taken from them, and to the deſtruction of their trade, and is otherwiſe enormous and extreme grieuous to the petitioners and others his Maieſties ſubiects, and may with the like colour be put in execution againſt Brewers, Scauingers, and diuers other trades; and for that the petitioners are ready to make good each of the ſaid generals, with diuers particulars of euery ſort.

MAy it therefore pleaſe this honorably Aſſembly and high Counſell to take the premiſſes into conſideration, and to appoint ſome time for the hearing thereof, and to take ſuch courſe to reforme the ſaid abuſes, and puniſh the ſaid offenders, as to iuſtice ſhall appertaine:

And the petitioners (as moſt bound) ſhall euer pray for the long continuance and happie proſperitie of this honorable Aſſembly, and all the members thereof, &c.

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Wherias the kinge moste excellent Matie vnto whome god hath geven and bequeathed
sundrie the greatest and goodliest subiectes, is not a little will make
vse of it hath of late bene pleased, for a time to graunte his
Domission vnder the greate seale of Englande, to the tenn
Judges of the Sundrie Counties, and Wherein genderall power is
and others of his learned Counsell for compoundinge with all suche, whoe are
subiect to the lawes prouided against Sonderlinge, keepinge and buyinge
tillage in pastures, for soe much as hath bene at anie time prohibited
sonderlie with some restraynt thereof for depopulation. and that vpon
such compositon had, they shall seale Warrant vnder their
dispensation vnder the greate seale of Englande, to bolde it
for all such time as a discharge to them and their
heires, against all informers for prosecution in his Maties name
or in their name of anie informer: Wherein the meanes of his Matie
beinge knowne to be mightie in that kinde shalbe a sufficient
discharge to all those, vpon whom there come not in to prohibite
the same, is anie further or other legall prosecution shalbe
made against them, Wherein shalbe otherwise prouided and lawe in
print; In the meane time there beinge a Messenger
and officer well knowne and allowed shall gether with his
paine (beinge Commissioner of the Quorum soeuer) bee a
sufficient testimonie to declare the same to gette knowledge to
their or anie of their Counsell. Vnder their hands
this of March 1617

Tho: Egerton

Tho Ramsey

Fra Bacon

~~278~~
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Copy of Fowlers
Warrant
Mr Ramsey.
Touching the Populous

Village in Hants

A Brief Acco.t of the Tenure, Inhabitants & Customs
of the Isle of Portland, & particularly what —
belongs to the Quarrys.

The Island contains about 120 Tons, & 400 Inhabitants.

The Fee or Kings Rents amount to 19. 9.d p.an at 3.
p.d more out which agrees to 10. p.d at the 21.st
30 years is being is in Lease.

The Acreage of the enriched ground is rated
to the Land Tax but for the Quarrys thereof, 12. —
p.d p.a is p.d to the King for

In the Quarrys that are found
no Marble.

No person but such as are free of the Island
to work in the Quarrys
of the Island are free, both as
that they have the privilege
for a very small sum
Native born of the Island

A: has an inheritance of an
Daughters to bestow it upon.
He divides it by partitio
& gives each of them
The Conference is on this
after Evening
Merchandize on
placed in the Chamber-pot, &
expresses his
I. He is not
that in
shew
as it

The Prices of Portland-Stone, at W.m St. Paul's, & the King's Buildings for the ere furnished, the Sawing the Quarry Scaring &c is ye of the Sea 130

	p.r foot solid	p.r Foot superficial	p.r foot square	Square Feet computed by the Su-
Scantling Stone		14:0 16		
Rollers	0:10	20		
Wrench-Axle, or Hand-Spike			0:10 22	
Bolt Sider			0:9 25	
Step			0:6 90	
			0:6 25	
		10.0 16		

Portco D - Seizure

[illegible]

May 20th 1696 Recd from
Mr Jno. Bateman.

Ro. Hartley 131

A Calendar

of the

Numbers
Dates &
Returns
} of the Precepts

Issued

16 90/91

N°	Date			
	March			March
3	11	William Harbord Esqr in Ireland	late Paymaster of the Army	16
				~~254~~
1	11	Elias Ashmole Esqr Auditor & Charles	Comptroller, John Birch Esqr & Duncomb Esqr Rec^r of Excise	18
11	12	Sr Denny Ashburnham	&c	18
4	11	Thomas Hall Esqr Trea^r	of Hearth-Money	20. 30
27	13	Anthony Ld Falkland Comptroller of the	Trea^r & Sr Richard Haddock Navy	30
2	11	Sr Henry Ashurst &c	Commissioners of Excise	31
66	16	Henry Guy Esqr	.....	31
43	16	Sr John Osborne Comp	troller of the Royall Oak Lottery	31
				April
	3	Wm Blathwait Esq America	Auditor of the Revenue in	1
65	16	Benjamin Ayloff Esqr & Office & Tobias Eden at the Board of Gree	at the Kings Remembrancers Accomptant, & Clerk Comptroller cloath	1
35	14	Sr Tho. Littleton & Comm^n	For Prizes	1
97	24	Sr Wm Forrester, Sr James Vivian Esqr Clerk Acco the Board of Green	Forbes Kn^t Peter Isaac, & Thomas ptant, and Clerk Comptroller at Cloath	1

No	Date March			Return April
34	14	George Booth Esq.r &c Comm	issioners of the Customes	2
85	20	Sr. John Nicholas Clerk	of the Signet	2
86	20	Edward Seymour Esq.r	Clerk of the Hanaper	2
37	14	John Earl Esq. Register	of Seizures at the Custome House	3
41	16	Sr. Charles Porter Remembr and Robert Squibb	ancer of the First-Fruits & Tenths Receiver	3
29	13	Anthony Lord Visco.t Falkl For Repairing the Fleet	and, Sr. John Lippetts &c Commrs	1
57	16	Peregrine Bertie &c Commrs Esq.r, Receiver of the	for Alienacons, Edw.d & Nicholas Fines in that Office	4
60	16	Sr. ~~Samuel~~ Astrey Clerk of	the Crowne	1
31	14	Sr. Peter Rich &c Commissio	ners for Transportations	1
78	18	Sr. Robert Howard & Sr. Rob of the Revenue arisin	Clayton Receivers or Farmers by Post-Fines upon Alienations	6
71	17	Sr. Gilbert Talbot Master of	the Jewell House & Bridal &c	6
87	20	Charles Duncomb Esq.r Rec.r	of the late Duty of Hearth Money	6

No	Date March			Return April
61	16	Nathaniel Booth Esqr Sur	veyor of the Revenue of Greenwax	7
10	14	Tho. Lloyd Esqr. Paymaster	of the Works, & Wm. Tallman Comptr.	7
82	18	Jno Peter. Apsley Bar^{t} Late Late King James	Officer to the Household of the ----------	7
88	21	Mr. John Kent. Assistant Generall of the	to Richd Kent Esqr. Late Receiver Customes ----------	7
104	27	Paul Jodrell Ga^{r} Clerk	of the House of the House of Commons	7
105	27	John Browne Esqr Clerk	of the Parliament -------	7
14	12	Wm. Cheyne Esqr & Comm^{rs}	of the Privy Seal ------	8
7	11	Charles Fox & Thomas the Army in—	Coningesby Esqr Paymasters of Ireland ----------	15
19	13	Jno Alexander Bruce M	uster Master of Scotland ----	15
63	16	Robert Russell Esqr Clerk	of the Pipe, & Jo^{n} Pettinger Comptroll.	15
36	14	John Wildman Junior Letter Office ---	Comptroller of the Out Land ----------	15
6	11	Richard Earl of Randagh	Paymaster of the Army ---	15

No	Date		~~247~~ ~~257~~ 135	Return April
	March			
70	17	Sr Rowland Gwyn Treas^r Household --	of the Chamber to their Maties ----------	16
69	17	Francis Visc^o Newport Maties Household -	Treas^r & Cofferer of their Maties ----------	17
10	12	Jacob Vander Esch^r	Paymaster of ye Dutch Forces	17
68	17	Ralph Earl of Mountagu Robert Nott & Laurence Townsend	Ma^r of the great Wardrobe, ----------	17
96	24	Wm Earl of Portland Ju	perviſor of their Maties Gardens--	17
42	16	Sr Stephen Evance & Com^rs	rs for Wine Licenſes -------	18
8	11	Sr Robert Howard Auditor Clerk of the Pells -	of the Exch^eq, Wm Warder Esqr ----------	20
76	17	Edward Lord Griffin Trer	of the Chamber to ye Late K. James	20
48	16	John Hales Esqr One of	the Auditors of the Revenue	20
54	16	John Smith one of the Mdds & Norfolk	Receivers of the Revenue of Exc^r &c ----------	20
55	16	Samuel Fenwis Esqr Rec^r Counties of Warwick,	& Collector of the Revenue in the Leicester Northton & Rutland -	20
32	14	John Charlton Esqr Survey^r	of th Ordinance & to the Honkeeper	20
100	25	William Jephson Esqr	----------	20

	March		~~240~~ 136	~~252~~ April
25	13	Thomas Earl of Pembroke	& Ld's Com^rs of the Admiralty . .	21
5	11	Wm. Blathwait Esqr	Secretary of Warr	22
26	13	Edwd Russell Esqr Treas^r	of the Navy Sr Rich. Haddock Comptr	22
80	18	Philip Ryley Esqr Surveyor	of his Matie's Forrests South . .	24
77	17	John Laycock Esqr Surveyor	of their Matie's Forrests North .	24
33	14	1 Sr Henry Goodrick Lt Generall . . . 3 Sr Thomas Littleton Clerk . . . 4 Chri. Musgrave Esqr Clerk of the Deliveries Tho. Gardiner Storekeeper . . . Charles Bertie Esqr Paymaster . . . 2 John Charlton Esqr Surveyor	of th' Ordnance .	25
38	14	Tho. Fox Esqr Receiver Gen^ll Giles Eyre Esqr Comptroll	& Farmer of the Customes, and	25
79	18	Wm. Aldworth Esqr Auditor by Penall Laws . .	of all Casuall Revenues arising	25
56	16	John Fenshaw Esqr Auditor Dutchy of Lancaster	of their Maties Revenue of the	25
58	16	Tobias Le Gross Esqr Auditor	for the Dutchy of Lancaster South	25
44	16	Wm. Aldworth Esqr Auditor	for the Countries of Linc. Nottingh. &c	25

N°	Date		Return
	March		April
64	16	John Hastings Esq Clerk of the Estreats	29
67	16	Wm Simon Smith Receiver of the Revenue in y Cos of Southton Wilts, Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, & Cornwall	30
84	18	Benj. Overton Esq Warden Tho. Neal Esq mat Worker James Hoar Esq Comptroller St. John Batt Assay Master } of the Mint	30
92	23	Wm Chambers Esq Collect of the Revenue in y Co. of Derby	30
			May
45	16	Charles Herbert Esq Auditor of the Revenue of Wales...	1
30	13	Henry Howard Esq Commissary of the Musters	1
46	16	John Philipps Esq Auditor of the Revenue	1
47	16	Anthony Parsons Esq One Auditor of the Revenue. ...	1
49	16	Sr Joseph Seymour Auditor of the Revenue in the Counties of York Durham, and Northumberland Leicester Northampton Lancaster	1
50	16	Anthony Stephens Esq Auditor of the Revenue in the Counties of York Durham, & Northumberland ...	1
51	16	Roger Whitley Esq Jun One of the Receivers of the Revenue in the County of Chester	1
90	23	Tho Whitley Esq Receiver of the Revenue of North Wales	1

No	Date		Return
	March		~~250~~ May
91	23	Bevys Lloyd Esqr Receiver of the Revenue of South Wales	
93	23	Wm Roberts Esqr One of the Receivers of the Revenue	1
95	23	Welwood Thomas Addison Esq^{rs} & Comm^{rs} for Sick and Wounded Seamen	1
94	23	Evelyn Esqr One of the Receivers of the Revenue	1
102	25	Lord Overkirk Master of the Horse to their Maties	1
59	16	Wm Harbord Esq. Auditor & Surveyor of ye Revenue of Cornw^{ll}	2
62	16	Sr John Elwes Receiver Genl of the Dutchy of Lancaster.	2
89	23	Sr Peter Killegrew Rec Gen^{ll} of the Dutchy of Cornwall	2
52	16	Wm Aldworth Esqr One of the Receivers of the Revenue of the Counties of York Durham & Northumberland.	8
20	13	Monsr Deodati, Muster Master of Flanders	12
21	13	Richard Utharait Esqr Muster Master of the English Forces in Flanders	12
53	16	Richard Rivington Esqr One of the Receivers of ye Revenue in the Counties of Lancaster Westmerl^{d} & Cumberland	12

No.	Date		
	March		May
83	18	Sr John Osborne Trear.y Remembrancer	29
24	13	Tho. Done & Brook Bridges Esqrs Auditors of the Imprest	30
			June
12	12	Abraham Yarner Esqr Muster Master Genll of Ireland ..	1
28	13	Sr Richard Haddock, & Edw.d Russell Esqrs & Principall Officers, & Commissioners of the Navy	13

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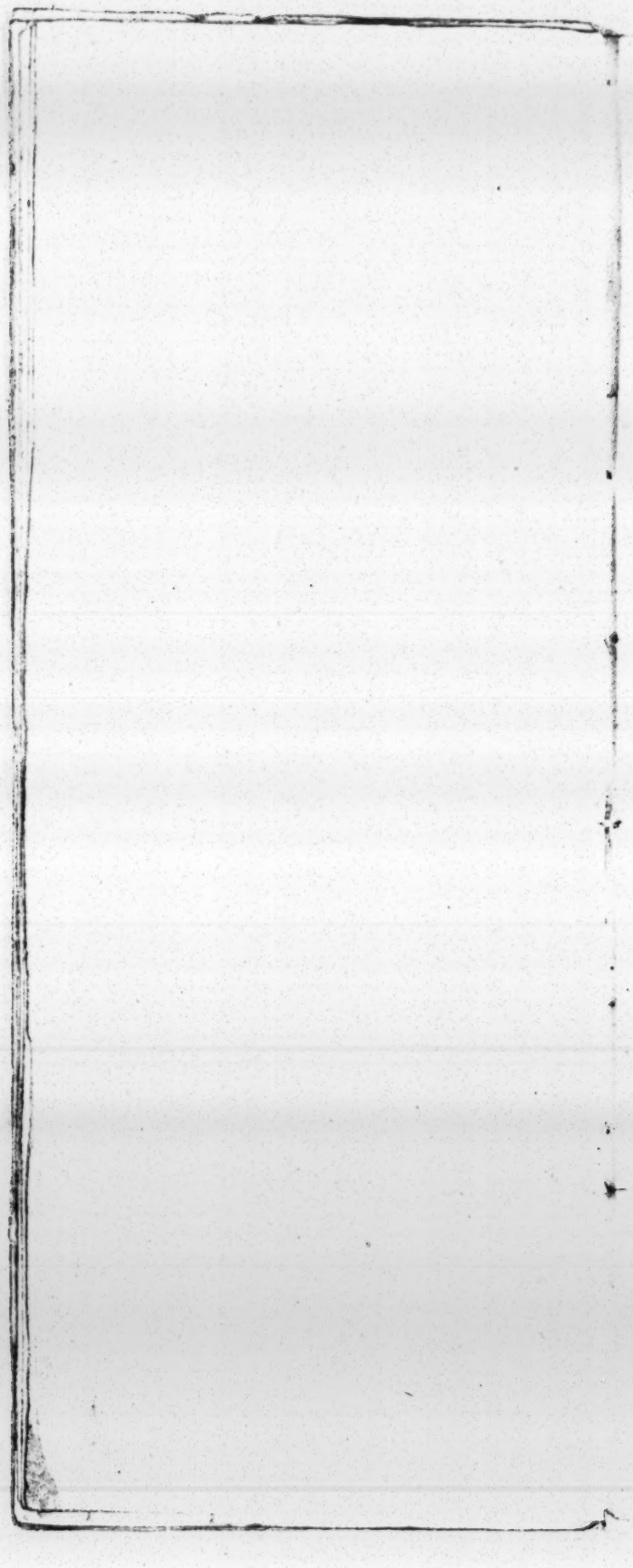

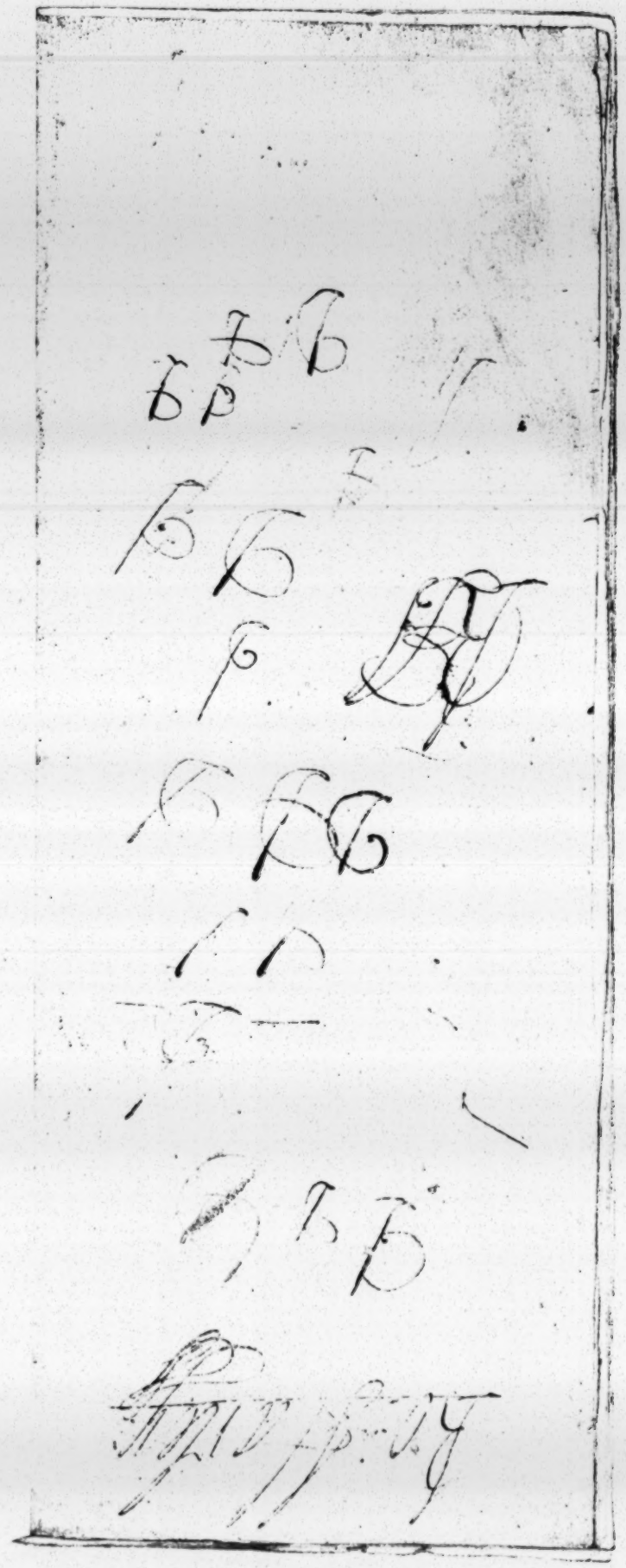

141

Weekly

Customs Saturday X
Excise Monday 30 [illegible] X
S.r Rob.t Howard } [illegible]
M.r Wardour } [illegible]
Post Office Monday 30 X
Agents for taxes X

~~254~~
142

Monthly
Manager X
Privy Seal X
Pay Master of ye Army
Lord Lanesborough X
Surr of ye Ordnance
Secretary at War X
Transports.
Warrants & Orders from ye Treasury X
Sr Joseph Alston & Ors for Remitting
money beyond Seas. — — —
Mrs Fox & Lord Coningsby
Commissary of ye Musters for Chelsea. X

Quarterly
Navy Principall Officers X
Navy Surr. X
Navy Victuallers
Sick & Wounded. X
Register of Seamens X
Prizes
Auditor of ye Imprest
Receiver of First Fruits
Remembrancer of ye First Fruits and Tenths
Surr of ye Chamber. X
Rec.^r Genl of Cornwall
Gardens & Plantations
Genl Waredrobe
Pipe Office
Mint.
Jewell house
Master of ye Horse.
Post Office Genl Oby
Packet Boats. . . .
Coffer &
Comptroller of Chamber.

Last day of every Term.
Kings Remembrancer.
Clerk of ye Crowne

Monthly X
Sydy 27

Surveyor. of ye Woods & Forests.
Aaron Smith

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JAMES the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c. To the Commissioners of our Treasury now being, and to the Treasurer and Undertreasurer of our Exchequr, or Comm.rs of our Treasury, for the time being, Greeting: — Whereas by our Establishm.t Commencing the 1.st of January 1685: The Charge of our Guards Garrisons and Land Forces, did amount unto the Summe of: 618,628:lb 0:s 8:d per Annum: And whereas Wee have since thought fitt, To make Severall additions, to our aforesaid Establishment, Amounting to the yearly Summe of 2,774:lb Soe that the Charge of our Forces, as they are all present, by us Established, will for the yeare — Commencing the 1.st of January 1687: (being Bissextile, or Leap yeare) Amount to the Summe of 623,104:lb 9:s 11:d Our Will and Pleasure is, And Wee doe hereby Require & Authorize you, out of our Treasure now or hereafter being & Remaining in the Receipt of our Exchequr (not appropriated to particular uses, by Act of Parliament) To pay or Cause to be paid, to our Right Trusty & R.l Welbeloved Cousin Richard Earle of Ranelagh Receiv.r & Paymaster of & for our Guards Garrisons & Land Forces, or to his Assigns, by way of Imprest, and upon Accompt, for the Pay of our said Guards — Garrisons & Land Forces, and the Contingent Charges thereunto belonging, The Summe of 593,104:lb 9:s 11:d Which, together with 30,000:lb Which Wee designe, shall be Supplyed, to the said Earle of Ranelagh, out of our Revenue of Ireland, by the hands of our Receivr Generall thereof for the time being, Compleates the Summe of 623,104:lb 9:s 11:d for one yeare of our Establishment, Commencing the 1.st of January 1687: as aforesaid: And Wee doe hereby — direct and Require you, and the — & Auditrs of the Imprest, And all others whom it may Concerne, To take especiall care, That all Such Monyes as are or Shall be Received, out of our Revenue of Ireland, by the Said Richard Earle of Ranelagh Paymastr of our Forces there, be duely Charged upon him, in his respective Accompts, together with Such Other Monyes as he Shall Receive, for the use of our Said Forces, by Vertue of these, or any other our Letters, of Privy Seale: And these our Letters Shall be your Sufficient Warrant and Discharge, in this Behalfe. GIVEN under our Privy Seale, att our Pallace of Westminster — the 26.th day of January, In the Third yeare of our Reigne.

J. Richards.

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Privy Seale

£ s d
For 593,104: 09: 11:

January the 26.th 1687:

(I)

Seaven Privy Seales Brought
vi. Chim.r Toll 4.r 1 Aug.t 1691
& R: R: & fr T: C

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James the Second by the Grace of God King of England Scotland, France and Ireland Defend.r of the faith &c. To the Com.rs of Our Treasury now being, and to the Treasurer and Under.rs of Our Exchq.r or Com.rs of Our Treasury for the time being ... Greeting. Our Will and pleasure is, and We do hereby Author.e and Comand, That out of any of Our Treasure from time to time being and remaining in the Rec.t of Our Exchq.r not appropriated to Publicl.e Uses by Act of Parliam.t, You pay or Cause to be Paid, to Our R.t Trusty and R.t Welbeloved Cousin Richard Earle of Ranelagh Paym.r of Our Guards, Garrison.s and Land Forces, or to his Assignes, any Sume or Summs of Money not Exceeding One Million of Pounds Sterl.g for the Use of our said Guards, Garrisons & Land Forces, and the Contingent Charges thereunto belonging by way of Imprest and upon Acc.t: And these ... Letters shall be Yo.r Sufficient Warr.t and Discharge in this behalfe. Given under Our Privy Seale at our palace of Westminster, the 10.th day of Octob.r in the 4.th Yeare of Our Raigne.

146

J. Veall

for 1000,000 fr by Barnett.

4
10. Oct: 1820.

(2)

William & Mary, by the Grace of God King and Queene of England France and Ireland; Defenders of the Faith &c. To our Right Trusty, & Welbeloved Sydney Lord Godolphin, And to our Trusty and Welbeloved Sir John Evrle, and Sir Stephen Fox Greeting. Whereas by our Royall Proclamation, bearing date the Fourteenth day of February last, You the said Sydney Lord Godolphin, Sir John Evrle, & Sir Stephen Fox, who upon the first day of Decemb.r last, were Comm.d for Executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequ.r, are Continued in the Execution of that Office, untill our Pleasure thereon be further knowne. And whereas the Necessity of our Affayres hath required, and doth & will require Issues to be made, of our Treasure, att the Receipt of our Exchequ.r, for Publique & particular uses. Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, And Wee doe hereby authorize, and Command, That you the said Sydney Lord Godolphin, Sir John Evrle, & Sir Stephen Fox, doe Issue & pay, or Cause to be Issued and paid, att the Receipt of our Exchequ.r, out of our Treasure from time to time being, or remaining in the said Receipt, such Summe & Summes of Money, for the Service of our Navy Forces, & Ordnance, Or for any other Publique or particular uses or Services, as by any Warrant or Warrants under the Royall Signe Manuall of our Selfe the King (in whom the Executive Power of the Government is vested) are or shall be directed & appointed, the said Summe & Summes of Money respectively to be paid to such Officers, or other Persons, by way of Imprest or otherwise, Or in such Manner, & Forme in all Respects, as by such Warr.t or Warr.ts, under the Royall Signe Manuall shall be required; This Authority to Continue in Force, till our Pleasure be further knowne: And whereas by severall Warrants, under the Royall Signe Manuall, as aforesaid, divers Summes of Money have already been advanced, att the said Receipt, for the Services of the Forces, Navy, Ordnance, & other uses, in those Warr.ts expressed. Our Pleasure is, And Wee doe hereby Authorize & Command, That Regular Issues shall be made, of the Summes soe advanced to the due Course of the Exchequ.r. And that the Respective Treasurers or Paymast.rs be duely Charged, by Imprest Certificates, with the Summe which they respectively have Received, by way of Advance, as aforesaid, as they usually have been, with other Moneys by them Received, for the like uses or Services; And our further Pleasure is, And Wee doe hereby Require & Command, That all the Officers of the Exchequ.r, in their respective Places & Stations, Doe take notice of what is directed in these our Letters of Privy Seale; And doe performe their respective Duties, in the Execution of the same; And these our Letters of Privy Seale, or the Entry or Enrollment thereof, shall be to you, & them respectively, a sufficient Warrant & Discharge. Given under our Privy Seale, at our Palace of Westm.r, the 11.th day of March, In the first yeare of our Raign.

C: Bickerstaffe.

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Privy Seale

To my Lord Godolphin
et al.

11th. March 168 9/90:

(3)

William & Mary by the Grace of God King & Queen of England, France and Ireland, Defend.rs of the Faith &c.a To the Commission.rs of our Treasury now being, And to our High Treasurer, Chancell.r & under Treasr of our Exchequ.r, or Comm.rs of our Treasy. for the time being, Greeting. Whereas by our Letters under our Privy Seale, bearing date the Eleaventh day of March last, Wee authorized our Right Trusty & Welbeloved Sydney Lord Godolphin, Sir John Evnte, and Sir Stephen Fox, who then Executed the Office of Treasurer of ye Exchequ.r, To Issue, or pay, or Cause to be Issued & paid, att the Receipt of our Exchequ.r, out of our Treasy. from time to time, being, or remaining in the said Receipt, Such Summe & Summes of Money, for the Service of our Navy Forces, Ordnance, Or for any other publique or particular Uses, or Services, as by any Warrant or Warrants under the Royall Signe Manuall of our Selfe the King (in whom the Executive Power of the Govern.t is vested) were or should be directed and appointed. And whereas by Virtue of the said Letters of Privy Seale, and of our Warr.t, under our Royall Signe Manuall, dated the 12.th day of March last, They the said Sydney Lord Godolphin, Sir John Evnte, & Sir Stephen Fox did issue their Warr.ts & Orders for Payn.t of divers Summes of Money, for the Services of our Navy, Ordnance, Forces, Household, Offices of Treasurer of the Chamber, Great Wardrobe, Workes, Mint, Stables, & our Privy Purse; Upon which Orders, Severall Issues have been made, in part; But in Regard Wee have issued a New Commission for Executing the Office of Treasurer of our Exchequ.r; It is doubted, Whether the Moneys remaining unpaid, upon the said Orders, can be paid without a new Authority from us, under our Great or Privy Seale. Our Will and Pleasure is And Wee doe hereby Authorize & Impower, you, the Comissioners of our Treasy now being or our High Treasurer & Under Treasurer of our Exchequ.r or Comm.rs of our Treasy, for the time being, to Cause the Severall Summe & Summes of Money remaining due, on the respective Orders, which were made & signed, by the said Sydney Lord Godolphin, Sir John Evnte, & Sir Stephen Fox, pursuant to the Letters of Privy Seale & Signe Manuall aforesaid, to be paid & satisfyed. And our further Pleasure is, That you Issue & pay, or Cause to be issued & paid, out of such ou.r Treasure, as aforesaid, Such further Summe & Summes of Money, for the Uses & Services, to be therein mentioned, or for any other publique or particular Uses, or Services, as by any Warr.t or Warrants, under the Royall Signe Manuall, as aforesaid, shall be directed & appointed; The said Summe & Summes of Money respectively to be paid, to such Officers, or other Persons, by Way of Imprest or otherwise, & in such manner & Formes, in all Respects, as by such Warrant or Warrants shall be Required: This Authority to Continue in Force, till our Pleasure be further knowne. And whereas Wee have lately Inverted divers Summes of Money to be advanced, att the said Receipt, for the Service of our Navy Forces

and

and other Vses, Wee doe heve by Authorize & Command, That Regular Issues shall be made off those Summes (soe advanced) Attording to the true Course of the Exchequ.r; And that the Respective Treasurers or Paymast.rs be duely Charged, by Imprest Certificates, with the Summes which they respectively Received, by way of Advance, as aforesaid; as they usually have been, with other Monyes, by them Received, for the like uses, or Services; And these our Letters shall be your Sufficient Warrant, and Discharge, in this Behalfe. Given under our Privy Seale, at our Pallace of Westm.r, the Nineteenth day of Aprill. In the first yeare of our Raigne.

Tho: Watkins.

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Privy Seale

To my Lord Godolphin &c.

19th Aprill 1680:

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William & Mary by the Grace of God King and Queene of England, Scotland, France and Ireland. Defenders of the Faith &c.a To the Commission.rs of our Treasury now being. And to the Treasurer & Under Treasurer of our Exchequr., or Commissionrs. of our Treasury, for the time being Greeting Our Will and Pleasure is, And Wee doe hereby authorize and Command, That out of any our Treasure now, or hereafter being or Remaining in the Receipt of our Exchequr. not appropriated to particular Uses by Act of Parliamt., You pay or cause to be paid unto our Right Trusty, and Rt. Welbeloved Cousin Richard Earle of Ranelagh Paymaster of our Forces, Or to the Paymaster thereof, for the time being, any Summe or Summes of Money, not Exceeding in the whole, the Summe of 500,000li. by way of Imprest and upon Accompt, for the Pay of Such of our Guards Garrisons and Land Forces, whereof the Payment is, or Shall be Committed to his Care and Charge, and the Contingent Charges thereunto belonging; The Said Summe and Summes of Money to be, by him the Said Earle of Ranelagh, or the Paymaster of the Said Forces, for the time being, or his Deputy or Deputyes, issued and applyed to the Uses and Services, Accrording to Such Establishment, or Establishmts., as are, or Shall be made, in that Behalfe, Or Accrording to Such Warrants as are or Shall be Signed, by our Selfe, the King (in whom the Executive Power of the Governmt. is vested) And these our Letters Shall be your Sufficient Warrt. & Discharge: in this Behalfe. Given under our Privy Seale, at our Pallace of Westmr., the 16th. day of May, In the first yeare of our Raigne.

J. Baron.

Vrivij Scale

For 500,000: ℔

May the 16.th 1689:

(5)

William and Mary by the Grace of God King and Queen of England Scotland France and Ireland Defenders of ye Faith &c. To the Comrs of Our Trearie Chancellor Under Trearer Chamberlains Barons Auditors of the Imprest & Forraigne Accots & all other Officers & Ministers of Our Exchequer now being and to the Trear or Comrs of the Trearie Chancellor Under-Trearer Chamberlains Barons Auditors of the Imprest & Forreigne Accots and all other Officers and Ministers of Us Our Heires & Successors of or belonging to the said Exchequr for the time being and all others to whome these presents doe or may apperteyne Greeting. Whereas upon or soon after the Arrivall of Our Selfe the King in the West part of this Realme Our Trusty & Welbeloved John Trenchard Esqr (now Sr John Trenchard Knt) was appointed to receive for Our Use several Sumes of money from diverse Recrs or Collectors of Customs, Excise, Hearth Money and others and to issue & pay the same for Our Use & Service, The Rects & Paymts whereof were all had and made by him or his Agents between the 5th day of Novembr One Thousand Six hundred Eighty Eight, and the last day of Aprll then next following; And he the said John Trenchard hath now Exhibited to You the Comrs of Our Trearie an Acct of the Moneys by him or Agents soe received & paid, In which Acct he hath voluntarily Charged himselfe with several Sumes soe by him or his said Agents received and had from the said Receivors Collcors & others respectively, that is to say, From Mr Osborne who was a Collector of Excise Forty four pounds. from Mr Cole who had money in his hands arisen by the Postage of Letters or Pacquetts Thirty Six pounds, Nineteen Shillings, & Six pence, From Mr Jervis who was a Recr of Hearth Money fifty pounds. From Mr Whitwood for a Seizure of uncustomed or prohibited Goods Thirteen pounds, two Shillings and Six pence. From Sr William Poole late Collcor of the Customes, Imposicons & other Dutyes in the Port of Bristoll several Sumes amounting to Eight Thousand Twenty Nine pounds Five Shillings and four pence. and from Mr Yorke for Trophy money which was in his hands Two hundred & fifty pounds. All which Sumes so recd doe Amount in the whole to Eight Thousand Four hundred Twenty Three pounds, Seaven Shillings, and four pence. And in the sd Acct Exhibited as aforesaid Acc the said Sr John Trenchard doth humbly crave allowance of several Sumes of Money by him

or

June 1. — 91

or his said Agents expended or paid & issued purruant to ye Direc-
-tions of Us the said King for Our Service within the time of
the said Acco^t, that is to say, to Sr John Guise for the Use of
his Regiment purs^t to Our Pleasure Signified by the Earle
of Shrowsbury Fifty Pounds. To Collo^ll John Cunningham for Rais-
-ing a Regiment of Dragoones consisting of Three Troops, and
Fifty Dragoones in each Troope, (as by the said Collo^ls Acquitt^ce
appears) One Thousand & Fifty pounds, For Ninety one Duzen &
an halfe of Shooes delivered for the vse of Our Army (as by sev^ll
Acquitts expressing the perticuler Numbers & Prices thereof, and
where & how the same were delivered doth appeare) Sev^ll Sumes
Amounting to One hundred Eighty three pounds, For an Expres
to Oxford Twenty Shillings, For an Expres to Hungerford Fifteen
Shillings, To a Cooper for Eight Hogsheads (as app^s by his Acq^tce)
One pound five Shillings, & Six pence, For Waggons One pound
Nine Shillings, For a Tellor Four pounds, For Baggs Ten Shillings
and Six pence, To a Carrier for Six Horses five dayes, five pounds
one Shilling, To a Messenger from Oxford to Windsor One pound
two Shillings & Six pence, For a Waggon from Oxford to London
Six pounds, For Moneys by the said John Trenchard paid into
the Rec^t of Our Exchequ^r to Our Use, to wit, On the one & thirtieth
day of Decbr One Thousand Six hundred Eighty Eight, Fifty pound^s
on the same day Forty four pounds on the same day thirty six pounds
Nineteen Shillings & Six pence, on the second day of January One
Thousand Six hundred Eighty Eight, Four Thousand Four hundred &
Sixty two pounds & Six pence, and on the two & twentyeth of
Aprill One Thousand Six hundred Eighty Nine One Thousand
pounds, As by five sev^ll Tallyes for the five Sumes last mencon^d
Amounting in the wholl to Five Thousand Five hundred Ninety
Three pounds (both & may appeare. For so much p^d for the said
Tally's & to a Book-keeper One pound five Shillings & four
pence, To Collo^ll John Cunningham for the Pay & Disbanding of
his Regiment (as by sev^ll Acq^tts doth appeare) Five hundred Forty
nine pounds three Shillings, And to the Earle of Wiltshire for the
Pay & Disbanding of his Regim^t of Horse, (as by sev^ll Acq^tts doth
also appeare) Six hundred twenty two pounds, Seaven Shillings
Ten pence And he the said Sr John Trenchard doth also in his

said

said Acco[t] humbly crave to be allowed the Sume of One pound Thirteen Shillings two pence for soe much fell short in the Sale of the said Moneys, and Four pounds One Shilling for Brass and Crackt moneys which were returned upon him, And the Sume of Four hundred twenty one pounds Three Shillings being an allow=ance after or very neare the rate of Twelve pence in the pound upon the above-said Sume of Eight Thousand Four hundred twenty three pounds, Seaven Shillings & four pence, in Consideration of the paines & Charges of himselfe & his Agents in Collecting or gett=ing the same for Our Service, & in makeing all the abovesaid Payments & in passing of these p[r]sents, and the said Acco[t] in Our Exchequer; All which Sumes of money before mentioned to be paid, expended or craved to be allowed as aforesaid doe Amount in the whole to Eight Thousand Four hundred Ninety Six pounds, Sixteen Shillings and Ten pence. **And whereas** Wee are well Satisfied of the Truth of the said Acco[t]. And that it is just & reasonable that the said S[r] John Trenchard should have full & plenary Allowance & Discharge of the sev[ll] Sumes of Money before mentioned to be by him or his Agents paid expended or craved to be allowed as aforesaid Although by reason of the Nature & Urgency of Our Service at that time in the Payments or Expenditure of y[e] said Moneys or part thereof such formall Warr[ts] Rec[ts] or other Vouchers as by the Strict Rules & course of Our Exchequer are or might be requisite were not had or obteyned or cannot be produced for the said respective Sumes or Some of them. **Our will & Pleasure** therefore is And Wee doe hereby direct, authorize, and Comand, That you or such of You to whome it apperteyns doe cause the said Acco[t] of the said S[r] John Trenchard to be made up Declared & passed in the due forme & course of Our Exchequ[r] And him the said S[r] John Trenchard to be therein charg=ed with the said Severall Sumes by him or his Agents received Amounting as aforesaid to the Sume of Eight Thousand Four hund[d] twenty three pounds, Seaven Shillings and four pence, And to be fully allowed & discharged in the same Acco[t] of the said Severall Sumes by him or his Agents paid, issued expended or otherwise (for the causes aforesaid) craved to be allowed Amounting in y[e] whole to the said Sume of Eight Thousand four hundred Ninety Six pounds, Sixteen Shillings & ten pence as is before mencioned. **And** Our Pleasure is that you or such of You to whome it

apperteyns

apperteynes shall cause the sev.ll and respective Rec.rs or Collect.rs aboven.amed who paid to the said S.r John Trenchard the sev.ll and respective Sumes above Specified to be discharged respectively of those Sumes in their Acco.ts because they paid the same to the said S.r John Trenchard for Our vse, And because he is charged or to be charged therewith in his Acco.t as aforesaid. And these Our Letters of Privy Seale or the Entry or Inrolment thereof shall be to You and every of You, and to all others herein concerned a Sufficient Warr.t & discharge for all & whatsoever shall be done performed, or Executed, in pursuance hereof. Given under Our Privy Seale at Our Palace of Westminster the twenty eighth day of November, in the first yeare of Our Reigne. //

Examined by me Thomas Collier
Clerke to Mr Auditor Bridges

William & Mary by the Grace of God King and Queene of England Scotland, France and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith &c. To the Comm.rs of our Treasury now being, and to the Treasurer & Under Treasurer of our Exchequ.r and Comissioners of our Treasury, for the time being Greeting:— Our Will and Pleasure is, And Wee doe hereby Authorize & Command, That out of any our Treasure, now or hereafter being and remaining in the Receipt of our Exchequ.r not appropriated to particular use, by Act of Parliam.t, You pay or Cause to be paid, unto our Right Trusty & R.t Welbeloved Cousin Richard Earle of Ranelagh Paymast.r of our Forces, or to the Paymaster thereof for the time being, any Sume or Sumes of Money, not Exceeding in the whole, the Summe of 500,000.li, by way of Imprest and upon Accompt, for the Pay of Such of our Guards Garrisons and Land Forces, whereof the Payment is, or Shall be committed, to his Care and Charge, and the Contingent Charges thereunto belonging; The Said Summe & Summes of Money, to be by him the Said Earle of Ranelagh, or the Paymast.r of the Said Forces, for the time being, or his Deputy or Deputyes, issued and applyed, to the Said use and Service, According to Such Establishment or Establishments, as are, or Shall be made in that Behalfe, Or According to Such Warrants, as are, or Shall be Signed, by our Selfe the King (in whom the Executive Power of the Govern.mt is vested) And Theis our Letters Shall be your Sufficient Warrant and Discharge, in this Behalfe; Given under our Privy Seale, at our Pallace of Westm.r the 30.th day of November, In the first yeare of our Raigne:

Tho: Watkins.

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Privy Seale

For 500,000 l

November the 30th 1689:

(6)

Mr Whartons Privy Seale.

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William and Mary by the Grace of God King and Queene of England, Scotland, France and Ireland. Defend.rs of the Faith &c. To the Com.rs of our Treasrie, Chancellour Under Treasrer, Chamberlaines, Barons, Auditors of the Imprests, and all other Officers & Ministers of our Exchq.r & the Rec.t thereof now being, And to the Treasrer or Com.rs of the Treasrie, Chancellour, Under Treasrer, Chamberlaines, Barons, Auditors of the Imprests, and all other Officers and Ministers of our Exchequer & the Rec.t thereof for the time being, And to all others to whome these p.sents doe or shall apperteyne Greeting. Whereas our R.t Trusty and Welbeloved Counsellour Thomas Wharton Esq.r, who was intrusted to buy Carriage Horses in England for Our Service in Ireland, Hath exhibited his Acco.t of the money by him received for providing the said Horses and the Charge of keeping them Between the 23.d day of January One Thousand Six hundred Eighty Nine, and the fourth of June One Thousand Six hundred Ninety inclusively. In which Acco.t the said Thomas Wharton is Charged or doth volun=tarily Charge himselfe with sev.ll Sumes Amounting to fifteen Thousand Four hundred pounds by him rec.d of Mr. Jam.s Herriott the Deputy of our R.t Trusty and Welbeloved Counsellour Wm Harbord Esq.r late Payma.r of our Forces in Ireland, the Sume of Three Thousand pounds rec.d of Mr. Fox and Mr. Conyngsby the present Payma.rs of Our Forces in Ireland. And with the sume of One Thousand three hundred and Seaventeen pounds Eight Shillings made by Sale of Two hundred Seaventy five Horses not liked, All which Sumes so received doe Amount in the whole to Nineteen Thousand Seaven hundred and Seaventeen pounds Eight Shillings. And whereas the said Thomas Wharton doth crave Allowance of sev.ll Sumes of money by him or his Agents paid (viz.t) For One Thousand Six hundred Thirty Six horses bought for Our Service for Ireland, fifteen Thousand Eight hundred Ninety Eight pounds fifteen Shillings and Eight pence, To persons employed in buy=ing One Thousand Three hundred thirty Six horses, viz.t Three hundred Eighty two at Tenn Shillings each, and Nine hundred fifty four at five Shillings each Amounting to Four hundred

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Twenty nine pounds Ten Shillings, For Horsemeat from the time of their being bought till delivered out, at fourteen pence a Night each, Three thousand Nine hundred and Six pounds, nine Shillings and Six pence, To Groomes and others Employed in looking after the said Horses at One Shilling Six pence a day each, Eight hundred thirty five pounds three Shillings, To 4 Overseers to looke after the Men and horses at 5s a day each Two hundred fforty One pounds, five Shillings, For Shooeing & for Farriers Bills One hundred twenty Eight pounds Three Shills and five pence, For Contingent Expences Forty Six pounds, Seaven pence, Loss by Change of Eleaven hundred & fifty Guineas Eleaven pounds five Shillings, Loss by Tale of money & by Brass & broken Money, and for Baggs, Portage &c Seaven pounds ten Shillings and Six pence, All which Sumes soe paid or Expended, or craved, doe Amount in the whole to the Sume of Twenty One Thousand five hundred and four pounds, Two Shillings, and Eight pence. And Wee being well Satisfied of the Truth of the said Accot and that it is Just and reasonable that the said Thomas Wharton should have full and plenary allowance and Discharge of the said Sumes by him or his Agents paid as aforesaid, altho by reason of ye nature of our Service in the Expenditure of the said Moneys, Warrts Rects or other Vouchers as by the Strickt Rules & Course of our Exchequr are or might be requisite, were not had or obteyned, or can not be produced for the payment of the said respective Sumes or Some of them. Our will and Pleasure therefore is And Wee doe hereby Direct, Authorize, and Comand, that you or such of You to whome it apperteynes Doe cause the said Accot of the said Thomas Wharton to be made up declared and passed in the due forme & course of our Exchequr And him the said Tho: Wharton to be therein Charged with the said Severall Sumes by him or his Agents received Amounting as aforesaid to the Sume of Nine=teen Thousand Seaven hundred & Seaventeen pounds, Eight Shills. and to be fully allowed and Discharged in the same Acco of the said Severall Sumes by him or his Agents paid issued expended, or otherwise (for the Causes aforesaid) craved to be allowed, Amount=ing in the whole, to the said Sume of Twenty one Thousand five

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hundred and four pounds Two Shillings & Eight pence as is before mencõned And these our Letters of Privy Seale or the Entry or Enrollment thereof shall be to You and every of you and to all others herein concerned a Sufficient Warr.t and Discharge for all and whatsoever shall be done performed or Executed in pursuãce hereof Given under our Privy Seale at Our Palace of Westm.r the twenty seaventh day of August in the second yeare of our Reigne. //

Examined by me Thomas Collier Clerke to Mr Auditor Bridges.

William and Mary by the Grace of God King & Queen of England Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith &c. To the Commrs of our Treasurie, Chancellor, Vnder Treasurer, Chamberlains, Barons, and all other Officers and Ministers of our Exchequer now being, And to the Treasurer or Commrs of the Treasurie, Chancellour Vnder-Treasurer, Chamberlains, Barons, and all other Officers and Ministers of or belonging to the Exchequer of Us Our Heires & Successors that hereafter shall be, and to all others to whome these presents shall or may apperteyne Greeting. Whereas Our Right Trusty and Welbeloved Henry de Nassau Seignr De —... Auverquere Mar of our Horse is now upon his Accot of the Moneys by him recd between 1st of January, One Thousand, Six hundred Eighty nine, and the Thirtieth of October One Thousand Six hundred and Ninety, for buying of horses for Our Army, and for provideing of Carriages and other Equipage for the vse of our Stables in Irel. And whereas in a State of the said Accompt made by Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Brooke Bridges Esqr One of Our Auditors of Imprests, the said Seignr de Auverquere, is Charged as followeth, to wit, with the moneys by him or his Agents recd from Our Right Trusty & Wellbeloved Councellour William Harbord Esqr late Paymar of Our Forces in Ireland, Amounting to Twenty Thousand Eight hundred pounds, And with the moneys by him or his said Agents recd from Our Trusty and Welbeloved Charles Fox and Tho: Conningsby Esqrs the present Paymrs of our Forces there, Amounting to Three Thousand Five hundred and Seaven pounds, Seaven Shillings, and Six pence, Both which Sumes Amot in the whole to Twenty ffour Thousand Three hundred & Seaven pounds, Seaven Shillings and Six pence, And by the said Stated Acco the said Seignr de Auverquer craves to be allowed the sevall Sumes by him Expended for Our Service as follows, to wit, The Sume of Ten thousand Five hundred & fifteen pounds for Seaven hundred and one Horses bought for Troopers at fifteene pounds each Horse; Two thousand One hundred Seaventy Eight pounds for Two hundred forty two horses bought for Dragoons at Nine pounds each horse. Three thousand Six hundred thirty Six pounds for Three hundred and Three Cart horses by him bought at the rate of Twelve pounds each Horse, One hundred and Sixty pounds for Seaven Coach horses bought for Our Trusty & Welbeloved

S.r Robt Southwell Knt. Seaven hundred fifty four pounds for Eighty two Cart Horses bought in Ireland for the Artillery there. One Thousand three hundred Sixty five Pounds Nine Shillings for Horsemeat, Wages to Grooms, Hire of Stables & other Expences in keeping the said Horses at Hampton untill disposed of. One Thousand Nine hundred fifty two Pounds five Shillings for Sixty three New Waggons, One Cart, two Second hand Coaches, Severall Spare Wheeles and for all Sorts of Tooles and Utensills for mending them. Three hundred thirty Nine pounds for Sixty Seaven Setts of Harness & Necessaries for repairing them. Three hundred Sixty Three pounds for Eighty Saddles, Six hundred and Eleaven Bitts & Bridles, and for making Caparisons &c, Two hundred and forty pounds for blooding, Shooeing, and Drenching the Horses at Hampton, One hundred Sixty three pounds Eight Shillings for a Red Calesh for Our Owne Use. One hundred Seaventy one pounds thirteen Shillings for two paire of rich Embroidered Holster Capps, Housons, & Pistoll Baggs for Our Use, Two hundred twenty one pounds Six Shills for Redd Cloth Coates for One hundred & thirteen Waggoners & Grooms four hundred forty Seaven pounds Twelve Shills, and Six pence for — Thirty four Sumpter Clothes and fifteen Caparisons of Crimson Cloath Embroidered. Thirty Six pounds Fourteen Shillings for One hundred and Thirteen Hatts with Bands for the said Waggoners &c. Nine pounds two Shillings for the Charges of Bringing Thirty two Carters &c. from Holl.d Twenty eight pounds Eleaven Shillings for Eleaven Tents for the use of Our Stables; Three hundred Sixty Nine pounds Ten Shillings for Twelve thousand Forage Cords. Mending the Dutch Saddles &c.a Two hundred Sixty Six pounds Eight Shillings and Six pence paid to Mr Grammare for his Disbursements in goeing into Holland, Flanders &c. by our Comand to buy a Camp Calesh and bringing over Three Spanish Horses and other Services, Fourteen pounds, twelve Shillings & Six pence for the hire of a Coach for our Chaplains to Highlake. Six pounds twelve Shillings and Six pence to a Scrivener for drawing and Engrossing of Severall Contracts &c, Twenty one pounds ten Shills paid to Mr Catepoele for the Charges of his Journey into Holland. Nine hundred Ninety Nine pounds Sixteen Shills for Severall quantities of Oates, Beans, Hay &c. sent into Ireland for the use of our Stables and for Charges relating thereunto. And forty Seaven pounds Seaventeen Shillings & Six pence for fees paid at the Rec.t of Exch.r upon

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receiveing One Thousand pounds there; and for loss by Tale of Money, Portage, and other Casuall Expences, all which Sumes soe Expended and craved to be allowed doe Amo^t unto Twenty four Thousand Three hundred and Seaven pounds Seaven Shillings and Six pence. And whereas Wee are well Satisfied with the Truth of the sd Stated Acco^t and that it is Just & reasonable, That the s^d Seign^re De Auverquere should have full and plenary allowance & discharge of the Moneys by him or his Agents expended or craved to be allowed as aforesaid, altho^h by reason of the nature of the said payments or some of them such Warr^ts Receipts or other proper Vouchers as by the Strict Rules & Course of our Exchequer are or might be requisite were not had or obteyned or can not be produced. Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, & Wee doe hereby direct Authorize & Comand That you or such of you to whome it apperteynes doe cause ye Acco^t of the said Seign^r de Auverquere to be made up, declared & passed in the due forme & Course of Our Exchequer, and him the said Seign^re De Auverquere to be therein Charged with the said Sev^ll Sumes by him or his Agents received Amounting as aforesaid to Twenty four Thousand Three hundred & Seaven pounds, Seaven Shillings & Six pence, And to be fully allowed & discharged in the same Acco^t of the said Sev^ll Sumes by him or his Agents paid expended or crav^d to be allowed as aforesaid, Amounting in the whole to the like Sume of Twenty four Thousand Three hundred and Seaven pounds, Seaven Shillings & Six pence. And Our further Pleasure is, And Wee doe hereby Authorize and Comand, that you or Such of you to whome it apperteynes doe allow unto the Accomptant for his Agent Evert Jollivet Gent the Sume of One hundred pounds for his Expences in keeping the Acco^t of the said Disbursements and for Charges of Post Letters, Bookes, Penns, Paper and other Extraordinary Expences, And in rew^d for his owne paines, And also the Sume of fifty pounds for the Charges of passing the said Acco^t and these Our Letters of Privy Seale. And lastly Our Pleasure is, That the Payma^rs or Payma^r of our forces in our Kingdome of Ireland now or for the time being doe Deduct and deleyne from the Pay of the Soldiers ye sd Such Sumes of Money for the said Horses, or Provisions above mentioned

mentioned or any of them, and in such Proportion and manner as Our Selfe the King by Warr.t under Our Royall Signe Manuall shall Specially direct and appoint in that behalfe And these Our Letters shall be your Sufficient Warr.t & Discharge in this behalfe. Given under Our Privy Seale at Our Palace of Westm. the Twenty fourth day of December in the Second yeare of Our Reigne. &

Tho: Watkins.

Examined by me Thomas Collier
Clerke to Mr. Auditor Bridges

x Some Doubts are made whether by the Strict Rules of Our Exchequer he the said Wm. Harbord (who
received the said Moneys to issue and Apply the same to the said use and Service

William and Mary by the Grace of God, King & Queen of England Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith &c. To the Comrs of Our Trearie Chancellor Under Trear, Barons, the Auditors of Our Imprest & Forreigne Accots & all other Officers & Ministers of Our Exchequr and the Rect thereof now being, And to the Trearer or Commrs of the Trearie, Chancellor, Under Trear, Barons, the Auditors of Our Imprest & Forreigne Accots & all other Officers and Ministers of Us, Our Heires, and Successors of or belonging to the Exchequr, or the Rect thereof for the time being, And to all others to whome these psents shall or may apperteyne Greeting. Whereas our Rt Trusty & Welbeloved Counsellor William Harbord Esqr was Entrusted by Us, between the five & Twentyeth day of March One Thousand Six hundred Eighty Nine, and the fifth day of June now last past, to receive and pay the Moneys which were appointed or Assigned for the pay of Our Forces, Which have been Employed in or for the Reduction of Our Kingdom of Ireland, And ye Contin-gent Charges thereunto belonging, and he the said Wm Harbord being now upon his Accots or about to render his Accots to Us in Our Exchequr of & for all the Moneys by him recd or wherewith hee is Chargeable for or in respect of that service, according to such Establishments as were or should be made in that behalfe: or according to such Warrts as were or should be Signed by Our Selfe the King, can be allowed in his said Accompts the Moneys by him or his Agents paid to some of the said Forces for their pay or Sub-sistence or for Contingent Charges by vertue or in pursuance of Warrts signed by Frederick Duke of Schonberg late Generall of Our Forces in that Our Kingdome now deceased, or whether he may regularly be allowed the Payments by him or his Agents made for the Subsistence of the said Forces or any of them, in such time or times for which their Pay was not fully cleared or Discharged according to the Establishments, or such other Sumes as have been paid by him the said Willm Harbord or his Deputy's to the Officers of Our Exchequer or others, or were deducted by them upon his re-ceiving the said Moneys for the Pay of the said Forces, without some further Authority under Our Great or Privy Seale, to Warrant such Allowances. And it being Our Royall Pleasure

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and intention that the said Wm Harbord shall forthwith pass his Acco: of the said moneys in Our Court of Exchequer & shall therein be Charged with all the Moneys by him or his Deputy's, or Agents, rec:, or had, or for which he Ought in reason to be Accomptable for, or in respect of the Service before mentioned, and shall (according to Justice and Equity) be allowed & discharged of all Payments by him or his Agents Actually made, in or for the Service aforesaid, altho' in some Cases (for want of Sufficient Powers) the same might not be allowable by the Strict Rules aforesaid. Our will and Pleasure is therefore is, And Wee doe hereby direct Authorize and Comand, that You, or such of You to whome it Apperteynes, doe take especiall care, that the said Wm Harbord in his Accompts aforesaid be fully Charged not only with all and every the Sume & Sumes of Money whatsoever which within the time above-menconed were issued or paid to him, his Deputy's or Agents at the Rec:t of our Exchq:r for the Use & Service of the said Forces, or for Contingent Charges thereunto belonging, according to such Imprest Certificates, as are or shall be made forth by Our Auditor of the Rec:t, but also with all & every other Sume & Sumes of Money whatsoever, which he the said Wm Harbord his Deputy's or Agents have rec:d or had, of or from the Payma:r of Our Forces in England (who is hereby required to make a true Acco:t & Certificate of the same to You) And with all such Sumes as have been deducted by the said William Harbord his Deputy's or Agents out of the Subsistence Money of sev:ll of the said Forces Employed in or for the Reduction of Ireland for Provi-sions delivered to them according to the Returnes made by the Comissaries of the Provisions, And with all the Moneys which the said Wm Harbord or his Deputyes or Agents have deducted or drawn from the Pay of Our said Forces, pursuant to Our Warr:t of the Three & Twentieth of July, One Thousand Six hundred Eighty Nine or any other Orders given by Us or either of Us for One dayes Pay in a Yeare for the use of the Hospitall, or for the Comon Deduction of Twelve pence in the pound, And with such Sumes as shall appr to You to have been Saved or gained by peices of Gold comonly called Guineas rec:d by the said William Harbord in England, for the Service aforesaid, and by him or his Agents paid in Ireland at a higher Valluer there, And with all other Moneys whatsoever

which you shall find to have been received by the s.d Wm Harbord or his Deputy's or Agents for or upon Acco.t of the said Forces or relating thereunto in any maner of wise wherewith he the said Wm Harbord in reason or Justice ought to be Charged. And Our Will & Pleasure is, And Wee doe hereby direct, Authorize & Comand, That in the said Acco.t or Accos. soe to be rendered to Us as aforesd You shall allow to the said Will.m Harbord not only all ye paymts made by him or his Deputy's or Agents to the said Forces, & for contingent Charges thereunto belonging pursuant to the Establishmts in that behalfe made, or to the Warrts signed by Us or either of Us according to the Tenor & Directions of such Establishmts and Warrts & under such Rules, Restriccons & Orders as are therein conteyned respectively, But also all & every such Sume & Sumes of Money as have been issued or paid by the said Wm Harbord his Deputy's or Agents by vertue or in pursuance of any Warrts or Orders which were made & Signed by the said Frederick Duke of Schonberg late Gen.ll of Our Forces for Clearings or Subsistence of any of Our said Forces, or for pay of the Forces of Inniskelling and London Derry, before they were Established, or for pay of the Regim.t of Horse Comanded by S.r John Lanier, the Regiment of Dragoon's Comanded by Collo.ll Hey ford, and the Regiment of Foote Comanded by Collo.ll Hastings (for which no Muster Rolls are produced) for the time they served in Scotland or on Acco.t of Provisions Contingency's or otherwise howsoever. And whereas the said William Harbord his Deputy's or Agents have paid severall Sumes to Our s.d Forces or to Forces which were intended for Our Service in Ireland, for Subsistence or Pay since the times that the Musters have been cleared w.ch he desires may be allowed in his Acco.t And in this Case, You Our Auds of the Imprests have Certified that it hath not been usuall to make allowance to the Paymrs of the Forces of any Payments made on Acco.t of their Pay or Subsistence till the Musters have been cleared And have proposed that in Order to the exact Adjusting of the Sumes to be allowed, the Originall Acquitts of the Officers or Agents who rec.d ye money paid for Subsistence (together with Coppyes of them Entred in a Booke) be delivered to you Our said Auditors, And that after your perusall thereof the Orignall Acquitts be delivered to the Succeeding Paymrs in Order to the Adjusting the Accos with the Officers and Agents and that what shall be allowed to the said Wm Harbord upon his Acco.t as p.d for Subsistence and Pay as aforesd be Charged

on

on the Succeeding Paymas. in their Acco.t And that they have al-
-lowance of full pay upon clearing of the Musters from y.e time
the Musters are cleared by the said William Harbord, And in
case the Payments they shall make shall not be for Clearings -
but that they shall goe on to pay Subsistence only, in such
case that the Acquills before proposed to be Charged upon them,
or soe many thereof as they shall deliver up againe, ought to be
allowed upon their Accq.t Wee having considered & approved of what
is so proposed, Our further Pleasure is, And Wee doe hereby -
Authorize & Comand that the said Acquills & Coppy's be delivered
as aforesaid, And the Money soe paid for Subsistence be allowed to -
the said William Harbord, and Charged on the Succeeding Paymas.rs
and that they have Allowance of the full pay upon the clearing -
of the Musters, And in case they goe on to pay Subsistence onely,
that the said Acq.ts or so many of them as they shall deliver up
againe, shall be allowed upon their Acco.t in Such maner as is
proposed by you Our said Aud.rs as aforesaid. And whereas &
the said William Harbord his Deputy's or Agents out of the Moneys -
by him or them rec.d as aforesaid, Have paid over severall Sumes
to Sundry Persons, to buy, lay out, or expend in Provisions or -
Neccries for the said Forces or otherwise relating thereunto, w.ch
Persons ought to be Charged therewith, Soe that Wee may have
just & true Accos. rendered to Us in Our Exchq.r by them respec-
-tively of the said Sumes of Money, & of the sev.ll Species of Pro-
-visions & Neccries, Soe bought for the Army, And at what Prices
and into whose hands delivered, and how issued or disposed of, and
what remains. Our further Pleasure is, and Wee doe
hereby require & Comand You to cause the said sev.ll Persons -
respectively, to be duely sett in Super for the said sev.ll Sumes
Soe issued or paid to them, And to take care that the said Willm
Harbord be duely Charged with the Deductions by him or his &
Agents made for the said Provisions or neccries for his time, -
And the Subsequent Paymas.rs for their time, That soe Wee may
have a full & Compleat Acco.t of the whole Transaction, and be
rep.d Soe much at least of the Money soe disburs.d As the Provi-
-sions & Neccries shall Amount unto at the Rates sett upon them
by the Gen.ll Officers of Our Army (Usuall & Accidentall Wasts &
Damages excepted) And Lastly Our Pleasure is, that in y.e

(said

said Acco.ts You allow to the said William Harbord all such Moneys as hee shall make appear to you to have been paid by him to the Officers of our Exchequ.r or others or deducted by them for Fees &c. & Charges of receiveing the Moneys, whereof he is to render his Acco.t as aforesaid, and every or any part thereof. And these Our Letters of Privy Seale or the Entry or Enrollment thereof shall be to You & every of you a Sufficient Warr.t & Discharge in this behalfe. Given under Our Privy Seale at our Palace of Westminster the Eighteenth day of Sept.r In the second Yeare of our Reigne. //

Examined by me Thomas Collier Clerke
to Mr Auditor Bridges.

Copp[y]s of Dr. Seales for
the Act[e] of,
Sr. Jno. Trenchard
Mr. Wharton.
& Ld. Auverquorc' &
Mr. Harbord
Deliver'd-in, Sign'd & Sworn
to by Tho. Collier for his
Master Brook Bridges
Esq. Aud[r] of Impreſt
the 11th June 1691

N. 91.
(3)

N. 91.

Our Will and Pleasure is That you forthwith prepare a Bill for Our Royall signature to the Privy Seale in these Words or to this Effect

William and Mary &c. To the Treasurer of Our Privy Chancellour Under Treasurer Barons the Auditors of Our Imprest and Forreign Accounts and all other Officers and Ministers of Our Exchequer in England now being. And to the Treasurer or Treasurers of the Privy the Chancellour Under Treasurer Barons Auditors of the Imprest and Forreign Accounts and all other Officers and Ministers of Our Exchequer or belonging to the said Exchequer for the time being. And to all others to whome these presents do or shall appertaine Greeting. Whereas by an Indenture under the Great Seale of England bearing date the 8th Day of April in the 28 year of the Reigne of Our late Royall Uncle King Charles the second of Blessed memory made or mencioned to be made between Our said late Royall Uncle of the one part and James Bacon by the name of James Bacon of the Inner Temple London Gent and Bart Secretary for Ireland William Hill by the name of William Hill of Wiseborough in the County of Devon in the Kingdome of Ireland Esq. William Ryder by the name of William Ryder of the Citty of London Esq. Tho Hoare by the name of Thomas Hoare of Mord in the County of Essex Esq. Francis Gore by the name of Francis Gore of Ellcam in the County of Kent Esq. William Musehamp by the name of William Musehamp of the Citty of Dublin in Ireland Esq. Edward Tuchbell, Thomas Hill, Laurence Hanyan, and John Gourney by the names of Edward Tuchbell, Thomas Hill, Laurence Hanyan, and John Gourney of the Citty of London Esq. and Thomas Meredain by the name of Thomas Meredain of the Citty of Corke in the Kingdome of Ireland Esq. of the other part, Our said late Royall Uncle

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(in Consideracon of the Some of £6,500 to the said Jame Hamilton Willm Hill William Ryder Thomas Hoare James Lane William Merchampe Edward Rechbell, Parshop Mill, Laurence Hampton, John Gowney, and Thomas Sheridan, paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer in Ireland by way of Advance and for other good Causes and Considerac̃ons in the said Indenture mencoñed) did demise Grant, and to Farme Lett unto the said James Hoare William Hill William Ryder Thomas Hoare Jam: Lane Willeam Merchampe Edward Rechbell, Parshop Mill, Laurence Hampton John Gowney and Thomas Sheridan the Rates Duties and Sumes of money payable by persons who should have Leave to utter and sell by way of Retaile in their Houses within the said Kingdome of Ireland any Wine Vpon Vtle Liquebrigh Brandy Balsam any kind of Distilled Strongwater or Spiritts and other Duties and Sumes of money which were payable by the Act of Parliament in Ireland for the better Ordering the Selling of Wines and Exacting together with all Rates of Strongwater by Retaile. And all Rates Duties Sumes of Money and Sumes of Money arising in Ireland by the Act for Setting the Subsidy of Tonnage and granting a Subsidy of Poundage or by any other Lawes Statutes Customes Usuages or Prescription for or by reason of any Wines Wares Goods or Merchandizes whatsoever and all there Rates Payments and Duties of Excize accrueing upon any Goods Wines or Merchandizes which should be Imported into the said Realme of Ireland or Dominion called the Kingdome and imported Excize. And all there Rates Duties and Sumes of Excize which should grow due or payable for Beere Ale Strongwaters or other Excizable Liquors Brewed made Vended or consumed within the said Realme of England or for any goods Merchandizes or Commodities

of the growth Product or Manufacture of Ireland, and all other Duties of Excise commonly called the Inland Excise, the Head Money Duty or Payment of 20s payable for every Person who should be licensed to sell Ale and Beer in their Houses by Retayle. The Duty or Imposition of 2s Sterling p the yeare payable for every Fire Hearth Stove or other Place used for Firing in any House or Edifice within the said Kingdome of Ireland. The Rents commonly called the Quitt Rents and all Crowne Rents Rents Service Rents of Inheritance, Rents of Assize, Rents Charge, Rents Seck or Dry Rents, Fee Farme Rents, Rents reserved upon Leases made or to be made, Castle ward Rents, Composicon Rents, or Composicon money, Escheats, Rents incident Reversion, or Prerogative, Chief Rents Rents due for Purprestures Recented Copyhold Rents, and all other certain ancient and other Crowne Rents and Rents payable to Our said late Royall Uncle his Heirs or Successors within the said Realme of Ireland which on the 1st Day of October last past were in Force or in being and Existent or which all or any of them were due or payable or of right ought to be answered all other the Revenues Duties &c. which should arise accrue or be due or payable to Our said Royall Uncle his Heirs or Successors within the said Kingdome of Ireland, all and singular Rates Duties Payments or Revenues are more at large and particularly set forth in the said Indenture/ Except as in the said Indenture is excepted. Bound to the said Farmers Hans Hamilton Esq, Adrian Byder, Thomas Hore, Francis, William Churchman Edward Bicknell, Matthew Hale, Laurence Hampton, John Leonard, and Thomas Preston with Exon Byder Esqr & Seal of the Exchequer of Our said late Royall Uncle last past before the date thereof

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for the Terme of Eleven yeares from thence next ensuring, yeilding &
paying unto Our said Royall Uncle his Heires and Successors the yeer-
ly and ffive yearely Rent or Sume of £240000. of Lawfull money of England
or so much such other Lawfull and Current money of Ireland as should be
Equivalent in Ireland to the said Sume of £240000, of Lawfull
English money unto the Receipt of the Exchequer Dublin or Ireland
or to such other payments and with such other Reduceons Abate-
allowances as in the Said Indenture is
particularly Limitted or expressed during the said Terme the dayes and
howres and according to the Severall Proviscons therein mencioned
(that is to say) on the last day of February in the yeer of Our Lord 1675
the Sume of £5000 of the like money And on the last day of March then
next ensuing the Sume of £5000 of the like money, And on the last day
of April then next the Sume of £10000 of the like money. And from-
thenceforth the Sume of £20000. of the like money in Each and every last
day of every Calendar Month in the yeare. Untill and on the last day
of March which should be in the yeare of Our Lord 1683 (the yeare whiche
day the last Payment was to be made although the said Terme
should then be expired) And the said late Princes did in the said
Indent re ffor and with the said Royall Uncle to advance and Pay
unto him for his service and behoofe the 8th Day of May then next
ensueing, ffurther Sume of £100000 Sterling. And the said severall
Sumes of money as shall were or should be advanced by the said late
Princes as aforesaid are to be repaid with such Interest in such
manner as in the said Indent re are reserved and by the
same Indenture amongst diverse other Covenants Grants Provisoes
matters

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matters and things therein contayned relacon being thereunto had more fully appeare. And Whereas in the Terme of St Hillary
in the 34th yeare of the Reigne of Our said late Royall Uncle
Richard Caple Gent. Deputy and Generall of the Revenues in Ireland
did come before the Barons of the Exchequer there, to wit, on the 10th
day of February in the same Terme in his proper Person. And did
Exhibit to the Court there a certaine writing or Memd. Signed with his
owne hand and desired the same might be inrolled and accordingly it
was Enrolled in the said Court which writing or Memd. did Witness
or import that the said James Hamilton William Hill Wm Ryder
Thomas Moore Francis Jose Wills Meschamp Edward Nicholls Anthony
Hill Laurence Nangan John Gourney and Tho: Meredith were Farmers as
aforesaid and to pay the severall Rents or Summes of money aforesaid
Which for the seaven yeares ended on the last day of December 1682 over
and above £1,289,578 15s 9d said into the Receipt of the Exchequer for money
Acquittances and over and above £102,827.3.4 allowed to the said
Farmers by severall Orders of the Court of Exchequer on the Accts thereof
did more fully appeare amounted to £27,594.0.11 Sterling for which
the said Farmers were chargeable and that they were also chargeable
with the Summe of £20,000 Sterling which they were to advance as aforesd
by their Contract of the 8th Day of May 1676. And that there was
also more due from them by their said Contract £20,000 payable to
Our said late Royall Uncle the last of January 1682. £20,000 more
payable by them to Our said late Royall Uncle the last of February
1682. £20,000 more payable to Our said late Royall Uncle the last of
March

March 1682 making in all 60000 which is therein mentioned to be left
in their hands in satisfaction of 60000 by them advanced to Our said late
Royall Uncle all the Encouragement of their Service desired and in the
Terms of the Warrant Dormant 1683 It was ordered by the said Court That
Process of Liware Facias should be issued against the said Thomas Hinton
and his Sureties for returning the said Issues for the use of Our said late
Royall Uncle And Mr Jones Secretary of the Treasury did accordingly
which were directed to the Baron of the said Exchequer in Ireland The-
Tenor of the said writing of Liware was afterwards transmitted
or sent to the Baron of the said Exchequer in Ireland into the Court
of Exchequer in England where the same now remains of Record in order
to the Recovery of the said late Farmers & the Sureties of them
& a perfect account being of the moneys which they are or ought
then to be charged as aforesaid which moneys do amount in the whole
to £307.5.9 and 11d. And Whereas the said Edward Richard & Laurence
Hinton in the Charge of their accounts and their partners were severally
charged with the allowances following viz. to the said Edward & Laurence
Hinton £307.5.9 and 11d that is to say Whereas the said Edward Laurence
Hinton in their Account were charged with the sum of £ 307.5.9 and 11d
as appears by the Roll of their account and were allowed in their Account
£ 307.5.9 and 11d which appeared to have been actually issued and paid unto
several persons as by the said Roll of the said Edward Laurence Hinton

final

6

That they may Deduct the said Principall Sume of £6000 so by them
Paid together with the Interest which was Agreed to be paid for the
same after the Rate of 10 £ Cent: p Annum in allowance of the said
Principall and Interest in their Account soe to be made up and passed
and the said Interest having been computed and Stated pursuant to
the direccon of the late Commissioners of the Navy in England from the
severall times at which the said Advance were severally
paid until the last day of March 1683 with such Abatements as
in the Computacon of the said Interest are Direct doth amount in
the whole to the Sume of £42459 · 8 · 11¾ We thinking it just & Reasonable
That the said Farmers should be repaid the said Sume of £6000 so by
them Paid and the said Sume £42459 · 8 · 11¾ for Interest thereof as aforesaid
as they have desired. Our Will & Pleasure is & we do hereby
direct you and every of you and all other our Officers whom it may
concerne in the said Account soe to be made up and passed to allow to
the said Farmers all and every allowance and Discharge of the
said sumes of £6000 and £42459 · 8 · 11¾ accordingly and for as much
as the said Sume of £6000 was by the Original Agreement to be
advanced and Paid the said Farmers in Holland but the same was
for the Ease of the said Royall Aucte and Exhibes Ordered paid to his
Use in England We do therefore think it just and reasonable That they
should be allowed for the Exchange of and having repaid to the
Said Farmers in England the said Advance made at the time
when the said £6000 was advanced & to be Reckoned at the allowance
to the said Farmers for the Exchange the said £6000 amounts unto
the Sume of £12 per £100 which is in the whole the Sume of £7200 and the

&c

/7

We hereby require and Command you to cause the said Sume of £7200 for Exchange to be allowed in their Account to be passed as aforesaid And Whereas the said late Farmers did in and by the said Indenture Covenant with Our said late Royall Uncle to advance and pay unto him for his service on or before the 8th Day of May then next ensuing the further Sume of £20000 Sterling to be repaid with Interest at the Rate aforesaid. And they did actually advance and lend the Sume of £18550.0.3½ part of the said Sume of £20000 for the service of Our said Royall Uncle to wit/ for or towards the Building a Fort at Kinsorran in the said Kingdome And Whereas the said Farmers are charged in their said Former Accot with the said Sume of £20000 because they had Covenanted to lend the same as aforesaid, and had no allowance thereof in their said Accot Our Pleasure therefore is that in the said Accot now to be passed them and every of you and all other concerned shall allow to the said Farmers the said Sume of £20000 because they are charged therewith in the Front of their preceding Account as aforesaid, and to the End they may be repaid the said Sume of £18550.0.3½ which they actually lent as aforesaid We do direct that in the said Account so to be passed there shall be full allowance given to the said Farmers of the said Sume of £18550.0.3½ as soe much thereof remaining unpaid and due to them at the time of the said Farmers Accounts ending the 25th March 1672 and that there be allowed upon the said Sume of £18550.0.3½ the Sume of £1728.1.3½ for Interest at the Rate of 10 per Cent per Annum for the said

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~~198~~

sume of 18556. 6. 3½ from the respective times of their advancing the
same Until the first day of May 1682. And do also hereby give to be
allowed the sume of 1703. 1. 11 for interest of the said 18556. 6. 3½ for
Five Hundred Thirty four days more from the said first day of May 1682
to the said last day of March 1684 which two sumes of 4728. 17. 3½ & 1703. 1. 11
Amount to 6431. 19. 2½ upon due consideracon of the same. We are graciously
pleased to allow the same. And We do hereby direct and require you and
every of you and all other Officers concerned to allow the said sume of
6431. 19. 2½ for Interest of the said 18556. 6. 3½ according to the Account of
the said Farmers to be passed as aforesaid And Whereas the said late Farm.
do now also alledge unto Us by memorandum all the Tool of their respective
Accounts demand allowance of the sume of 402 of the said to Thomas
Berkley Esq. Teller and Paymaster of the Office of the Ordnance in England
for the use of Our said Royall Navy, for all or the 25 day of February
1681. 1000 Barrs, Swifts day of March 1681 1100 and of the 8th day
of the same month 1023. Which payments have been attested under the said
Thos. Berkley and do by the said Respective warrants appear to be applied of the
Service of this Our said Our Royall Navy And We do hereby direct
and Command that the said Farmers in their accts to be rendred as aforesaid
shall be allowed not only the said sume of 402 but also the sume of 392. 8.
more for the Balance of the said sume of 1023 after the Rate of 12 p
Cent p. Ann. that the said Farmers do likewise bring unto Us at the time
and place to be limited as aforesaid all Bonds Warrants
Contracts Letters and Papers relating to the said Accounts which
they have made to produce on behalf of their Farmers respectively. Whereof

& all others

Acquittances have been produced to the said Deputy Auditor Generall
(as appeares by his Certificate dated the 21th November 1686) & are
mencond and allowed in a state of the further Accot of the said Farmers
made in by the Earle of Clarendon late Lord Lieut. of Ireland and by
him transmitted to the Earle of Rochester late Lord Treasr of England
The Some of 18. 6 for so much paid to William Robinson Esqr for
the use of the New Hospitall near Dublin by three Acquittances Under
the hand of the said William Robinson which Acquittances have been
also produced to the said Deputy Auditor, as appeares by his Certificate
and are likewise mencond and allowed in the said stated Account.
made as and stated by the said Earle of Clarendon as aforesaid The Some
of 10789. 6 6 3/4 for so much paid upon Severall Assignments for which
no Exchequr Acquittances have been given by the Receiver Genll and not
placed to any former Account which Assignments have been likewise
produced to the said Deputy Auditor, as appeares by his Certificate
and are likewise mencond and allowed in the said stated Accot
made by the said Earle of Clarendon The further Some of 1823 4 1 for
other Services, paid by Assignments for which no Exchequr Acquittances
were nor cannot be had, Warrants mencond upon the Roll
of Deputy Vice Treasr and Certificates of particulars whereof
mencond the said Farmer produce a Certificate of the said Deputy
Auditor setting forth every one of those Assignments which are also
allowed in the said stated Account made by the said Earle of Clarendon
The Some of 1,30 11 10 1/2 for money paid into the Treasry of Ireland when
the said Earle was the Queens Receiver Generall, to wit

£4014. 9. 5½ from the 22d of August 1682 to the 25th of March 1683 by Sir
Edward [illegible] £770. 1. 9½ & Interest and other for Small Provisions &c.
of the said old Farm of Excise. Payments were stopped on the 10th of May
1690 & Small Articles not agreed upon since and not
allowed in the said Stated Account made of the Earle of Clarendon. The
Sume of £304. 19. 2⅜ for so much paid for Tax Tunnage and for Tunnage
upon account of the said late Farmers to the Rt Hon.ble Sir Edward Dering
Bart of Extended since the 15th of June 1680 & not yet Cleared of the said Stated
Acct The sume of £981. 18. 4½ for so much paid for Hire of the said late Farmers
for Extending all Liquors the Duty of Excise not Regularly Made
which were found for Damage according to the Account thereof stated
by the Said Hon.ble Sir Edward & allowed in the said Stated Account made on the
Earle of Clarendon The Sume of £935. 3. 3 for Utensills in the several
Cities Towns Boats and other places which the said late
Farmers and their Servants all or Any of them Employed
& the Payment of the said Utensills Stated & allowed in the said
Stated Account made on the Earle of Clarendon
just to be allowed on the Debt of the said Farmers [illegible]
Stated [illegible] The Sume of £81. 16. for several Salaries and
Extraordinary Charges & other Payments relating to the said Royall
Revenue Stated & allowed in the said Stated Account made on the Earle of Clarendon

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The sume of £22. 11. 4½ for the Costs which he said late Farmers by Order of the Earl of Pembroke was ordered shd allowed to Sundry Merchants & several Goods which were lost all &c according to a Particular Account thereof Signed by Parties & same also allowed in the said Stated Accot made to the said Earle of Lucenden. The Sume of £200 for Building and Repairs of the Messuage belonging to the said Farm which Sume was raised in the said Stated Account of the Earle of Clarendon. The sume of £153. 3. 6 for Profits of the said Bishopprick of Durham which became due to the said Farmers for their Grant during the Vacancy & that the same happened since the Death of the late Lord Primate Margetson viz. About August 1678 Which profits was due to the said Farmers were by the said Grant granted to Succeeding Primate who is appointed by Letters Patents & Seal of the Exchequer & the Rents of the said Bishopprick still to the Late and present Receivers Receiver that Same out of the profits which became due during the said Vacancy. And for Errors. Fees & Fines Seals &c Late Sheriff Generally Related as in Report Which made to the Lords of the Committee of Grievances That he humbly conceived the said Farmers ought to have a Deputation & that because £705. 15. 11 in part of the Rent Reserved upon their Lease for Twenty Years Granted to the said Farmers and was vested in the Crown & Exchequer and Same of the Rent is reserved as due to the Crown & Church allowances to the Auditor and Clerk of the Pleas & Rents by Order of the Court whereupon the Lords

Lords

Rents Arrears and necessaries for the Courts of Chancery and Exchequr according to an Account thereof examined by the Order and Command of the late Comrs. for the Treasury in England. Now in Regard we are well satisfyed that the said Farmers ought in Justice or Equity to be allowed in their Account to be passed as aforesaid the said Severall Sumes of £2955. 0. 11¾. £119. 18. 6. £1078. 6. 0¾. £1823. 4. 1. £1790. 14. 1s. £4364. 19. 2⅜ £4984. 19. 4½. £935. 3. 3. £681. 16. 0. £822. 11. 4½. £2000. £1609. 3. 6 & £707. 15. 11 For the Severall and respective Causes and reasons aforesaid. Our Will and Pleasure is and We do hereby authorize and Command That you and every of you and all others concerned do allow the same in such Acco.ts accordingly. And Whereas the said late Farmers upon a Treaty which was on foot between Our said Royall Uncle and them for a New Contract Relating to the Revenues in Ireland and Tangier which Contract was never perfected did nevertheless advance on the Severall Sumes of Money which were sent to Our said late Royall Uncles late Garrisons of Tangier for his Service there and were under the Charge of one Mr. Benedict Bishopwyke who afterwards died in that Garrison. And Whereas William Hewer Esq.r late Dear for the affaires of the said late Farmers hath Certified that on the 5.th of October 1682 there were paid to the said Benedict Bishopwyke late Captaine Thomas Sr John and Captaine Charles Lesher the Deputies of the said Dear there for the Service of the then Governour of the Place £2000 Peices of Eight upon account of pay for the Garrison four months pay then ending at £1 the peice of Eight to the Sum of £1[illegible]00 Wee do hereby require the said Treasurer and Chamberlaine of Our Exchequr that on Warrant of Our Right Trusty and welbeloved Cosin and Councellor Sr Edward Seymour Knight Our Comptroller of the Navy and Treasurer of Our Navy for the time being to deliver out of Our Stores

Dated the 24th September 1683 the said William Fleuer the Fear did receive from the executors of the aforesaid Benedict Thistlewayte (who was then newly deceased) 13478. peices of Eight remitted to him by the said Farmers then and his Partners to be issued out as the Governour of the Place should direct for the Redemption of Captives amounting all £. & Each in Sterling money to £3032. 13. 3. Which said. Sum the said Fear also owned himselfe Chargeable with. And Whereas it also appeares That the said Benedict Thistlewayte out of the money remitted to him by the said late Farmers did pay 1000 peices of Eight by Order of the then Governour of Tanger for Redemption of five English Captives amounting all the Rate aforesaid to £225 and did also out of the same money advance to severall Officers and others who served Our said Royall Uncle in the said late Guarrison Sev.ll Sums amounting (by a List thereof presented to the late Comm.rs of the Treary in England) to the sume of £1536. 10. 5 and direccon was given for deduccon of those Sumes out of the Pay of the said Officers and others. Which severall Sumes of £1700. £3032. 13. 3. £225 and £1536. 10. 5 do amount in all to £6494. 3. 8 Which We thinke just and reasonable to be allowed. And We do hereby Authorize and require you to allow the same in the Accot. of the sd Farmers Rec.ts to be signed as aforesaid. And Whereas the said late Farmers do also humbly Crave allowance of the Summe of £1212 for their Loss by Quilletts in Charge the 1st Day of September 1675 which have since been discharged or Lost as could not be Levyed because they stands apeared to be doubly Charged & have humbly Sheued for their Losse declared of the said Sume of £1212. the Farmers

and

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And reasons following Viz.t That in their Patent Grant amongst other things that are particularly described there are granted to them all the Patent Rents Quitt Rents and other Rents which on the 4 day of September 1675 were in Charge in Ireland. And Our said Royall Uncle Granted That if by any Act to be done by him any of the Duties should be taken away or lessened or if by Judgment in the Exchequer or other his Majesties Courts in Ireland any Lands should be discharged from Payment of Quitt Rents whereby the Farmers should be hindred from the profits granted unto them in such Case they were to have Defalcacons. That by the Certificate of Mr Richard Thompson Register of the Quitt Rents dated the 17th of February 1687 it is Attested That he had Searched the Accounts of the Collectors of the Quitt Rents Employed by the Farmers for the said Seaven yeares. And found that Severall Rents upon Applicacon of the Tenants were discharged by the Farmers and others by the Court of Exchequer which were in Charge in the Rent Rolls of the Farmers on the 4th of September 1675 the Rent whereof amounted unto £1732 ffifteen which for the said Seaven yeares Amounts to the said £12124 Upon consideracon whereof We are well Satisfyed that the Farmers ought to have allowance for the Double Charged Rents which were discharged by the Court of Exchequer And as for those which were discharged by the Farmers themselves in regard they were also doubly charged (it so appearing to Us by the Certificate aforesaid of the said Mr Thompson) And it might be unreasonable for the Farmers in such Cases to have out themselves and the Tenants to needless Charge in the Exchequer We think it Equitable that the said Farmers should also be allowed their Loss by the said Double charged Rents which were discharged by the Farmers themselves. And We do hereby Authorize and require you and every of you to whom it appertaineth to allow and discharge to the said late Farmers the said whole Sume of £12124 for their Loss by double Charged Rents as aforesaid in the said

said Account were to be passed. And Whereas the said late Farmers do humbly Crave allowance of the several Sums following to wit £1753.7.11¾ by them alleadged to have been paid in part of Several Assignments not yet fully satisfyed according to a Particular Account thereof made by John Hore One of the Farmers Officers, and Exhibited Unto Us and Allowed to the said Farmers by the said Earle of Clarendon in the stated Account aforesaid. The Sume of £100 Which was paid by the said late Farmers to John Hayes an Officer Upon the Establishment of Ireland for Sallary for wch an acquittance was produced to the said Earle of Clarendon. The Sume of £100 more which was paid by them for Sallary to the said John Hayes and was by him owned to the said Earle of Clarendon £100 which they paid to the Earle of Longford upon an Assignment which was in the hands of Rot Price late Receiver Generall of the Revenues of Ireland the sume of £465.1.8¼ for Quitt rents which were remitted by Our said late Royall Uncle or discharged by the Court of Exchequer after the 4th of September 1675. Which according to a Certificate of the said Richard Thompson Register for the Quitt Rents would within the Farmers Terme have amounted to the said Sume of £465.1.8¼ All which Sumes of £1753.7.11¾ £100. £100. £100 and £465.1.8¼ are contayned or allowed in the said State of the Account Transmitted by the said Earle of Clarendon. And Our Pleasure is That in the said Account now to be passed You shall fully allow and discharge the same to the said Farmers. The said late Farmers do also Crave allowance of the Sume of £328.7 as damage by them sustayned by discovering their Custodiums of Lands that were in Arrears of Rent where they consented to Satisfye the accruing Rents to the Crowne (which Sume is allowed them in the said Stated Account transmitted by the said Earle of Clarendon) and the further Sume of £730.12.8 as damage by them

sustayned

Instigated by Possessing their Predecessors of Lands that were in Arrear of Rent at the Instance of Our said Royall Uncle Comm.r of the Revenue. And in Reference to the said Sume of £330. 12. 8 it hath been Reported in a Report made by Sr. John Temple Knight then Solicitor Generall of Ireland. That their Demand is for their Predecessors of such Lands whereof they required to satisfye or secure the Accruing Rents to Our said Royall Uncle Which were deserted by reason of such their Refusall. And Our said Royall Uncle might have lost his accruing Rents if those Predecessors had not be so required. And in Regard the said Farmers were thereby hindred from Receiving the Arrears of Rent due to them out of those Lands, to the said Sr. John Temple did give his opinion in the said Report That the said Farmers ought either to have allowance for the same upon their Assigning such their Arrears to the Crown or Else should have Liberty to Levy the said Arrears and so much of their Rent as the said Arrears amounted to should be respited. And Whereas the said late Farmers do now produce the Certificate of the said Richard Thompson the Register of the Quitt Rents. Wherein the dates of the Predecessors the Tenders names the Denominations of the Lands the Quantities and Rents thereof are all Enumerated. Which make the said two Sumes of £328. 5. and £330 12. 8 in Both £1061. 19. 8 Wherefore We are graciously pleased to accept from the said Edward Nicholl and Laurence Hanyan an Assignement to be made by of the said Arrears of Rent w.ch amount to the said Sume of £1061. 19. 8 with Covenants therein to be contayned for making such Assignem.t by their Partners. And to allow the like Sume in their Accos. now to be passed as aforesaid. And We do hereby Authorize and direct you or such of you to whom it appertaines the said Assignem.t being first made unto Us with such Covenant as aforesaid to allow and discharge the said Sume of £1061. 19. 8 in the Account of the said Farmers accordingly And Whereas the said late Farmers do also Claim Allowance as well of the Sume of £130. 1. 1 3/4 which was contayned or allowed in the said Stated Accot submitted by Sr. Edw.d Fitzgerald

for

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~~192~~

For quitt Rents reputed by the Court of Exchequr as of the further Sume of £ 3566. 19. 0½ for other of their Quitt Rents reputed by the said Court in Both amounting to £ 4869. 0. 2½ And in Reference to this Clayming or Demand thereof S.r John Temple in his Report aforesaid did give his opinion That if it should appeare that any Quittrents in Charge in the Exchequr were reputed by the said Court for which they ought to have had a greater Allowance then was made them by the Earle of Clarendon as aforesaid then the said reputts ought to have been taken off & the said late Farmers should be reputed so much of their Rents payable to the Crowne. And Whereas all & hearing of the said Farmers on the 22.th day of March 1687 before the then Comm.rs of y.e Treary it was thought reasonable and directed That the said late Farmers should be allowed so much of the said Rents as should appeare to have been reputed by the said Court of Exchequr and of which they should first make an Affidavit to the Crowne. Which We also think to be just and reasonable and it appearing unto us by the Certificate of the said Richard Thompson that Severall Quitt Rents (other then those for which the said allowances was made by the said Ea: of Clarendon in his stated Acco.t aforesaid) were reputed by y.e said Court and the Reputts not taken off Viz.t For the Crowne Decreed to Roman Catholiques in Connaught £ 345. 1.3 & Land for Lands which were of the Earl of Clancarty called Gurtycroghy &c.a in the County of Corke £ 8. 6. 8. & Land for Lands which were of S.r Geo: Hamilton called Drumcreehane &c.a in Same County £ 93. 15. 0 And for Land & Lands which were of Tho.s Wyatt called Ballycogslevbeg in the County of Wexford £ 11. 16. 7½ Which amounting in the whole to £ 509 11. 3½ & Land and for y.e Seaven yeares of the said Terme to the said Sume of £ 3566. 19. 0½ We are graciously pleased to accept from S.r Edw.d Richbell & Lawrence Hampden an Affidavit to be made to us of y.e said Arrears of Quittrents amounting to £ 1302. 1. 1¾ and £ 3566. 19. 0½ in full to y.e said Sume of £ 4869. 0. 2¼ with a Covenant to be therein contayned for their paines for making good such Affidavit &c.a & likewise for their Partners and to allow and Discharge the said Sume in their Acco.t now to be

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be passed. And We do hereby direct and Authorize You or such of you to whom it appertaines (such Oath or Oaths being first made unto Us) to allow & discharge the said Sume of £4869. 0. 2¼ in the Accot of sd Farmers for the same aforesaid. And Our further Pleasure is And We do hereby require and Command that you or such of you respectively to whom it appertaines do cause the Accot of the Severall persons who received the said Sume of £1556. 6. 3¼ for the Building the Fort of Aymeonan the Accot of Chas. Bertie Esqr Treasurer of the Ordnance in England who received the above said Sume of £4020 the Account of the said William Robinson who received ye above said Sume of £149. 18. 6 for the New Hospitall near Dublin. And the Accot of sd Late John Price late Receiver Generall of Ireland who received the above said Sume of £4364. 19. 2⅜ And the Accot of the said William Lower who received the said moneys for Tanger to be Searched and examined and to try whether those Severall and respective Sumes of money be therein fully and duely Charged & Accounted for and if they or any of them be not. then to take care that the said persons respectively who are Chargeable therewith be brought to Accot for the same, and in Regard some of sd Farmers are Dead and other of them do not appeare to prosecute sd Accts. Our Will & Pleasure is That the said Accts shall be made up and passed in the names of sd Edw. Richbell & Lawrence Hanyan on the behalfe of themselves & their Partners upon the Oaths of them sd Edward Richbell & Lawrence Hanyan to be sworne to the Truth of the said Accts to the best of their respective knowledges. And Lastly. Our Pleasure is That when ye said Account shall be made up & declared No Process shall be made forth ag.st the Accountants For any Debt wch shall Remaine due from them to Us Whereupon Unless We Our Heires or Successors shall by a Warr.t or Warr.t Under the Roy.l Signe Manuall specially direct and appoint the same. And Here Our Lres of Privy Seale or the Duty or Enrolm.t thereof shall be to you & every of you & all others herein concerned a Sufficient Warr.t & Discharge for all & whatsoever You then or any of You or them shall do performe or Execute in pursuance of these Presents. Given at Our Court at Kensington the 17th Day of Decr 1690 In the second year of Our Reigne

By her Mats Command

Godolphin. Jr. for Tho. Pelham

To the Clerke of Our Signett attending

This is a true Copy of the Draft made in the Lords at the Privy Chamber Door

Phil. Hoskins
21 May 1691

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Extract out of Docket to the privy seal.

184 ~~125~~

feb 3 a warrant to pay 3000 £ to the Earle of Shrewsbury for secret service without acc°

~~12~~

Item to Daniell Earle of Nolingham 2000 £ for secret service without acc°

feb 24 to pay John Tremehard chief Justice of Chester 500 £ as an addition to the ~~grant~~ fees

7 a grant to Will Earle of Portland of Theobalds

10 a warr to pay the Earle of Macklesfield president of the marches of Wales

for Sept — 1106:13:4
for extraordinary expence 800:0:0
for Extr: expence of the Ambassador there 800:0:0
for an honourable table — 400:0:0
} 3106:13:4

warr: to pay to the Earle of Carmarthen a pension of the Counsell — 1500 £ p annum

feb 16 a warr: to allow 9793:4:8 to Will Harbord ~~ex~~ recorded by him as treasurer of the ~~navy~~ army

feb 18 a warr: for an annuity to Sr Algernoon May of 500 £ p annum

20 a warr: to pay Littleton Powys 200 £ p Ann as an addition to the perquisits of his place of one of the Judges of Chester

25 a warr: to pay to Sr Jos Jekyll out of the exchequer 20000 £ by him lent

27 a warr: to pay the E of Portland 2000 £ p Ann: without acc° as groom of the Stole

folio 33 a grant to passe the great seale to William Ld Bishop of Norwich severall pr[emi]sses recognizany amounting to 4400 £

grant to the Ld Dellamer of 75 9 £ 10 s 4 d annum lands fellon forfeits &c.

39 a grant to passe the great seale unto Henry Lord Dellamer of 2000 £ p annum

41 a grant to passe the great seale to Brother Earle of Harrington of 10000 Acres in Yorkshire Lincolnshire Bedford Levell & to his heirs under 13 s 4 d rent

46 a grant to passe the great seale unto Henry Duke of Norfolk a pension of 3000 £ p annum

47 a grant to Mr Jno Henry of Haymarket in London late the Estate of William Harcourt alias Harrington attainted of high treason and to his heirs & assigns under the rent of 6 s 8 d

48 a grant to passe the great seale unto Charles Earle of Monmouth of the manno[r] of Dansey and Hundred of Chelmsham and all the Estate of Mr John Danvers late Earle of Monmouth & his heirs under the yearly rent of 300 £

for the 5' 0 a warrant to pay Bridget Countess of Plymouth 8000 £ in lieu of 1000 £ per annum part of 2000 £ per annum settled by King Charles the 2d on Ch: Berkley & others for the use of the D Bridget payable out of the first Fruits

not yet passed

5 1 a warrant directing the commissioners of the Treasury to issue their warr: to Walter Laycock to fell as much timber as will amount to 15' 00 £ and deliver the same to the Earle of Clare towards building his House at Haughton and making a park there

5' 2 a warr: to passe the Wharfary acc[t] & Duchary Rent the sum of 213' 04: 2: 8d

5 5 a grant to passe the great seale for a pention of 5' 00 £ per annum for 5 years to Will Dockwra

5 6 a grant to Alexander Bonnin & his heirs of seven messuages in Kinnaston alley in Bedford Berry under 6l 8d rent

grant of Leland in Lancashire to Sr Richard Standish and Sr Edward Chisenhall in trust for Charitable uses

all 1691

warr: to discharge Will Earle of Portland from several sums amounting to 25' 000 £ stated to him upon acc[t] of works and to charge Gaynor Fredrick & Tennant

Extract out of the Books
of the privy Seale
of such warrants of seam
not to be warrant of privy
Seale 1671

780
390
195
30
5850
585
5265
5850
5850
5850

Coppy of a Privy Seal:
relating to the Accot of
Mr Richd Mc Hanyan
&c.

~~Lords~~ Ffy 10: June 1695

N. 88
(6)

N. 88.

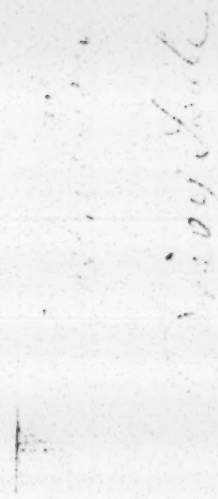
William and Mary by the Grace of God King and Queen &c of England Scotland ffrance and Ireland Defenders of the ffaith &c To all to whome these psents shall com greeting Whereas Bevis Lloyd Esq.r who together with one William Jones gent, was appointed by our Royall unkle King Charles the Second of Blessed-memory Receiver Generall of the Revenues of the Crowne within the Severall Counties of Carmarthen Cardigan Breton Radnor Glamorgan & Monmouth, and the Towne and County of Haverford west, upon his accompt Terminated at Michas one thousand six hundred eighty seaven, stands charged with an Imprest or Debt of Eight thousand and ffive pounds Eight shillings & six pence Masse money, And whereas ffive thousand pounds part of the moneys, which were received by the said Bevis Lloyd of the Revenues aforesd were by the late King James the Second by Letters of Privy Seale, in the third yeare of his Reigne, Granted to Thomas Robson gent, and we are informed that Gilbert Whitehall Goldsmith, who is entituled to a certaine yearely Sume payeable unto him and his heires, out of the Hereditary Revenue, by Letters Pattents of the Nature of those which were granted to the Banquers, doth stand indebted to the said Bevis Lloyd for principall Interest & charges upon a bond the Sume of Eight hundred twenty ffour pounds four shillings, which is a Debt adjusted between them, And that our said Royall unkle King Charles the Second, because he owed a great Sume of money to the said Gilbert Whitehall, did restrayne the sd Bevis Lloyd from answering his Debt from the sd Gilbert Whitehall and that the said Gilbert Whitehall is now willing upon Delivering upp, and discharging the Securities for the said Eight hundred twenty ffour pounds ffour shillings to make an assignem.t to such as we should appoint of a proportionable parte of the said yearely Sume, which was granted to him out of the Hereditary-Revenue in Satisfaction of the sd Eight hundred twenty ffour pounds ffour shillings. And the said Bevis Lloyd hath humbly requested, that he may be allowed in his Accts to vs, the sd Sume of ffive thousand pounds because the same was granted to the sd Thomas Robson as aforesaid, and that upon the making of such assignem.t by the said Gilbert Whitehall as aforesd, the sd Bevis Lloyd may be discharged of the like Sume of Eight hundred twenty ffour pounds, ffour shillings out of the sd Imprest or Debt, wherewith he the sd Bevis Lloyd stands charged, which request of the said Bevis Lloyd in the particulars aforesd, we think just and reasonable to be complied with, and after the allowance thereof, there will still remaine due to vs from the said Bevis Lloyd to make the Imprest or Debt, before mentioned the Sume of two thousand one hundred eighty one pounds ffour shillings & six pence Masse money, And whereas Robert Nash Esq.r now the Receiver of the Revenues within the Severall Counties & Towne aforesd, or for the yeare terminated at Michas one thousand six hundred Eight Eight, stands indebted unto vs, upon his Accompt for the same, the Sume of three hundred-sixty three pounds three shillings and three pence, And whereas our Trusty and well beloved Henry Herbert Esq.r having humbly addressed vs, in Consideration of his faithfull Services to vs performed) to grant unto him the said Henry Herbert the Debt soe standing to vs, of the said Bevis Lloyd for moneys by him soe of the said Revenues within mentioned one hundred sixty seaven and the Debt being Loss of the said Robert Nash for moneys by him soe of the said Revenues within or for the yeare ended at Michas one thousand six hundred Eight Eight, and all arrears standing upon the Accts of the sd Robert Nash in the hands of Tho.s Bevan, which have not since been answered to our use, We are graciously pleased to grant the sd request of the said Henry Herbert in such manner and forme as is herein after mentioned --

Knowe yee therefore that wee of our especiall Grace certaine Knowledge and meer Motion Have given and granted, and by these ꝑsents doe give and grant unto the Comissioners of our Treasury Chamellor under Treasurer Barons and all officers and Ministers of our Exchequ.r now being, and to the Treasurer or Com.rs of our Treasury Chancellor under Treasurer, Barons and officers and Ministers of the Exchequ.r for the time being, and all others to whome it shall or may appertaine full power and Authority to cause the said Boris Lloyd to be discharged of fiive thousand pounds, upon this Act.t aforesd. and out of the said debt or Ꝑsum of Eight thousand and fiive pounds Eight Shillings & six pence tearce parte, because the sd sume of fiive thousand pounds was granted to the sd Thomas Rodson as is before mencioned, And our will and pleasure is, and we doe hereby direct and appoint, that the said assignem.t to be made by the sd Gilbert Mulleneux of a proporcionable part of the sd yearely sume payable out of the Hereditary Rents for the sd sume of Eight hundred twenty fiour pounds fiour Shillings, shall be made to the sd Henry Heroert and his heires, to his and their owne proper use and behoofe, without any Act.t or other matter or thing to be hereafter rendred, to the or our heires or Successors, And wee doe hereby further Authorize and require the sd Com.rs of our Treasury Chancellor under Treasurer Barons and all officers and Ministers of the Exchequ.r now being, and the Treasurer Com.rs of the Treasury Chancellor under Treasurer Barons and all officers & ministers of the Exchequ.r for the time being, and all others to whome it shall or may appertaine, the sd assignem.t being first made by the sd Gilbert Mulleneux as aforesd, to cause the sd Boris Lloyd, to be allowed upon his sd Act.t the sd sume of Eight hundred twenty fiour pounds fiour Shillings, or to discharge him the sd Boris Lloyd, of soe much in further part of the sd debt or Ꝑsum of Eight thousand & fiive pounds Eight Shillings & six pence tearce parte, And further Know yee that wee for the Considerations aforesd, and of our more especiall Grace certaine Knowledge & meere Motion, have granted & assigned, and by these ꝑsents doe grant & assigne, unto the sd Henry Heroert, his Exec.rs & assignes the sd sume of two thousand one hundred Eighty one pounds, fiour Shillings & six pence tearce penny, which will remaine due to the, from the sd Boris Lloyd as aforesd, and also all & every sume & sumes of money whatsoever, which after the allowance of the sd sumes of fiive thousand pounds, and Eight hundred twenty fiour pounds, fiour Shillings shall appeare to be the sume and sumes of money, justly due or owing to the, from the sd Boris Lloyd, for the moneys by him, and of the Revenues aforesd at any time or times at or before the fieast of St Michaell Archangell Instant yeare in the yeare of our Lord Christ one thousand fiive hundred Eighty Seaven, and also the sd sume of three hundred twenty fiour pounds, three Shillings & fiive pence, due to the from the sd fourth Nash as aforesd, and also all & every sume & sumes of money whatsoever, which shall appeare to be due to the, from the said fourth Nash for the Revenues aforesd, by him and within the sd yeare, ended at the fieast of St Michaell Archangell, which was in the yeare of our Lord Christ one thousand fiive hundred Eighty & Eight, and all & every the sd sume & sumes of money whatsoev.r in the sd Act of the sd fourth Nash now left in Surety or charged or depending upon any Com.rs or Bills for arrearages of the sd Revenue, and which have not before the fiifteenth Day of March next Nash now, answered, or paid to the, or to our Roy.l Generall for our use, and also all & every the mem.rs premisses lands Tenem.ts Hereditam.ts goods & Chattles whatsoev.r which shall or may be extended seized or taken in Execucion for the sd debts, sume & sumes of money therein before mencioned & intended to be hereby granted or any of them, or any part thereof, And our further will & pleasure is, and wee doe hereby Authorize Comand the sd Com.rs of our Treasure Treasurer Chamellor under Treasurer Chamberlaines Barons & other officers & ministers of the Court of Exchequ.r of us and our heires & Successors here & for the time being to cause & shall or may —

appertaine, that they be from time to time aiding helping & assisting unto the said Henry Herbert his heirs
Exec.rs & assignes, in the suing for, obtaining & recovering of the said debts sume & sumes of money, and other the
premisses herein before mentioned, and intended to be hereby granted, unto of the said Henry Herbert as aforesaid
And we doe hereby for us our heirs & Successors, give full power & Authority unto of the said Henry Herbert his
heirs Exec.rs & assignes, in the names of us our heirs & Successors, and with of the ayde & assistance of our Court
of Exchequ.r or in the name or names of him of the said Henry Herbert his heirs Exec.rs or assignes, and at his
owne proper costs & charges, to aske, demand, sue for, prosecute & recover & receive to his & their owne use &
behoofe, of the said debts sume & sumes of money, hereby granted or mentioned to be granted of from & against the said
Denis Lloyd & John Hugh respectively & their respective heirs heirs & Exec.rs & their respective Executors, and
of from & against of the said Tenants, and all & every person & persons whatsoev.r that grants with or by vertue of
the said debts & arrearages, or any part thereof respectively, shall ayde to acquitt Release & discharge of the same
or any part thereof, at the will & pleasure of him the said Henry Herbert his heirs Exec.rs & assignes, and the
acquittances or discharges of of the said Henry Herbert his heirs Exec.rs & assignes for of the said debts & arrearages or
any of them or any part thereof, shall be good & sufficient against us our heirs & Successors, And we doe
hereby Authorize & Command the Comrs of our Treasy, Treasurer Chancellor, under Treasurer, Barons & other officers
and Ministers of our Exchequ.r now & for the time being, from time to time at the request of the said Henry Herbert
his heirs or assignes, to make forth the process of that Court, and to doe whatsoev.r may be necessary for the
recovering or discharging of the debts sumes of money, and arrearages herein before mentioned, and intended
to be hereby granted, or any of them, or any part thereof, And if any money of the said debts
and arrearages hereby granted or mentioned or intended to be hereby granted shall happen at any
time or times to be brought into the receipt of our Exchequ.r or to be paid to the hands of our Receiver
general, that then, and in all such Cases, the said Comrs of our Treasy the Treasurer Chancellor, under Treasurer
and other officers & Ministers of of our Exchequ.r now & for of the time being or such of them to whom it shall appertaine
shall cause such debts & arrearages to be paid over to the said Henry Herbert or to his assignes, without
Delt, Imprest or other Charge, rule in case any Manr lands Tenem.ts goods or Chattels, of the said Denis
Lloyd, or of the said John Hugh, or of their respective heirs, or of the said Tenants, or any other
charges or Incumbrances whatsoever shall at any time or times hereafter be founde seized or taken in
Execution for the said debts, sumes of money & arrearages hereby granted as aforesaid or any of them, or
any part thereof, that the same Manrs lands Tenem.ts goods & Chattels, shall be discharged over
and shall be granted, assigned or remised, under our Exchequ.r seale, or otherwise unto the said Henry
Herbert his heirs Exec.rs & assignes, to his & their owne use, and behoofe, Given under our Privy
Seale at our Palace of Westminster the fourteenth day of April in the fifth yeare of our Reigne

BRITISH
MUSEUM

March 16 1/2 Earl of Rainor Constable of ye Castle of Carnarvon during pleasure.



To the Right Honble the Lords Com^rs
for the Custody of the great Seale of
England

In the new Comission of the Peace for the County of Radn

- The Lord Bruyn
- Sr Edward Harley Kt
- Robert Harley
- Eckr Dawkes
- Richard Williams decd
- Cozr Walsham
- William Lambert
- Edward Hanmer
- H. ap Evans
- James Lloyd Esqrs

In the last Comission do reside in the County

- Hugh Lloyd
- Thomas Vaughan
- Edward Price
- Evan Bowen
- Jeremiah Powell Esqrs

[illegible] Esqrs

[illegible]

192
124

A proclamation to be
printed brefed of the Kings
impesing against any datte
pigg Coyne Hapened sth
Dat at Wmsor m 28 yere
of Hen: 8.

1537

A proclamation

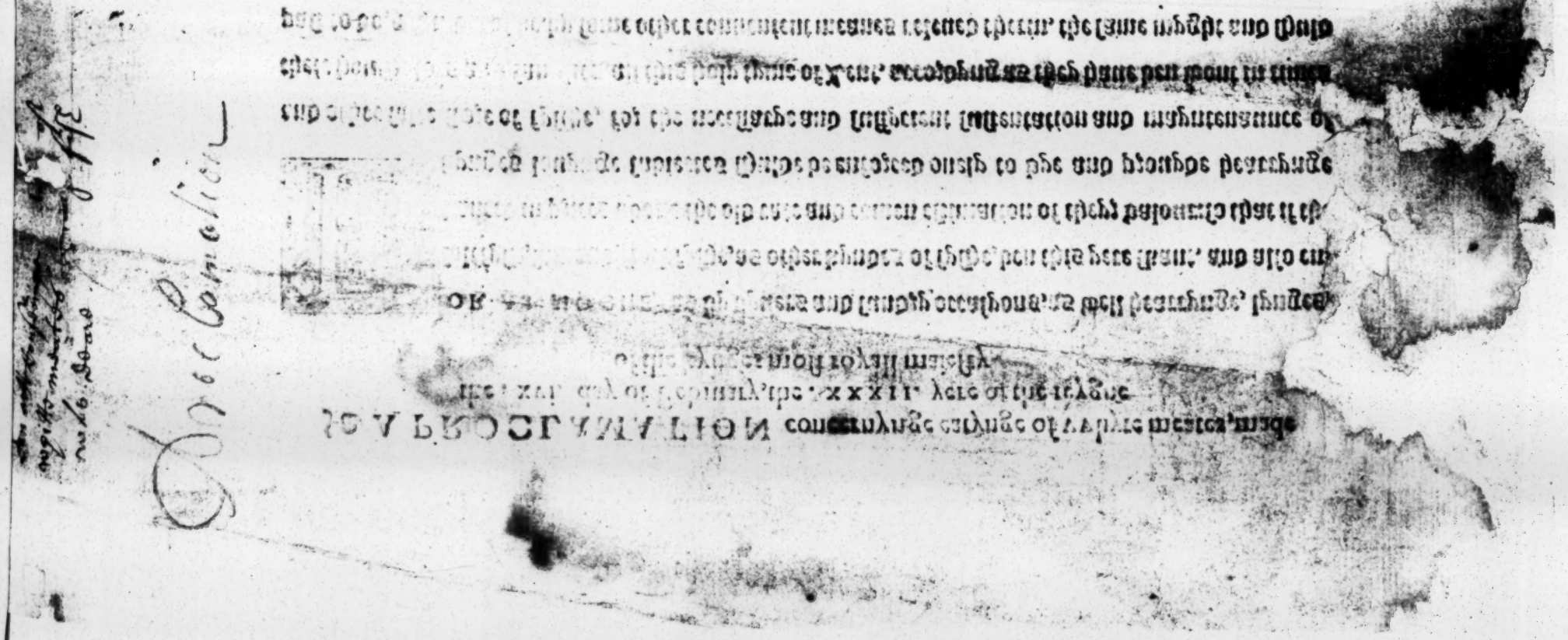
195
174

A PROCLAMATION concernynge eatynge of vvhyte meates, made the. xvi. day of February, the. xxxii. yere of the reygne of the kynges moſt royall maieſty.

FOR AS-MOCHE as by dyuers and ſundry occaſyons, as well heatrynge, lynges, ſaltfyſh, ſamond, ſtockfyſhe, as other kyndes of fyſhe, ben this yere ſkant, and alſo enhanced in prices aboue the old rate and comen eſtimation of theyr valour: ſo that if the kynges louynge ſubiectes ſhulde be enforced onely to bye and prouyde heatrynge and other ſalte store of fyſſhe, for the neceſſarye and ſuffycient ſuſtentation and mayntenaunce of their houſholdes and families, all this holy tyme of Lent, accordyng as they haue ben wont in times paſt to do, it ſhuld not be, by ſome other conuenient meanes releued therin, the ſame myght and ſhuld vndoutedly redounde to their importable charge and detryment. And for as moch as his hyghneſſe conſyderethe, howe this kynde and maner of faſtynge, that is to ſaye, to abſteyne from mylke, butter, egges, cheſe, and all other whyte meates, is but a mere poſytiue lawe of the Churche, and vſed by a cuſtome within this realme, and of none other ſorte or neceſſitie, but the ſame may be, vpon good conſiderations and groundes, altered and diſpenſed with from tyme to tyme by the publike auctority of kinges and princis, whan ſo euer they ſhal perceiue the ſame to tende to the hurt and damage of their people. THE KYNGES hyghneſſe therfore moſt graciouſely conſidering and tenderyng the welthe and cõmoditie of his people, hath thought good, for the conſyderations aboue reherſed, to releaſe and diſpence with the ſayde lawe and cuſtome of abſteynyng from whyte meates this holy tyme of Lent, And of his eſpecial grace and mere motion gyueth and granteth vnto al and ſyngular his ſubiectes, within this his realme of England, Wales, Cales, Guynes, Hammes, and in all other his graces dominions, free lyberty, faculty, and lycence, to eate all maner of whyte meates, as mylke, egges, butter, cheſe, and ſuche lyke, durynge the tyme of this Lent, without any ſcruple or grudge of conſcience: any lawe, conſtitution, vſe, or cuſtome to the contrary notwithſtandynge. Wherin neuer the leſſe his hyghnes exhorteth, and in the name of god requireth, all ſuch his faythfull ſubiectes, as may, woll or ſhall entoy this his ſayd graunte or faculty, that they be in no wyſe ſcruple or doubtefull therof, nor abuſe or tourne the ſame into a fleſhly or carnal libertie: but rather endeuour them ſelfes to their poſſible powers with this libertie of eatynge of whyte meates, to obſerue alſo that faſte, which god moſt ſpecially requireth of them: That is to ſay, to renounce the world and the deuyl, with al their pompes and workes, and alſo to ſubdewe and repreſſe theyr carnal affections, and the corrupt workes of their fleſſhe, accordyng to their bowe and profeſſyon made at the font ſtone. For in theſe poyntes ſpecially conſyſteth the very true and perfyt abſtinence and faſtynge of a Chriſten man.

GOD SAVE THE KYNGE.

Tho. Petheler excudebat Cũ priuilegio ad imprimendum ſolum.



A proclamation, concernynge the aduauncement of golde and syluer, and the settyng furth of certaine newe peeces of golde and siluer, ordeyned and made by the kynges hyghnes, the. XVI. daye of Maye, in the. xxxvi. yere of his maiesties reygne.

EORASMOCHE as nowe of late in outward parties beyond the sea, aswell in Flaunders as in Fraunce, the price of money and gold, not onely coyned in those countreis, but also gold of the kyng our souereigne lordis coyne of this realme, is so enhaunced in the valuacion therof, that not onely straunge goldes, as crownes and ducates, but also the gold of this realme, as nobles halfe nobles and royals, by marchauntes aswell straunsortyng hyther, as the kynges subiectes repayryng into those parties, for the great gayne and lucre that they fynde therby, dayly be transported and caryed out of this realme, to the no lytell impouerysshyng therof, and fynally to the totall exhaustyng and drawyng out of all the coynes out of the same, oneles spedy remedy be prouided in that behalfe. And albeit the kynge our souereygne lorde hath gyuen straite charge and commaundement, to all and singular his customers comptrollers and gardians of his portes, to put all suche good actes and statutes in execution, as heretofore haue ben made, for conseruyng of the kynges coyne within this his realme: Yet neuertheless, for the greatte gayne and aduauntage therof ryssynge, by reason of the hygh price of money beyonde the sea, the kynges coyne is daylye by secrete meanes (suche as can not be espied nor deprehended) stille caried ouer. For these causes the kynge oure souereygne lorde, tenderynge aboue all thynges the welthe and enrychynge of this his realme and people, and wyllynge to prouyde remedye herein, and that golde and coyne may remayne and be plentuously broughte in to the same, and not caryed out in to outwarde parties, as of longe season, to the great detryment and impouerisshynge of his sayde realme, the same hathe bene, For the remedyinge whereof, there can be none other meanes and wayes studyed and deuysed, but onely a conuenyent enhauncement of the values of golde and syluer in this realme, whereby the same maye counteruayle the values and rates of the same in outwarde partes: Hath therfore, by the aduyse of his counsayle, resolued, that the vnce of fyne golde, of. xxiiii. carates, shall be from henseforth of the value of. xlviii.s. of lawfull money of this realme, and the vnce of the fynest sterlynge syluer, shall be of the value of. iiii. s. of the sayde lawfull money of this realme of England. AND to the intent money and coyne may be the more plentifull in this realme, His maiestie therfore hath caused a peece of golde to be newly made, whiche his highnes wyll, shall be called the Soueraygne, and shalbe currant for. xx. s. of the lawful money of this realme. ITEM an halfe soueraygne, whiche his maiestie wyll, shall be currant for. x. s. Item his maiestie wyll, that the royall of golde, beyng weyght, shall from henseforth be of the value of. xii. s. Item that the angell, being weight, shalbe currant for. viii. s. The halfe angell for. iiii. s. and the quarter angell beyng also newely made for. ii. s.

AND his maiestie hath lykewyse caused to be newely made, certaine peeces of syluer, whiche his pleasure is shall be currant within this his gracis realme, after the rates hereafter specified. That is to saye, a peece called a Testurne, whiche shalbe currant for. xii. d. ITEM a grote with a hole face, whiche shalbe currant for. iiii. d. an halfe grote of the same stampe, whiche shalbe currant for. ii. d.

AND his maiestie is further pleased, that who so euer wyll bryng vnto his Mynt, in the Towre of London, any golde coyned or vncoyned, of the fynesse aforesayd, shall receyue for the vnce of the same. xlviii. s. and for the vnce of syluer of the fynesse aforesayd, iiii. s. And if the golde or syluer so brought thyther, be not found of the iuste fynesse aforsayd, the sayd bryngers to allowe for the lacke therof, lyke as they shall be allowed for the betternesse therof, as the goodnes of the same shall requyre.

AND moreouer the kynges highnesse streightly chargeth and commandeth, that from henseforth all maner of grotes, halfe grotes, pence, halfe pence, and ferthynges of this coyne haupnge course, and beynge currant within this his sayde realme, not clypped nor fully broken, albeit they shalbe moche cracked, to be taken receyued and payde throughout his sayd realme, without any maner refusell or denyall. Wherfore his highnes straightly chargeth and expressely commandeth, all Mayres, Justyces of peace, shyryffes, baylyffes, constables, and other his faythfull officers and subiectes, that if any person or persons, of what estate degree or condition he or they be, refuse or deny to take or receyue the sayde monies of golde, beyng weight, or any of the monyes of syluer before expressed, or nowe curraunt in this realme, be it for marchaundises victualles chaunge or rechaunge, or other cause what soeuer: furthwith to take and arrest the same person or personnes, so makyng refusall or denyall, and to put hym or them in warde and pryson, there to remayne, and further to be punysshed at the kynges pleasure.

PROVIDED alwaye, that all suche summes of money as were due to the kynges maiestie, or to any other person, before the fyrst day of this present moneth of May, shall be payed after. vii. s. vi. d. the aungell, and so ratably, any thynge in this present proclamation to the contrary not withstandyng.

GOD SAVE THE KYNG.

Tho. Berth. regius impressor excudebat.
CVM priuilegio ad imprimendū solū.

THe kynge our ſoueraygne lorde by his ſynguler wyſdome hath prouydently conſydred and amonges other pryncely vertues profoundely remembred two thynges ſpecyally mooſt behouefull and neceſſarye to be regarded by noble and vertuous prynces aſwell for the ſuerty conſeruacyon and mayntenaunce of theyr eſtates royall as alſo for the polytyque gouernaunce of theyr realmes/ dompynyons/ and ſubgiettes/ that is to ſay Juſtyce and puyſaunce. The one mooſt expedyent to all ſubgiettes in tyme of peace/ and thodre mooſt neceſſarye in tyme of werre. And foraſmoche as Juſtyce without power can not haue dew courſe and ſtrength without Juſtyce is rather a vyce than a vertue. Therfore his hyghnes amõges all other his worldly buſynelle/ pryncypally ſtudyeth for to plant and ioyne theſe two vertues togydre throughout his realme/ that the frute of theym which is peax/ tranquylyte/ welthe/ and proſperyte may ſprede ouer all to the pleaſure of god his hyghe honour and confort with reioyſynge of all his ſubgiettes. And albe it his grace from the begynnynge of his reygne hytherto ſyngulerly myndyng and tendrynge thaduaũcement of Juſtyce hath from tyme to tyme ſpecyally charged and cõmaunded all and ſyngu'er his prync'pall offycers Judges & counſayloures to endeuour them ſelfe with all effecte for thaccoplyſſhement of this his laudable [illegible] as to all the kynges ſubgiettes it is notoryouſly knowen they haue ſo done accordyngly yet his hyghnes heringe and perfytely vnderſtandynge that though his la[illegible]e founded vpon good Juſtyce yet aſwell by mayntenaunce corrupte mynyſtres and vnfaythfull executoures of ỹ ſame/ as alſo by ſayntuares myſuſed the ryghtuous ordre of good Juſtyce is in ſuche wyſe daye hyndred and abuſed that it may not procede accordynge to the dew courſe of the kynges ſayde lawes. And ouer this his grace [illegible]e his ſeruauntes and ſubg[illegible]es vpon whom dependeth his ſtrength/ and puyſaunce by vnlaufull retaygnoures contrary to his lawes to be withdrawen f[illegible]m his hyghnes therfore berynge tendre zele to the reſtfulneſſe of his realme and thaduauncement of the cõmen weall therof and myndynge to eſtablyſſhe Juſtyce and puyſaunce in dew ordre within the ſame hath not refuſed ne forborne to take payne and trauayle in his owne perſone/ and to be preſent with his counſayle in the Sterre chambre for reformacyon of the aboue rehe[illegible]ſed abuſes and dyſordres by meane wherof not onely dyuerſe and many dyrectyons be taken and [illegible]lyſſhed by his grace and counſayle for egall mynyſtracyon of Juſtyce and puttynge a parte abuſes of his lawes and for refor[illegible]e wherbyffes in [illegible]y ſhyre but alſo for ordrynge of fraũcheſes and ſayntuaryes and extynctynge vnlaufull retaygnour[illegible]e wiewynge of his people to reduſ[illegible]eſtablyſſhe his ſtrength and puyſaunce honerly and profytably to hym ſelfe lyke [illegible]ructyons & oothes made and gyuen to the ſhyryffes and Juſtyces for theyr reformacyon. And cõmyſſyoners auctoryſed [illegible]e the ſayd viewes in euery ſhyre/ it more euydently apperyth wherfore the kynge our ſouerayne lorde/ ſtraytely chargeth all [illegible]d ſyngulerhis Juſtyces of aſſyſes & of peax as alſo all ſhyryffes/ vnderſhyryffes/ercheatoures/baylyffes/crowners/ & all other offycers and mynyſters of his lawes that they and euery of theym conforme theym ſelfe to the ſayd dyrectyons for thaduauncemẽt of egall Juſtyce without percyalyte/ fauour/ corrupcyon/ drede/ or affectyon. Wyllynge therfore all & ſyngulerhis ſubgiettes pretendynge them ſelfe greued or Iniuryed by ony maner of perſon of what ſo euer degre or cõdycyon they be boldely & without feare or drede to repayre to his offycers Juſtyces and other mynyſters of his lawes for redreſſe of theyr ſayd wronges and Iniuryes all fauour drede or corrupcyon ſet a parte. Cõmaundynge alſo all and ſyngulerhis ſubgiettes of what ſo euer ſtate degre or cõdycyon they be of to forbere from henſforthe to retaygne ony his ſeruauntes or ſubgiettes cõtrary to his lawes. And that none of his ſayd ſeruauntes or ſubgiettes be vnlaufully retaygned by or with ony other perſon/ cõtrary to his ſayd lawes/ but ỹ his ſayd ſeruaũtes hooly and entyerly kepe & behaue theym ſelfe as true ſeruaũtes to his hyghnes onely without leanynge to ony other/ not ſparynge ſo to do for ony drede or feare of ony man what ſo euer he be/ for ſo it is the kynges pleaſure and in theyr laufull demeanoures the kynges hyghnes wyll ſe theym borne accordyngly/ ſygnyfyenge vnto all ſuche and euery of them as haue or be retaygned ỹ all be it the kynges hyghnes of his grete fauour and mercy and vpon hope of amendement/ can be agreable to pardon all ſuche as haue retaygned/ or be retaygned contrary to his lawes/ for tymes paſſed. yet his grace expreſſely declareth that agaynſt lyke offẽdours herafter/ he ſhall cauſe his lawes & ſtatutes to be executed without fauoure or remyſſyon to ỹ terfull example of all other. Wyllynge ouer this and ſtraytly cõmaundynge all and ſyngulerhis ſeruaũtes and ſubgiettes in euery ſhyre/ to be aydynge helpynge and aſſyſtynge vnto all his Juſtyces mynyſters and ſubgiettes for the fortheraunce of Juſtyce in euery behalfe. And lyke as the kynges grace myndeth to haue his ſeruauntes hooly to hym ſelfe/ and that no maner his ſubgiettes by vnlaufull berynge mayntenaunce or otherwyſe ſhall medyll with theym. So it is the kynges pleaſure ỹ his ſayd ſeruaũtes in ſuche dyſcrete ordre & Juſte dealynge ſhall ordre theym ſelfe in euery ſhyre to wardes his ſubgiettes without oppreſſyon vnlaufull mayntenaunce or Imbracery ỹ theyr good demeanoures may be a laudable preſydent and vertuous example to all other. Doynge theym to wyt that all be it the kynges grace is determyned ſtraytly to punyſſhe all trãſgreſſours & offẽdours of his lawes yet ſpecyally his grace myndeth more ſharply to loke vpon his owne ſeruauntes foraſmoche as his grace hath choſen theym to gyue example of good gouernaunce to all other.

God ſaue the kynge.

C. The Kynges Maieſties free and moſt general Pardon.

The Kynges moſt royal Maieſtie right well perceiuyng his louyng ſubiectes by many and ſundrye wayes and meanes to haue borne and ſuſtayned the great aduentures, charges and buſynelles of warres and defences of this his realme, aſwell in the tyme of his moſte deare father kyng Henry the eight, as in his tyme and reigne, entendyng of his clemency and pitie to gratifie his ſayd ſubiectes with his graces free and liberall pardon accordyng to his kyngly power, truſtyng aſſuredly that his ſayd ſubiectes will continue his louyng and aſſured obedient ſubiectes, and hereafter in ſuche ſorte obey his highnes lawes and ſtatutes, as to theim and euery of theim of right appertaineth: is fully and reſolutely cõtented and pleaſed, that it be enacted by auctoritie of this preſent Parliament in maner and fourme folowyng, that is to ſay, that all and euery of his ſayd ſubiectes, aſwell ſpirituall as temporall of this his realme of Englande, Wales, the Iles of Jerneſey and Gerncley, Barwicke, Calleys, Guyſnes, Hammes, Bulloigne and Bullonoys & the Marches of theſame, the heires, ſucceſſours, executours, and adminiſtrators of them and euery of them, and al and ſinguler bodies in any maner of wyſe corporate, Cities, Boroughes, Shires, Kidynges, Hundredes, lathes, rapes wapentakes, tounes, villages and tithynges, and euery of them, & the ſucceſſor and ſucceſſors of them, ſhalbe by thauctoritie of this preſent Parliament acquited, pardoned, releaſed and diſcharged againſt the kynges highnes, his heyres, ſucceſſours and executours, and euery of theim of all maner of treaſons, hereſies, felonies, robberies, offences, contemptes, treſpaſſes, wronges, deceiptes, miſdemenors, forfaitures, penalties, and profites, ſũmes of money, paynes of death, paynes corporal, & pecuniary, and all other thinges, cauſes, quarelles, ſuites, iudgementes and executions, whiche may be, or can be by his highnes in any wiſe, or by any meanes pardoned before & vnto the xiiii. day of Marche in the yere of our Lord God M.CCCCC.xlviii. other then ſuche as hereafter in this act be excepted or forepriſed in ſuche maner and forme, & vnto ſuche tymes as they bee excepted or forepriſed in this acte, and other then ſuche as the clauſes of prouiſo hereafter mencioned doth extende vnto.

AND alſo the kynges highnes is further contented and pleaſed that it be enacted by the auctoritie of this preſent Parliament, that this his ſayd general and free pardon, ſhalbe as good and effectuall in the law, to euery of his ſayd ſubiectes, bodies corporate, and other before reherſed, & to euery of them, by the ſayd general wordes before reherſed in all thinges whiche be not hereafter in this preſent act excepted or forepriſed, as the ſame pardon ſhould haue been, if all offences, contemptes, forfaitures, cauſes, matters, ſuites, quarrelles, iudgemẽtes, executions, penalties, & all other thynges not hereafter excepted, nor contayned in any clauſe of prouiſo hereafter mencioned had been particulerly, ſingulerly, ſpecially & plainly named, reherſed and ſpecified and alſo pardoned by proper and expreſſe wordes and names in their kyndes, natures and qualities, by wordes and tearmes therunto requiſite to haue be put in and expreſſed in this act of free pardon.

AND that his ſayd ſubiectes nor any of them nor their executors nor adminiſtratours of any of theim, nor any of theſayd bodies corporate nor any other perſons bodies politique or corporate before named, or any of them, be nor ſhalbe ſued, vexed or inquieted in their bodies, goodes, landes or cattalles, for any maner matter, cauſe, contempt, miſdemeanor, forfaiture, treſpaſſe, offence, or any other thing ſuffred, done or committed againſt his highnes, croune, dignitie, prerogatiue, lawe or ſtatutes, but only for ſuche matters, cauſes and offences as be reherſed in the exceptions and clauſes of prouiſo, in this preſent act hereafter mencioned, in ſuche maner & fourme, as in theſame exceptions and clauſes of prouiſo be mencioned

and for none other, any statute or statutes, lawes, customes, vses, or presidentes heretofore had, made, or vsed to the contrary in any wise notwithstanddyng.

AND also the kynges highnes of his boũteous liberalitie by thauctho*r*itie of this present Parliament graũteth and freely geueth to euery of his sayd subiectes and to euery of the sayd bodies co*r*porate, and other before reherſed, & to euery of them, all suche landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes, goodes, cattals, debtes, fines, issues, profites, amerciamentes, for*f*aitures, and summes of money by any of them for*f*aited, whiche to his highnes doth or should belong or appertain, by reason of any offence, cõtempte, trespasse, misdemeanour, matter, cause, or quarel, suffred, done, or committed by them or any of them, which be not hereafter for*e*pri*s*ed or excepted in this present acte.

AND that al and euery the kynges sayd subiectes, and al and singuler bodies co*r*porate, and other before reherſed, may by him or themselfes, or by his or their deputie, or deputies, or by his or their attornay or attornays, accordyng to the lawes of this realme, pleade, and minister this present acte of free pardon for his or their discharge, of and for euery thyng that is by vertue of this present acte pardoned, discharged, geuen, or graunted without any fee or other thyng in any wise paiyng to any person or persons for writyng or entrey of the iudgement, or other cause, concernyng suche plee, writyng, or entrey, but onely xii.d. to be payed to the officer or clarke that shall entre the plea, matter, or iudgement, for the discharge of any the partie so pleadyng thesame, any statute or vse to the contrary in any wyse notwithstaudyng.

AND furthermore the kynges highnes is pleased and contented that it be enacted by thauctho*r*itie of this present parliament, that his sayd free pardon by the general wordes before reherſed shalbe reputed, deined, and iudged, allowed and taken in all maner of courtes and els where, aswell in the woordes and clauses of exceptions and for*e*pri*s*es specified in this present act, as in all and singuler other clauses, wordes and sentences mencioned and reherſed in this his sayd free pardon, moste beneficially and auailably to al and singuler his sayd subiectes, bodies co*r*porate and other before reherſed, and to euery of them in all thynges ambiguous or doubtfull and moste strongly in barre and discharge against his highnes, his heires, successours and executours in euery thyng, without any obstacle, chalenge or other delay, whatsoeuer it shalbe to be made, pleaded, obiected or alledged by the kyng our souereigne Lorde, his heires, successours, or executors, or by his or any of their general attorney or attorneys or by any person or persons for his highnes, or any of his heires, successors or executors.

AND furthermore it is enacted by the kyng our soueraigne Lorde, by auctho*r*itie of this present Parliament, that if any officer or clerke of any his highnes courtes commonly called the kynges Benche, Chauncery, & Cõmon place, or of his Exchequier, or of any other officer or clerke of any other court within this realme or in Wales or other his highnes dominions aboue mencioned at any tyme after the tenth day of May next cõmyng whiche shalbe in the yere of our Lorde God a M.cccc.xlix. make out or write out any maner writtes or other proceſſe, or any extractes, sommons, or other preceptes wherby any of the sayd subiectes or any of the sayd bodies co*r*porate, or other before reherſed, or any of theim, shalbe in any wyse arrested, attached, distrained, sommoned, or otherwise vexed, inquieted, or greued in his or their bodies, landes, tenementes, goodes or cattals, or in any of them, for or because of any maner of thyng pardoned or discharged by vertue of this act of free pardon, he so offendyng & therof lawfully condempned, shall yelde and pay for the recompence therof to the partie so greued or offended, treble dammages, to be accompted as parcell of the dammages and costes of the suite. And neuertheles all and singuler suche writtes, proceſſe, extractes and preceptes, so to be made for or vpõ any maner thyng pardoned or discharged by this act of free pardon, shalbe vtterly voyde and of none effect

Nota Except alwayes and for*e*pri*s*ed out of this general & free pardon, all and all maner prepensed and voluntary murders and poysonynges: And excepte all felonyous, takyng or stealyng of any goodes or cattals out of any Churche, Chapel or dwellyng house, and all and singuler robberies & robbery of any person or persons in or nere any high way committed, perpetrated or done.

And also except and for*e*pri*s*ed out of this free pardon, all and all maner of piracies, and offences vpon the sea, had, done, committed or perpetrated, sithen the first day of January in the first yere of the reigne

of our rolleraigne lorde the kinge. And also all and all maner of punishmentes, Impeticions forfaytures, peynes of death, Judgementes, & executions, for the premisses before excepted, & for euery of theim.

AND except and forprised out of this fre pardon, all & all maner of dcreates & conceilementes, of al & synguler monters, and other officers, ministers, and workemen of or in any of the mintes within any of the kynges realmes or dominions, perpetrated, done, or committed in or about the makyng coynyng or altering of any money curraunt within this realme, or in any wyse touching or concerning any accomptes or bookes of any of the sayd officers or ministers or any of them, and all maner of Impeticions, punishmentes forfaytures and peines for the same.

AND except and forprised out of this fre pardon, all and singuler sommes & somme of money granted to late kyng Henry theight, by waye or meane of subsidie, fiftene, beneuolence, lone and contributiō or by any of the same wayes or meanes. And all deteiners, withholdinges and none paimentes, touching or concerning the same, and also all and all maner of accomptes, and all actions, suites and demaundes touching or cōcerning any accomptes, and all arrerages of accompte, and al debtes, Impeticions, suites demaundēs and execucions by occasion or meanes of any accompe or for any accompte.

AND also except all tytles of actions of quare impedit, all trauyshmentes and withholding of the kynges wardes, and the withholding of any wardes, landes or tenemētes, & the profites of the same landes and tenementes, and all and euery fyne or fynes for the single value or double value, of the mariage or mariages of any the kinges wardes, at any tyme growen to the king our soueraigne lorde, or to any of his noble progenitours.

AND also except all homages & reliefes, and all rentes seruices, rentes charges, rentes seek and tenthes and charrerages of euery of theim.

AND all except and forprised out of this free pardon all and singuler forfeitures, and all maner of penalties, sommes of money and profyttes, whatsoeuer growen or dewe by reason of any offence or acte committed or done, contrarye to any statute or statutes, or contrarye to the comon law extending aboue the somme of ten poundes in money or value wherof any seasure was made, or any informacion geuen in the kynges exchequer or any suet there commenced and now depending before the. xii. daye of February in the yere of our lord God M.cccc.xlviij. and not yet determined, or wherof the kinges highnes or king Henry theight, by byll sealed with any of their seales before the. xiiij. daye of Marche in the yere of our lord God. M.cccc.xlviij. haue made any gyfte or assignement, to any of the seruauntes of our soueraigne lorde the king, or king Henry theight, or to any other persone or persones.

AND except and forprised out of this free pardon, all and singuler forfaytours and sommes of money being dew to our soueraygne lorde the king, or to king Henry theight, by any penall statute or statutes, which be conuerted into the nature of debtes by iudgement or by the agrement of the offendour.

AND except and forprised out of this fre pardon, all and all maner of debtes, dewe, and to be dew to our soueraigne lorde the king, or vnto the late noble king of famous memorie king Henry theight, and king Henry the seuenth, or to any of theim (other then such as are dewe to our soueraigne lorde the kyng) vpon any obligacion or recognisaunce forfetted for none apparaunce, or for not keping of the peace, or not being of good behauour.

AND also except al yssues, fynes, and amerciamētes, afferid, taxed, set, extracted, or entered seuerally, or particulerlye touchyng & concerning any one persone, or mo persons ioyntlye, extending to the somme of twentye poundes or aboue. And that all and synguler other fynes, aswell fynes pro licencia concordandi, as other fynes for contemptes or offences, set, or taxed, & also all yssues, and amerciamentes aswell teall as other whiche seuerally or particulerlye extend not vpon or concerning any one persone or moo persones ioyntly, to the somme of twenty poūdes, whether they be totted or not totted, takē to the charge of any shrieue or shryefes, or not taken to his or their charge extreated or not extreated, whether they be turned into debt or not turned into debt, and not being leuied nor receiued by any shrieue or shrieues, bayliefe, ministers, or other officers, shalbe fully, clerely and plainely pardoned and discharged against the king oure soueraigne lorde his heires and successors for euer by this present acte of fre pardon.

ANDexcepte enacted by the auctho̅itie aforesaid, that in case it shalbe objected to or against any shrieke or shriekes, or other accomptaunte or accomptauntes in the kinges court of exchequer or in any other his courtes, that any shrieke or shriekes, or other officers accomptaunte haue receaued or taken any suche fynes yssues or amerciamentes, by this presente acte pardoned & acquited, that then euery suche shrieke or shriekes or other accomptauntes shalbe discharged, relcased, pardoned, and acquited therof by his or their othe without any further triall in that behalfe.

PROVIDED alwayes that this presente acte of fre pardon, nor any thing therin conteigned in any wise extend to discharge, pardon, remit, or acquite any persone or persones, for any maner of yssues, fines or amerciamentes of twentie pounde or vnder wherof any shrieues hath here tofore accompted before the barō̄s of the kinges exchequer, or els where, and payed the same yssues, fynes, or amerciamentes, vpon his or their said accompte, determined to the kinges vse, and haue his or their quietus est for the same.

PROVIDED also and be it enacted by thauctorite of this presente parliament, that all and euery person and persons which haue tended to sewe liuereye out of the kinges hādes, or that ought to sew any lyuereye out of the kinges handes, or that ought to sewe any outer lemaine of any manours, landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes whatsoeuer they be, shal sue and be bounden to sue his and their liuerete, liueres, and outer lemain of his and their manours, landes, tenementes, & hereditamentes, as they ought or should haue done, if this fre pardon had neuer bene graunted, any article, clause, matter, or sentence, acte or actes, ryng or thinges in this presente acte of fre perdon, comprysed or specified to the contrarie in anywise notwithstanding.

AND excepte and forpriſed out of this free pardon, all and synguler persone and persones, being the saide. xiiij. daye of Marche in the yere of oure lorde God a M.cccc. xlviij. prisoner or prisoners in the toure of London, or in the fleete, or whiche were in the said prisons, or any of theim at any tyme syns the fyrst day of Februarye, in the yere of our lord God M.cccc.xlviii. and are not discharged out of prison the said. xiiij. daye of Marche: and also all and synguler persone & persones at any tyme before the eight daye of Marche, in the sayd yere of our lord God M.cccc.xlviii. put to death or in execution by vertue of any maner of iudgement against him or theim geuen.

AND except and forpriſed out of this free pardon, all and all maner of treasons done, committed or perpetrated by any persone or persones in any of the parties of beyond the sea, or in Scotlande, by any person or persones nowe being beyond the sea, or in Scotlande (other then suche treasons or petit treason as hath ben committed, perpetrated or done by any person being beyond the sea, or in Scotlād, that before the feaste of the natiuitie of our lord God, that shalbe in the yere of our lord God M. cccc. xlix. shall come and make their returne and repayre into this realme of England.) And except al impetitions, punishmentes, forfaictours, paines of death, executions and iudgementes, for the said treasons.

AND furthermore the kinges maiestie of his especiall grace and clemencye, is pleased and contented, that it be enacted and established by thaucthoritie aforesaid, that all and synguler persone & persons being borne within this realme of England, or in any of the kinges dominions, and now being beyond the sea, or in Scotland, whiche before ỹ fyrst day of Marche, in the yere of our lord God M.cccc.xlviii. did flee out of this realme of England, or any other of the kinges dominions, for any high treason, petyt treason, misprision of treason, or for any felonie, murder or other crime or offence by him or theim in anywyse committed, done or perpetrated, shall by vertue of this free pardon be clerely discharged, acquited and pardoned of all and all maner of treasons, petit treasons, misprision of treason, and other offences, and crimes whatsoeuer, done, committed, or perpetrated before the said fyrst daye of Marche, in the said yere of our lorde God M.cccc.xlviii. And of all maner of Impetitions, suites, penalties, forfaictours, and execucions for the same: So that he or they do come, and make their retourne and repaier into this realme of England, on thissyde the sayd feaste of the natiuitie of our lorde God M.cccc.xlix.

AND also our said soueraigne lord the king, by vertue of this acte, and by thaucthoritie abouesayd, doth geue auctho̅itie and licence to all and euery of the said persones and persone, being beyond the sea, or in Scotland, to returne and repaire into this realme of England, and other his dominions, before the

PROVIDED alwayes and be it enacted by thaucthoritie aforeſayd that it ſhalbe lefull to all and euery clerke and other officer of any of the kynges courtes without any forfaiture, loſſe or punifhement for the ſame, to award and make writtes of Capias Vtlagatum, at the ſuite of the partie plaintife, againſt any perſon or perſons, beyng outlawed, in any accion, to the intent to compel the perſons or perſon ſo outlawed to make anſwere to the plaintife or plaintifes, at whoſe ſuite he or they were or was outlawed, and alſo that euery perſon and perſons nowe beeyng outlawed, ſhalbe bounden to ſue a writ of Scire facias againſt the partie or parties at whoſe ſuite he or they wer or was outlawed before ſuche tyme as the perſons or perſon ſo outlawed ſhall take any aduauntage of this free pardon concernyng his or their outlawry.

AND the kyng our ſoueraigne lorde is contented and pleaſed, to graunt by thaucthoritie aforeſayd, that it ſhalbe lawfull to all and ſinguler Archebiſhops and biſhops of this his realme of England and Wales to deliuer out of priſon and ſet at libertie all and ſinguler thoſe perſons beyng in priſon in their cuſtody, or in the cuſtody of any of them as clerkes or clerke conuict or attainted, whiche be pardoned by this acte of free pardon, without any further act or ſuite to be made for the allowaunce of this pardon or otherwiſe, any acte of Parliament, lawe, vſage, cuſtome or other thyng to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtandyng.

PROVIDED alwaies and be it enacted by aucthoritie aforeſayd that this preſent act of free pardon or any thyng therin contained, ſhal not in any wiſe extend to diſcharge or pardon any offence, payn, or penaltie done, committed, or forfaited by force of any eſtatute heretofore made againſt the decayyng of any houſe or houſes of huſbandry or conuertyng of any lande from tyllage into paſture, otherwiſe or in any other maner, then to pardon and diſcharge all iſſues, profites, paynes and penalties growen or due to the kynges Maieſtie or to his late father of famous memory kyng Henry the eight before the laſt day of Marche in the yere of our Lord God M.cccc.xlix. or by reaſon of any ſuche offence or offēces, which iſſues, profites, paynes and penalties are plainely and clearely before pardoned in and by this preſent act of free pardon, nor ſhal extende to geue or make any licence or diſpenſacion to any perſon or perſons to hold or cōtinue theſame ſo decayed or cōuerted contrary to the forme of any ſuche eſtatute or ſtatutes.

God ſaue the Kyng.

Imprinted in the houſe of Richard Grafton, printer to the Kynges Maieſtie:

Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum ſolum.

¶ A Proclamation, set furth by the body and state, of the K
iestes priuey Counsayle, concernyng the deuisers, writers, and casters abro
vile, slaunderous, and moste trayterous letters, billes, scrowes, and pap
dyng to the seducement of the kynges maiesties good & louyng subie

Forasmuche as there be diuerse lewde and sedi
labor now to maintain the traite nges
set, and for that purpose doe le, the moste vile, fa
billes, papers, and bokes that euer wer hard of, strai
stretes, aswell within the citie of London, as in di
places in the countrey, wherein thei do
to slaunder the kynges Maiesties coun
and abuse his Maiesties good subiectes
ioyne with thesaied Counsaill, for deliuery of the kyng our souereigne
remaynyng to his greate perill and daunger, in thesaied dukes custody, and
ble realme, to some better order and quietnes, whiche shalbe the benefite of v- all
ges Maiesties moste honorable counsaill, for auoydyng of the inconuenience and gre
by suche seditious and slaunderous billes, papers, and scrowes, might ensue to his Maie
highnes name, and by his graces authoritie, require, and neuertheles commaunde, al a
iesties good subiectes, whiche loue his highnes and this realme, to vse all their wis
diligences, to serche out the writers, diuisers, casters and counsailors to suche traite
pers, and thesame to apprehende, and present before thesaied moste honorable Counsaill,
receiue condigne punishment, accordyng to their demerites. Wherein as thei shall doo m
ble seruice to his maiestie, and their naturall countrey, so thesaied counsaill, dooth in his
promise, that whosoeuer shal attache, and bryng in any suche diuiser, writer, o caster
and traiterous billes, papers, scrowes, or bokes, or geue suche certain informacion, to th
of their names and doynges, as thesame maie bee apprehended, and their offences proue
shall receiue for their trauailes and paines therein, by waie of his maiesties reward, the s
dred Crounes. Dated at London, the .x. of October, in the thirde yere of the moste
our souereigne lorde kyng Edward the sixt, kyng of Englande, Fraunce, and Irela
faithe, and of the Churche of Englande, and Irelande in yearth the supreme hed. Subscri
bes, and others of the priuey counsaill, whose names hereunder do folowe.

The Lorde Riche, Lorde Chauncellor.
The Lorde Sainct Jhon, Lorde greate Master, and President of the Co nsaill
The Lorde Russell, Lorde priuey Seale.
The Lorde Marques of Northhampton.
The Erle of Warwicke, Lorde Greate Chamberlain.
The Erle of Arundell, Lorde Chamberlain.
The Erle of Shrewsbery.
The Erle of Southhampton.
The Lorde Wentworth.
Sir Thomas Cheiney knight of the Order, and Threasaurer of the kynges H
Lorde Warden of the Cinque Portes.
Sir Willyam Herbert knight, Master of the kynges Maiesties horse.
Sir Anthony Wingfeld, knight of the order, the kynges Maiesties vice Chamberlein,
of the Garde.
Sir Jhon Gage knight of the order, Constable of the Towre.
Sir Willyam Petre knight, Secretary.
Sir Edward North knight.
Sir Edward Montague knight, chief Justice of the Comon place.
Sir Rauke Sadler knight.
Sir Jhon Baker knight.
Sir Edward Wotton knight.
Master docter Wotton Deane of Cantorbury.
Sir Richard Southwell knight.
Sir Edmund Peckham knyght, high Threasaurer of all the kynges Maiesties M

God saue the K

R. Grafton Regis i mpres

A proclamation set furth by the kinges maiesty, with the aduise of his most honorable priuey counsail, declaring his graces determinacion, concerning the amendement of his highnes coyne, and also to admonith such of his subiectes, as be engrossers of ffermes, victualles and other thinges. &c. and the inhauncers of al prices of the same, and for the amendement of their greedy and insaciable doinges, &c. the .xj. day of May in the .v. yere of his moste prosperous reigne.

The kinges most excellent Maiestie, hauing of late season vnderstanding and knowledge, by diuerse and sundry consultacions of the Lordes, and others of his priuie counsaill, how necessary and beneficiall, it should be for the wealth of his hole Realme, to haue his Coyne reduced to finenes, whiche hath bene made bace from the beginning of the latter Warres in the time of his maiesties father, of most famous memory, and so remained by continuance of the like: hath had a greate, godly, and earnest desire, daily increasing in his maiesties most noble and godly harte, to beginne and attempt some towardenes, to so greate a benefite, and so to procede and achieue, with asmuche his owne maiesties losse therin as possible were fitte for hym to sustaine. Wherefore, of a moste godly minde towardes his people, and a most feruent desire, to begin to do this notable greate benefite, for the whiche all good subiectes, hath of late, as it were with groninges longed, his Maiesty, with the aduise of his counsaill, who, with greate reasons, were perswaded to aduise his maiestie therto, caused his determination, to be published by a proclamation bearing date, the last day of Aprill last, that from the last daie of August nexte following, the shilling coyned and set furth by his maiesty, shoulde be currauut for .ix. d. sterl. and no more, and the grote for .iii. d. as further appereth by the same proclamation, without the whiche meanes, his maiesty coulde neuer possible attempt or come nere to set furthe and make the Coyne of fine siluer according to his good desire, and as in dede ordinarely, his maiesty from the beginning of the consultacion hath ment, and doth certainely meane. Yet neuertheless, suche is the malice and naughty nature of a certain kinde of people, that liue onely for themselfes, & as it semeth by their doinges, neither respect God, King, the suertye of his maiesties Croune, nor any other Christian creature, but goyng about to eate and deuoure, aswell the estate of Nobilitie, as the lower sorte, beyng Seruing men, Artificers, Handicraftes, poore Husbondemen, labourers and such like, and further maliciously ouerwharting and hindering all good purposes of the kinges maiestie, and his counsaill, trauailing to do to the common wealthe good, and especially, when they perceaue any thing purposed, to amend the vnreasonable prices of victuall, and suche necessary thinges for mens sustenance, that as it is come to his Maiesties knowledge, and his counsaill, by the information of diuerse credible persons from sundry partes of this his Realme, since the aforesaide proclamation was published, whiche was the very ordinarye and necessary beginning of a manifest amendement of the coine, the prices of victualles, Wares & such like thinges, be purposely inhaunced beyond all expectacion, and the gratious meaning of the kinges Maiestie, and his counsaill vtterly peruerted, and sinisterly abused, the same most manifestly comming of the deuelishe malice, and slight of the foresaide kinde of naughty people, iniurious to the whole common wealth: which thinges considered, his Maiesty hauing the Swearde not in vaine committed to him of God, and with the same as a minister of the almighty, the very indignacion and plages from heauen to fall where his Swearde shall strike, cannot, ne may not, without thoffence of God, se and suffer suche lewde persones as wilfully be the causers hereof remaine vnpunished to their owne dampnations, and the distruccion of others. Wherfore his Maieste, meaning not in ire or passion, to execute his indignation, but iustly and with good grounde, hathe firste by the aduise of his counsaill, thought mete to admonishe all kinde of people in their degrees, and to let theym clerely vnderstand his pleasure and determinacion in this behalfe, so as whosoeuer shal offend, the same shall not faile of sharpe and due punishment for their offences.

And therefore first of all, to all suche, as either wilfully or ignorantly, hath mistaken his Maiesties good meaning vpon the former proclamatiõ, for the abacing of money, his Maiestie declareth his good and gracious meaning, and determinate purpose, by the aduise of his counsaill, to be therby to amend his coine, & to reduce it to finenes of siluer, although thesame shalbe most of al, without al comparison to his maiesties losse and detrimẽt, and yet to the benefite of his subiectes & the honor of the realme. And next to suche Fermours, Graziers, and Shepe Masters, which by vnreasonable and fraudulent ingrossing of Fermes, Graine, Victuall, aswell Butter and Chese, as other grosser thinges, as Woolle and suche like, Wood, Cole, and other thinges pertaining to the dayly sustenance of man, and enhaunsing the prices of thesame, and by manifest decaying of tounes and tillage, excessiue increasing of shepe, contrary to diuers good lawes and statutes of this realme prouided for these cases, not vnknowen to the offendors therin Whiche kinde of persones in dede his maiesty and his counsaill iudgeth to be the principall occasions of these almost vncausable dearthes. His maiestie pronounceth & threatneth, that if they further with seace not their gredy, vnlaufull, and vnnaturall practizes, colored with crafte and subtelties to auoyde and deceaue the meaning of the lawes and all honesty, they shal suffre with his extreme indignation the Iustice of his lawes to the vttermost, to the terror of al suche as being thus often gently admonished haue neuer amended.

Thus muche doth his maieste in this behalf, partely of clemency of nature, admonish, that would haue no cause to exercise extremitie: partely (if the naughtines of his subiecte, shal geue him cause) yet by this admonitiõ the punishmẽt shalbe more iust and necessary. And although his maiesty considereth howe conueniẽt it is for his office, hauing indifferent charge and care ouer all maner his subiectes, not onely to reprehend the faultes of Offendors, but also to punishe them seuerely, yet because of late yeres, the lower sorte of people, lacking in dede in that parte, all maner of reason, and beyng like to those sicke madmen that either will haue no Phisicke, or els will be their owne Phisitions, haue presumpteously taken vpon them thoffice of his maiesty, both in reprehending of their superiors, and attempting redres of thinges after their own phantasies, with force, and contrary to the due obediẽce of good Subiectes towardes god and man. Therfore also his maiestie, likewise pronounceth and declareth vnto them, and euery of them, that if they shal excede their duties either in reprehending or attempting any maner of remedie or redresse, otherwise then shall stand with the lawes and order of the realme: His Maiesty wil not faile but minister vnto them sharp terror of his swearde and Lawes, whiche, as they be well prouided of late for suche offendors, so shal they not lacke diligent and due execution.

God saue the King

RICHARDVS GRAFTON
typographus Regius
excudebat,

Mense Maij.

A.M.D.LI.

Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum.

A Proclamacion, set furthe by the kynges Maiestie, with the aduise of his highnes moste honorable counsaill, for the publichyng of sundery statutes and actes of Parliament heretofore made, for the prohibicion of the caryng out of the realme of gold or siluer, and of eschaunge and reeschaunge.

Forasmuche as there hath growen, and daily groweth great displeasure of God, and inestimable dāmage and hurt, to the kyng our souereigne Lorde, and to his people, of this his realme of Englande, by the inordinate chaunges and rechaūges of money, and caryng out of the realme golde or siluer, in money, bullion, plate, or vessell, that hath been of long tyme vsed, and yet continueth in this realme, without licence and aucthoritee, geuen by the kynges Maiestie, to suche chaungyng, rechaungyng, and caryng out of the realme, to the greate impouerishement of this his saied realme: for remedy whereof, diuerse and sundery notable and profitable statutes and ordinaunces haue been made, prouided and ordeined, emongest the whiche, one very notable and profitable statute was made, ordeined and enacted, in the .xij. yere of the reigne of the right noble and famous prince, of worthy memory, kyng Henry the .vij. graundfather to our saied souereigne lorde, aswell for the confirmacion of diuerse and sundery profitable statutes, before that tyme made and prouided, for that Godly intent and purpose, as also for the due execucion of the same. In the which estatute, of kyng Henry the .vij. it is further conteined, that no man should make any eschaunge, without the kynges licence, ne make any eschaunge, or reeschaunge of money, to be paied within this lande, but onely suche as the kyng should depute thereunto to kepe, make, and answere suche eschaunge, and reeschaunge, vpon pein of forfeicture of suche penalitie, as is conteined in the Statute, made in the tyme of kyng Richard the second: whiche is, that the offendor shall forfeicte, as muche as he maie forfeicte, aswell for the priuey and apert sendyng, or bringing, or causing to be sent or brought, out of the realme, of any gold or siluer, in money, bullion, plate or vessell, as also by eschaunge to be made: all whiche thynges, bee more at large conteined, in the saied seuerall estatutes. Our said souereigne lorde, by thaduise of his counsaill, consideryng, and right well perceiuyng, the greate enormities and preiudice, whiche groweth vnto his Maiestie, and the common weale of this his saied realme, by occasion of the said caryng, chaungyng, and rechaungyng: willeth, defendeth, and streightly, by this his Proclamacion commaundeth, that the saied former statutes, and euery of them, be obserued and kepte, in all and euery Article and poynct, articles and poynctes, and that due execucion be thereof made, as apperteineth, vpon suche peines and penalties, as in the said statutes been comprysed. And that no maner of persone or persones, of what degree, estate or condicion so euer he or thei bee, take vpon hym or thē, to cary out of the realme, any gold or siluer, in coyne, or bullion, or make any eschaunge or reeschaunge, contrary to the forme of the saied estatutes, and this his highnes Proclamacion, without his Maiesties licence and aucthoritee, to hym or theim to be geuen.

And his maiestie willeth it to be vnderstand and knowen vnto all his subiectes, his graces ful mynd and pleasure is, that thei and euery of theim, obserue and kepe his lawes, ordinaunces and statutes heretofore made, concernyng the premisses, as thei will auoyde his greate indignacion and displeasure, and further to incurre the daūger of his lawes, whiche his highnes willeth, duely to be put in execucion, without respect or fauor, to be geuen vnto any offendor, contrary to his said lawes and this his highnes proclamacion.

God saue the Kyng.

RICHARDVS GRAFTON
typographus Regius
excudebat.
Mense Iunij.
Anno. 1551.

Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum.

A Proclamacon set furthe by the kinge maiestie prohibityng & forbi
dyng the bringe of our realme gold bullion or coyne at any higher prices then no
we appoynted & also the melting downe of the said coynes, 168 207

Forasmuche as it is manyfest that the kinge ma^tie & his most honorable counsell haue ben moste
carefull in the deuysyng and settyng furthe of remedyes for suche disorders as longe tyme haue ben
daily vsed within this Realme, wherein besyde their trauayles his highnes generally to declare in effecte the
earnest desire he hathe towarde the welthe of his good subiectes & comune wealthe, hathe yelded also the
losse & prophitte of his myntes, which is not a smale importaunce towarde the maynteynaunce of
his riall estate Yet all this notwithstanding, the malice of wicked men dothe so moche reygne, that no
lawes hauyng proclamacons or orders be deuysed, yet beleth not sodenly that the kinges ma^tie the most parte, doe
take daylie occasyon then to offende. Wherefore mynding that these orders can not so sodenly take place
his highnes myndeth of mere zeale against thabhominable disorders of these wicked subiectes, but suche strong
remedyes as shalbe reasonable and conuenient doeynge do require And beyng desyrous of your ease & quietnes
the dewtie of suche hathe gyuen vpon the alteracon of the coyne which was don in the tyme of kinge Henry
the viij of most famous memory & so continued vnder our soueraigne lorde kinge Edwarde the vj vnder whom
his tenure reaches vpon his crowne prouide, hathe not only by delyuery doen the welbeloued of his myntes abroade
sende, but also hathe now of late beyonde the seas by his treatie & appoynctmen hauyng a diligent & great eye
of yt And entendyng to reduce the rest into their perfect & good order according to a proclamacon lately set forthe
touchyng the order of that matter Whiche notwithstanding diuers and sundrye euyldisposed persones some
gredye after gold & syluer & other like hathe contrary to the said proclamacon enhaunced the prices both
of gold & syluer, as aboue specified appoynted by his highnes inconsyderatly that some be not a fourthe part
openly to paye & take amongest & other coynes hathe & bothe the dealinges vsed in the said proclamacon not
onely to the great & dayngerous contempte of his highnes most royall preeminence authoritie and
commaundement But also to the mischeyfous hynderaunce & detrymente of the whole comune welthe, for the wel
his highnes hathe presently ordeyned certayne of his offendours to be openly punyshed according to their
demerytes And entendethe hereafter to pardon none that shalbe found faultie in that behalfe
Wherefore his highnes hathe determyned this order by proclamacon to be manyfeste to his people willyng that
no maner of person be so hardie, as to bye or to sell eyther gold or syluer at higher or other price then by
the laste proclamacon is limytted or to paye or to take any maner of coyne of gold or syluer otherwise then
touchinge more or lesse then by his ma^ties proclamacons are appoynted vpon payne not onely of forfaytinge
of the same coyne but also the parties so offendyng shall sustayne open punyshment and suche fyne
as shall please his highnes

And forder whereas it is prohibited by diuers lawes and proclamacons that no maner of eyther molten
downe nor coyne bullion or other fynes shall conuey out of his highnes ma^ties realmes & dominions vpon
peyne of forfeyture of the same, his highnes doeth straightly charge and commaunde all maner of persones his louinge subiectes
that they beyonde the seas nor within this realme of his highnes ma^ties realmes & dominions do
bringe or cause to be broughte into any parte of his highnes realmes & dominions any maner of
coyne bullion or plate of gold or syluer, but that they do their true indeuour & diligence to conuey
and bringe the same to his highnes mynte or myntes to be coyned into his highnes coyne, vpon
the losse & forfeyture of the same, and vpon suche further punyshment as to his highnes shall
seme conuenyent, he do straightly charge and commaunde all his officers ministers & subiectes
and all other his louinge subiectes that they be aydyng assistyng & fauorable to his highnes
myntmasters and officers in the due execucon of their offices, and that they do not hynder
trouble or lette them or any of them in their lawfull doynges, but that they and euery of them
be vnto them aydyng assistyng & fauorable in all thinges touchyng their offices, and that they
and euery of them do from tyme to tyme make true certificate of all suche offendours as they
shall fynde offendyng in the premisses, to the intent they may be punyshed accordingly
And his highnes doeth straightly charge and commaunde all maner of persones his louinge subiectes
that they do not hynder trouble or lette any of his highnes myntmasters officers or ministers
in the due execucon of their offices, nor offer any violence or wronge vnto them or any of them
vpon peyne of his highnes indignacon and displeasure Geuen at his palace of Westm the xxvij^th daye of Decembre
the vij^th yere of his Reigne

God save the King

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¶ A Proclamacion ſette furth by the kynges Maieſtie lycencyng the Exchaunges and rechaunges of money to be frequented and vſed, in all partes of his highnes Realmes and Dominions.

He kynges moſt excellent Maieſtie vnderſtanding by the lamentable complainctes and humble ſutes of diuerſe and ſeuerall merchauntes aſwell his highnes owne ſubiectes, as ſtrangers, that their free trades and traffique of merchaundizes hath bene nowe of late, and yet is much empeched and hindered, becauſe therchaunge and rechaunge of money (wythout whiche they cannot as they ſaye wythout muche difficultie, eſpecially at this time, vſe their ſaid traffique,) hath bene of late tyme by our aucthoritie reſtrayned and not permitted within any parte of our dominions as they ware wont to be and yet be in all other partes beyond the ſees: Albeit the reſtrainte of theſaid exchaunges and rechaunges was made accoꝛding to our lawes and grounded vpon many good and iuſt conſideracions mencioned in our pꝛoclamacion, ſette furth and publyſſhed in June laſte paſte, yet at thumble ſutes of the ſayd marchauntes and foꝛ the better continuaunce of thaccuſtomed free traffique in, to, and from, al foꝛeyn partes: His Maieſtie of his godly diſpoſicion and by thaduiſe of the loꝛdes and other of his highnes pꝛiuie counſell, is pleaſed that therchaunges and rechaunges of money ſhall be at libertie, and that theſame may be from hencefurth vſed in all partes of this his maieſties realme & other his highnes dominions, in like, and as ample maner as theſame was vſed beforе the publyſſhyng of theſayd pꝛoclamacion. And that all marchauntes bothe his Maieſties owne ſubiectes & ſtraungers vſyng & occupieng theſame ſhall from hencefurth (duryng his Maieſties pleaſure) be diſcharged from al paynes foꝛfaictures and penalties conteined in any foꝛmer ſtatute, law oꝛ pꝛoclamacion, any thing conteyned in them, oꝛ any of them to the contrary, notwithſtandyng.

And his Maieſtie neuertheles, willeth to be vnderſtanden and knowen to al men, that his Maieſties pleaſure & ſtrayght comaundement is, that no man pꝛeſume to cary out of this his Maieſties Realme oꝛ any other his highnes dominions any Gold oꝛ Syluer in money, Bullion, Plate, veſſell, oꝛ otherwiſe then by his Maieſties lawes is permitted vpon, ſuche paynes as by his lawes be pꝛouided againſt offenders in this behalfe. Geuen at Weſtminſter the. xxiij. daie of Marche, in the. vj. yere of our reigne.

God ſaue the King.

RICHARDVS GRAFTON
typographus Regius
excudebat,

A. M. D. LII.
Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum ſolum.

By the King.

A Proclamation for Buildings, in and about London.

He Kings moſt excellent Maieſtie ſeeing of what neceſſary vſe Timber is, aſwel for the maintenance of the Shipping and Nauie of this Realme, being a principall meane for the defence thereof, As for building, and other needfull vſes: And vnderſtanding withall, how much and how extraordinarily the ſame hath bene and is decayed and conſumed in all parts of this Realme, In ſo much as in the very Citie of London (being the principall Citie of this Realme) they are now dayly driuen to builde with Beech, and other like kinde of Timber, being of ſmall continuance, which in time will be (if the ſame bee not preuented) the notorious perill and decay of the ſame Citie: Doeth therefore ſtraightly charge and command, that aſwell all Statutes and Lawes heretofore made, and now in force, for the preſeruation of Timber, As that alſo concerning Inmates, and the erecting and continuing of Cottages, bee from henceforth duely and exactly put in execution. Forbidding withall, that none bee ſo hardy vpon paine of contempt, and his Maieſties high diſpleaſure, as to conuert any part of any Tree, that may ſerue for any vſe of Timber, to any Coale or Firewood. And for the better preſeruation of Timber, and to auoyd the vnneceſſary conſumption thereof, His Maieſtie alſo ſtraightly chargeth and commandeth, That betweene this and the feaſt of S. Michael the Archangel next comming, no new houſe be built within the ſame City of London, or the Suburbs thereof, or within one mile of the ſame Suburbs, contrary to the Proclamations in that behalfe heretofore made. And that from and after the ſaid feaſt of S. Michael the Archangel, no perſon ſhall build or erect any new Houſe, or the forefront of any Houſe in any new building, where any former building was, within the ſame City or Suburbs, or within one mile of the ſaid Suburbs, except all the vtter walls and windowes thereof, and the forefront of the ſame be wholly made of Bricke, or Bricke and ſtone, And the forefront thereof in euery reſpect ſhall be made of that vniforme order and forme, as ſhall be preſcribed vnto them for that Streete where ſuch Building ſhall happen to bee, by the chiefe Magiſtrates of the ſame Citie, being within the City and the Liberties thereof, and being out of the Citie by ſuch Juſtices of the Peace or other Magiſtrates, as haue the gouernment in that place, vpon paine to bee fined and impriſoned for the ſame, by order of the Court of Starchamber.

And to the end that ſome fitting and orderly courſe may be taken and ſet downe for vniformitie to bee kept in euery Street, where ſuch Buildings ſhall be, His Maieſtie purpoſeth to direct out his Commiſſion to diſcreet and ſkilfull perſons, to conſider of, and ſet downe ſome fit Orders and direction for the ſame. And his Maieſtie further expreſſely chargeth & commandeth all Maiors, Juſtices of the Peace, Conſtables, Stewards of Leets and Lawdayes, and all others his Maieſties louing Subiects, to whom it ſhall or may appertaine, carefully to looke into, and execute the premiſſes, and not to permit or ſuffer any thing to bee done contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Proclamation. And that they take order that ſuch offenders or workemen, as ſhall perſiſt in doing any thing to the contrary thereof after admonition to them in that behalfe to be giuen, be bound to appeare in the ſaid Court of Starchamber at the next ſitting day of the ſame Court, there to bee proceeded againſt as contemners of his Maieſties expreſſe commandement, Proclamation and Prerogatiue Royal.

Giuen at Thetford the firſt day of March, in the ſecond yeere of his Maieſties raigne of Great Britaine &c.

God ſaue the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie. Anno 1604.

By the King.

A Proclamation for Buildings, in and about London.

HE Kings moſt excellent Maieſtie ſeeing of what neceſſary vſe Timber is, aſwel for the maintenance of the Shipping and Nauie of this Realme, being a principall meane for the defence thereof, As for building, and other needfull vſes: And vnderſtanding withall, how much and how extraordinarily the ſame hath bene and is decayed and conſumed in all parts of this Realme, In ſo much as in the very Citie of London (being the principall Citie of this Realme) they are now dayly driuen to builde with Beech, and other like kinde of Timber, being of ſmall continuance, which in time will be (if the ſame bee not preuented) the notorious perill and decay of the ſame Citie: Doeth therefore ſtraightly charge and command, that aſwell all Statutes and Lawes heretofore made, and now in force, for the preſeruation of Timber, As that alſo concerning Inmates, and the erecting and continuing of Cottages, bee from henceforth duely and exactly put in execution. Forbidding withall, that none bee ſo hardy vpon paine of contempt, and his Maieſties high diſpleaſure, as to conuert any part of any Tree, that may ſerue for any vſe of Timber, to any Coale or Firewood. And for the better preſeruation of Timber, and to auoyd the vnneceſſary conſumption thereof, His Maieſtie alſo ſtraightly chargeth and commandeth, That betweene this and the feaſt of S. Michael the Archangel next comming, no new houſe be built within the ſame City of London, or the Suburbs thereof, or within one mile of the ſame Suburbs, contrary to the Proclamations in that behalfe heretofore made. And that from and after the ſaid feaſt of S. Michael the Archangel, no perſon ſhall build or erect any new Houſe, or the forefront of any Houſe in any new building, where any former building was, within the ſame City or Suburbs, or within one mile of the ſaid Suburbs, except all the vtter walls and windowes thereof, and the forefront of the ſame be wholly made of Bricke, or Bricke and ſtone, And the forefront thereof in euery reſpect ſhall be made of that vniforme order and forme, as ſhall be preſcribed vnto them for that Streete where ſuch Building ſhall happen to bee, by the chiefe Magiſtrates of the ſame Citie, being within the City and the Liberties thereof, and being out of the Citie by ſuch Juſtices of the Peace or other Magiſtrates, as haue the gouernment in that place, vpon paine to bee fined and impriſoned for the ſame, by order of the Court of Starchamber.

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Giuen at Thetford the firſt day of March, in the ſecond yeere of his Maieſties raigne of Great Britaine &c.

God ſaue the King.

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Proclamation of
Lord Bilding

By the King.

THe Kings Maieſtie perceiuing the great inconueniences, which dayly doe ariſe by the continuall additions of a multitude of New buildings in the Citie of London and the Suburbs and confines thereof, and the filling & pelleringe of houſes with Inmates and ſeuerall dwellers (and thoſe of the woꝛſe ſoꝛt) almoſt in euery ſeuerall roome, whereby both the people increaſing to ſo great numbers, are not well to be gouerned by the [illegible] Officers and oꝛdinarie Juriſdiction of the ſame, and likewiſe the pꝛices of victuals are by that meanes exceſſiuely inhaunced, and the health of his louing Subiects, not onely thoſe which inhabite in and about the ſaid City, but alſo all others repairing thither from all parts, (in reſpect either of the vſuall reliance of his Maieſties Court thereabouts, oꝛ otherwiſe foꝛ oꝛdinary Juſtice) indangered (whereof the pꝛeſent Infection in and about this City, makes his Maieſtie the moꝛe ſenſible) And moꝛeouer the other good Townes and Boꝛrowes of his kingdome by reaſon of ſo great receit foꝛ people in and about the ſaid City, are much vnpeopled, and in their trading, and otherwiſe decayed, foꝛ remedy of which inconueniences, there haue bene diuers politique and neceſſary Pꝛoclamations, aſwell in the time of the late Queene Elizabeth of famous memoꝛie, as ſince his Maieſties moſt happy reigne, publiſhed and deuiſed: His Maieſtie mindes to requiꝛe accompt aſwel of thoſe that haue neglected the execution of them, as to puniſh the offenders againſt the ſame: And further by the deliberate aduiſe of his Pꝛiuie Councell hath determined, to take yet a moꝛe ſtrait and ſeuere courſe, foꝛ the auoyding of the like inconueniences hereafter. Foꝛ although there be manifeſt cauſe of greater concourſe of people to the ſaid City, and by conſequence, of habitation and receit foꝛ them, by reaſon of the largeneſſe of his Highneſſe dominions, and the vniuerſal peace wherein his Maieſtie liues and gouernes: yet notwithſtanding his Maieſtie (conſidering that the foundations already layd within the ſaid City and Suburbs and confines of the ſame cannot but be ſufficient foꝛ all that ſhall haue iuſt cauſe to dwell oꝛ abide hereabouts) hath theꝛefoꝛe reſolued, that vnleſſe it be in ſome rare caſes, and by ſpeciall Licence, as hereafter in theſe Pꝛeſents ſhall be pꝛeſcribed, there ſhall be no moꝛe New buildings erected in oꝛ neere the ſaid City of London: and alſo that thoſe that ſhalbe erected vpon old Foundations, ſhalbe ſuch as ſhall both adoꝛne and beautifie his ſaid City, and be leſſe ſubiect to danger of fire, and cauſe leſſe waſte of Timber (fitter to be reſerued foꝛ the ſhipping of his Realme) and likewiſe ſuch as in regard of the charge of building, cannot be inhabited but by perſons of ſome abilitie. And becauſe the foꝛmer Pꝛoclamations of this kinde heretofoꝛe publiſhed are ſeuerall, and in ſome points defectiue: theꝛefoꝛe his Maieſtie hath thought good (not intending thereby to diſpenſe with foꝛmer offenders) to make and publiſh one cleare Pꝛoclamation digeſted into plaine and diſtinct Articles, that the offenders hereafter may be without all colour of excuſe, as they are already without all iuſt defence. And theꝛefoꝛe his Maieſtie doeth ſtraitly charge and command all maner of perſons, of what qualitie ſoeuer they be, duely to obſerue and fulfill, and all Officers and perſons in Authoꝛity whom it may concerne, duely, carefully, and diligently to ſee obſerued, fulfilled, and put in execution theſe Articles following.

FIrſt, that no maner of buildings, be they dwelling houſes, Stables, Shops, Stalles, oꝛ any other building whatſoeuer, be from henceforth erected, oꝛ attempted to be erected within the City of London, oꝛ the Suburbs theꝛof, oꝛ within the diſtance of two miles, to be taken from any of the gates of the ſayd City (except it be vpon the foundation of a foꝛmer dwelling houſe, oꝛ in oꝛ vpon ſome inner court oꝛ yard of the ſame houſe:) And if any building cõtrary to this Article of his Maieſties pꝛohibition ſhall happen to be begun, that the ſame be foꝛthwith by the Juſtices of Peace within that limit, oꝛ Alderman of the Ward, oꝛ any of them, ſtayed from any further pꝛoceeding. And as well ſuch Builder, as the woꝛkmen vpon ſuch building to be committed to pꝛiſon, and bound ouer to anſwere their contempt in the Starre Chamber, and the Timber, oꝛ other ſtuffe imployed oꝛ to be imployed thereupon, to be ſold by the ſayd Juſtices, oꝛ Aldermen, oꝛ any of them, to the reliefe of the pooꝛe of the Pariſh where the ſayde building ſhall happen to bee. And in caſe thꝛough neglect, oꝛ ouerſight, any ſuch building happen to be finiſhed, oꝛ in part done beforꝛe ſtay made theꝛeof: that neuertheleſſe the ſame may be and ſhall be by the ſayd Juſtices oꝛ Aldermen, oꝛ any of them at any time within ſeuen yeeres after the finiſhing of the ſayd building, pulled downe, and the offenders puniſhed, and the ſtuffe and matter of the ſaid building beſtowed as is beforꝛe expꝛeſſed.

ALſo all new buildings that are already erected contrary to that which is pꝛohibited by the foꝛmer Article, concerning buildings to be erected hereafter, and are not at this pꝛeſent finiſhed, ſhall be immediatly pulled downe, and the offenders and ſtuffe oꝛdered as is beforꝛe expꝛeſſed.

ALl such new buildings as aforesayd, which haue beene erected at any time within fiue yeeres before the date of this Proclamation, shall not in any wise be pulled downe: but neuertheless, if they be at this present voyde of a Tenant, they shall not be inhabited nor let to any, vnlesse the owners shalbe content that the Churchwardens and Minister by allowance of two or more of the Justices of Peace of that diuision, or Alderman of the Ward shall dispose of them to some of the poore of the Parishes that are destitute of houses, or for the good and behooke of the sayd poore, and at and vnder such rents as they shall allow: and in case any such building be already demised, that then such house bee not let againe, either in reuersion, or vpon the expiration of the former estates, but in such sort and order as is before expressed.

AND if any house shall be let contrary to this Article, as well the taker as the Lessor to be deemed an offendor, and to be committed to prison, and bound ouer to answere the same in the Starrechamber.

PRouided neuertheless, that if any person shall erect, or hath erected for the inlargement of his dwelling house, any building ioyning to the same, hee shall not be taken or held to be an offendor against this Proclamation, so as the precinct of ground within the said addition or enlargement, amount not to any more then a third part of the precinct of ground within the olde foundation, and that it be vsed with the former for one onely habitation.

ALl Sheds and Shops which haue beene builded or set vp within the limits aforesaid at any time within fiue yeeres last past, shall be forthwith pulled downe, and the stuffe of them ordered as is before directed touching other Buildings to be pulled downe: And no Cellars erected within this fiue yeeres last past, to be vsed for lodgings, or tipling or victualling houses.

NO new buildings shalbe hereafter erected vpon the foundation of any former dwelling house, or within the precincts thereof, within the Citie or Limits aforesaid, except the forefront of the same, and all the vtter walles and windowes thereof shalbe wholly made of Bricke and Stone, or one of them; and the forefront also thereof shalbe made in that vniforme sort and order, which shall be prescribed by the Alderman of the Ward within the Citie and the Liberties thereof, and by two or more Justices of Peace within the Suburbs and other Precinct aforesaid, for the better beautifying of the Streete where the said Building shall be erected, vpon paine that euery person offending against this Article, shalbe fined and imprisoned for the same by order of the Court of Starrechamber.

ALl new Buildings that for the time alreadie passed haue beene built since the first day of March in the second yeere of his Maiesties reigne, and haue not their forefronts and walles of Bricke as aforesaid, contrarie to his Maiesties Proclamation in that behalfe at that time published, shalbe certified by the Justices or Aldermen vnto his Maiesties learned Counsell, that there may be a present proceeding against the offendors in that behalfe.

AND forasmuch as the diuiding of Houses into seuerall Tenements and habitations, and the letting of part of houses and Chambers to Inmates and Undersitters, is no lesse inconuenient then excessiue building, as well in regard of surcharge of people, specially of the worse sort, as for breeding and spreading of Infection, besides other inconueniences proper to this abuse, His Maiestie doth further charge and straightly command, that these Articles following be also duely obserued and obeyed.

FIrst, that no person within the Citie or Limits aforesaid, doe diuide any dwelling house by Lease, sufferance or otherwise, into any more Tenements or dwellings then are at this present vsed within the same.

THat no person doe hereafter receiue into any House any Inmates or Undersitters, or any more families then one.

THat no man that shall erect a new house vpon or within the Precincts of an olde foundation, shall diuide the same into more Tenements or seuerall dwellings, then were vsed in the said former houses.

AND for the more certaine execution of euery Article of this his Maiesties Proclamation, His Maiestie further commandeth, that the Alderman in euery Ward, and the Justices of Peace within the Limits aforesaid, doe make diligent view, perambulation, and inquirie of euery of the sayd offences, and them to certifie to his Maiesties learned Counsell once in the beginning of euery Terme, that there may be a strict and seuere proceeding therein, as appertaines. And such Justices or Aldermen which shall be found negligent or remisse in the execution of these Articles, his Maiestie will haue censured and punished as contemners of his Royall commandement, and to be remooued from being Justice of Peace, as vnworthy so to be.

Giuen at Royston the twelfth day of October, in the fifth yeere of our Reigne of great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God saue the King.

¶Imprinted at London by Robert Barker,
Printer to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.
ANNO DOM. 1607.

Amongst all other poynte of happines and freedome wch ye mat subiectes
of this kingdome haue enioyed vnder ye Royall progenie of kinge
and Quenes of this Realme ther is none wch they haue accompted
more deare and precious then this: To be ruled and governed by
the Certaine Rule of the Law wch governeth both ye Prince and
the meanest of his subiectes (and not to the one according vnto)
any vncertaine or arbitrary forme of gouvnt, wch as it hath greatly
from the Originall good Constitucon and temperature of this
estate, so hath it ben the principall meanes of preserving the same
in suche sorte, as ye kingdome hath ben inhabited, governed & honored
and the kingdome it selfe verie florishing & durable for many ages.
And therefore all the good subiectes of this kingdome
have taken in theis former gouvnt, as well of the lawes & Courtes, and
duetyes, wch they have by reason of the same gouvnt vnto their
Prince most dewe, in this, that they have ben occasion that Edwarde
the 3d hath ben extraordinarie voluntary Contributions to assiste their
kinges vpon the subiectes of any Forreyne kingdome wch have sought
to take from them any certaine subiectes of this kingdome
not to be ruled & governed by any prince but that which hathe descended to their
heires lawfull bodies or goodes, other then such as are ordeined by
the Comon lawes of this land or the Statutes made by their
Comon Consent in Parliament. Now the lyke it is apparant vnto the
Iudges & other learned in the lawes of this realme that
Iudges & Justices of peace have not any warrant by the lawes of this
realme to commit any subiectes to prison vpon any warrant
but only vpon suche as is expressed in the Statute of 5 E. 3. cap. 9.
wch is that no man be attached by any accusacon nor forejudged of life
or limme, nor his temporall inheritance, nor his landes, tenementes, goodes
nor chattelles seased into the kinges hande, against the forme of the great
Charter of the liberties of England, nor put out of his freehold, nor his
liberties nor his free customes, vnlesse he be first duelie called to answere,
and forejudged of the same by the course of the lawe, and if any thinge be
done in the contrarie, it shall be voide and of no force hereafter. And
wheras diverse Statutes have ben made by the wisedome of this realme
for the good government of the same, and for the libertie of the subiecte,
and for the due administracon of Iustice, as the Statute of Magna Carta
cap. 29. The Statute of 25 E. 3. cap. 4. The Statute of 28 E. 3. cap. 3.
The Statute of 37 E. 3. cap. 8. The Statute of 42 E. 3. cap. 3. The Statute
of 1 R. 2. cap. 15. The Statute of 4 H. 4. cap. 13. The Statute of 5 H. 4.
cap. 10. The Statute of 2 H. 5. cap. 8. The Statute of 28 H. 6. cap. 20.
The Statute of 31 H. 6. cap. 3. The Statute of 3 E. 4. cap. 1. The Statute
of 11 H. 7. cap. 1. The Statute of 1 R. 3. cap. 2. The Statute of 3 H. 7.
cap. 1. The Statute of 7 H. 7. cap. 1. The Statute of 11 H. 7. cap. 3.
The Statute of 19 H. 7. cap. 13. The Statute of 1 E. 6. cap. 12. The Statute
of 5 & 6 E. 6. cap. 11. The Statute of 1 & 2 P. & M. cap. 13. The Statute
of 2 & 3 P. & M. cap. 8. The Statute of 1 & 2 P. & M. cap. 10. The Statute
of 2 & 3 P. & M. cap. 10

1. ffProrlymarcus importing allcarow of some payne of the law land makyng new
12 Jan. 1. Jac. fo: 57. for bidding repayring ryotte land Burgh[es] bankrupt
or outlawed from ayuedy repriu of suite ab[e] not duly taxed to subsidie
but also land ordinarily paid & distrained the same fo: 59. If returns be
made contrary to the Prorlymarcus they are to be redressed &
vnlawfull & insufficient f. 60.
23 Aug. 5 Jac. f. 127. that the Prorlymarcus shalbe a warrant to all officers
or subiect to obey same, & to dispose & destroy any stuffe & land
restrained by all whom not warned or to make any stay &c. f. 154.
2. ffProrlymarcus made perfectly after plicdut for matter directly redressed by the precedent
session.

3. ffProrlymarcus touching the free hold & lively hood of men.
16 Sept. 2 ffac. f. 41. rayling & pulling downe howses authorised, and
forbidden to buy & sell again at any time f. 42.
12 Octobr. 4 Jac f. 260. for buying buylding & taking away the materials
land appointing the awards Lands to be set by any other men at wast
price they were valued f. 261.
4. ffProrlymarcus touching pounishment to be don by Justices of peace, maior bayliffs
Constables Collectors officers, or bigard for persons who have no authority to
inquire heare & determine of the offence. Court is to be inquired
before Lawfull tryall land roundly.
18 Jun: 2 Jac. fo: 72. a Prorlymarcus for pulling woodes.
23 Aug. 4 Jac f. 151. breach of starre &c f. 154.
5. ffProrlymarcus pounded w[i]th pounalties in forme of pound statutes.
4 No: 1. Jac f. 151. paine of transgressing Prorlymarcus f. 45.
18. Jun. 2 Jac. f. 72. 10 dayes imprisonm[en]t & standing on the pillory f. 73.
Item f. 72. Justice of peace to forfeit 20 li they see not the Prorlymarcus
for pulling of woodes pformed. f. 75.
23. Aug. 4. Jac f. 151. forfeiture of round marke of starre & right &c f. 154.
6. ffPunishm[en]t of offendors in Court of Arbitrary discretion ab[e] starre Camer.
1: Mar: 2 Jac f. 162. Prorlymarcus for buylding f. 165.
4 Jul. 6. Jac f. 177. for starre f. 180.
12 Octo: 4 Jac f. 151 for buylding f. 160.
24 Jul: 6. Jac. 1608. fo: 180. for buylding.
7. ffProrlymarcus found abroad pro[vi]dent & argument in Cater Prorlymarcus.
18 Jun: 2 Jac. 1604 f. 72. pro[vi]dent of Prorlymarcus.
& E. 6. land 4. Eliz. ff. 173.
24 July. 5 Jac f. 180. mentioned found Prorlymarcus against buylding
land declared land qualified &c. f. 180.

Proclamations.

¶ By the King.

¶ A Proclamation forbidding the eating of Fleſh in Lent, or on Fiſh-dayes, appointed by the Law.

WHereas Wee, by our Proclamation giuen at Newmarket, the nine and twentieth day of January laſt, haue declared Our Royall pleaſure, for reformation to be had of that exceſſiue libertie, now vſually taken by all ſorts of people, to kill and dreſſe Fleſh during the ſeaſon of Lent, and at other dayes and times prohibited, contrary to Our Lawes; wherein Wee haue preſcribed certaine Orders, which being well obſerued, will meete with many of thoſe abuſes, which experience hath diſcouered to fall out: All which We doe hereby ratifie and confirme, and ſtraitly enioyne all Our Officers whom it may concerne, diligently to attend the execution of the ſame.

Now, foraſmuch as vpon further aduice and conſideration had of the inueterate growth of this euill cuſtome, which by ſufferance and impunitie is become ſo common, as it requireth more then ordinary care to ſuppreſſe the ſame; the reſtraint of killing and dreſſing of fleſh, (which was the chiefe ſcope of Our former Proclamation) not being a ſufficient remedie to cure the miſchiefe, vnleſſe there be better care taken alſo to ſuppreſſe the vnlawfull and inordinate eating of fleſh on dayes and times prohibited, wherewith our Subiects haue accuſtomed themſelues, rather for delicacie then for neceſſitie.

It is therefore Our Royall Will and pleaſure, and accordingly Wee doe hereby ſtraitly prohibit and forbid all Our Subiects, of what degree or qualitie ſoeuer, within this Our Realme, to eat any maner of Fleſh in the time of Lent, or on any other dayes now vſually obſerued as Fiſh-dayes, without a ſpeciall Licence firſt obteined from the Biſhop of the

Dioceſſe, or ſuch other, as by the Law haue power to giue Licence in that behalfe; which We will and command ſhall bee ſparingly granted, and in caſes of neceſſitie onely, vpon paine of Our high diſpleaſure, and to bee proceeded againſt by Our Attourney generall in Our Court of Starre-Chamber, as contemners of our Royall Commandement, and vpon ſuch further Penaltie, as by the Lawes and Statutes of Our Realme may bee inflicted on thoſe that ſhall wilfully offend in this kind.

Further charging and commanding the Lord Mayor of our City of London, the Juſtices of Aſſize in their ſeuerall Circuits, the Maiors and chiefe Officers of all other Cities and Townes Corporate, Juſtices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and all other Officers and Miniſters within the ſeuerall Counties of this Our Realme, That they, and euery of them, fully obey this Our Pleaſure, and cauſe and compell the ſame to bee obeyed and executed by others, without any maner of toleration, fauour or conniuencie, as they who ſhall preſume wittingly to offend themſelues, or to tolerate the offences in others, will anſwere the ſame, at their vttermoſt perils.

And laſtly, for the more due puniſhment of Inholders, Keepers of ordinary Tables, Victuallers, Alehouſe-keepers, Tauerners, and ſuch like, who ſhall forfeit their Bonds or Recognizances by dreſſing of Fleſh, or ſuffering it to be eaten in their houſes this Lent time; and to the end that the ſame be alwell taken in due forme of Law, as duely certified into Our Exchequer: Wee doe Will and require all Juſtices of Peace, alwell within Liberties as without, That at ſuch time as they ſhall meete within their ſeuerall Diuiſions for the taking of ſuch Bonds and Recognizances, That they giue notice to the Clerkes of the Peace, or their Deputies, to attend them for that purpoſe: Of whom we will require a ſtrict Accompt for the Legall taking, and returning of the ſame Bonds and Recognizances into Our Exchequer; The ſayd Clerkes of the Peace and their Deputies, taking for the making and certifying of the ſame Recognizances, of euery Inne-keeper, Vintner, Ordinary-keeper, and Cooke, the like Fee of ii. s. vi.d. as hath beene accuſtomed to be taken by the Clerke of the Peace for Our County of Middleſex, for euery ſuch Recognizance. and of euery Alehouſe-keeper the Fee of xii.d. onely, and no more.

Giuen at Our Palace of Weſtminſter, the ſixt day of February, in the ſixteenth yeere of Our Reigne of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the two and fiftieth.

God ſaue the King.

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Anno. M.DC.XVIII.

Apprayſyment for typaſing of
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By the King.

¶ A Proclamation for explayning and enlarging His Maiesties former orders for Buildings, in and about LONDON.

WHereas by ſundry Proclamations grounded vpon important and weighty reaſons, Wee haue heeretofore made knowen Our pleaſure, as well for reſtraint of new Buildings in and neere Our City of London, As for reedifying olde Houſes with Bricke and Stone, The good effect that hath enſued thereby, and by the diligence and care of Our Commiſſioners authorized for the execution of Our Commandements in that behalfe, And the dutifull obedience and conformity of many Our beſt diſpoſed Subiects, hath not onely giuen Vs great content, but confirmed Our Reſolution againſt all oppoſition of refractory perſons, to proceed in a Worke, not onely honourable and gracefull, but ſafe and healthfull for Our ſayd City; It being not without preſident of ancient times, euen in this Our City of London; In the Records whereof it is remembred, that in the time of King Richard the firſt, Henry Fitz-Allwyn then Mayor, for preuention of caſualties by fire, cauſed prouiſion to be made, that Buildings in the ſayd City ſhould be of Stone, which for many yeeres after was obſerued: But the neglect thereof in ſucceeding times, eſpecially in the preſent, the great confluence to Our ſayd City, peſtering of the Streets with Jutties, Stalles, and other annoyances, ſcarcity of Timber, and many other occurrents, haue turned the policy of thoſe ancient times from conueniency to neceſſity: In which reſpect, Wee are now fully determined, not onely to ratifie Our former Commandements, but to vſe all poſſible endeuor by Our further care and direction to accompliſh Our intention in a matter of ſuch high conſequence. And therefore being informed, that albeit the diſcreeteſt of Our Subiects doe now accept Our Commands, not with conformity and obedience alone, but with alacrity and cheere-

fulneſſe, as tending to no priuate end, but to the generall good; yet there want not many that doe dayly put in vre ſundry ſleights and inuentions, to the diſturbance and impediment of that generall reformation, which wee ſo much affect, vnder pretence of euading the Letter, though not the ſence of our former Proclamations. And albeit ſome of them, notwithſtanding their ſleights and ſubterfuges, haue beene cenſured in our high Court of Starre-Chamber, yet others hauing not taſted of that ſeuerity, doe hazard themſelues to incurre the like: howſoeuer, to make offenders in this kinde vnexcuſable, wee doe heereby publiſh and declare, That as wee are reſolued to cheriſh and comfort the dutifulneſſe of ſuch as apply themſelues to the conformity deſired; So wee will extend the ſeuerity of Our Juſtice to all them, that by ſubtill euaſions ſhall endeuour to fruſtrate Our command. And therefore being giuen to vnderſtand, That the progreſſe of this ſo glorious a worke is now chiefly hindred through the ſupportation and ſtrengthening of ruinous and old Buildings, vnfit to bee continued, by digging of Cellars, and bringing vp new Bricke Walles, by erecting new Chimneys and Stayre-caſes, by placing peeces of Timber, by ſetting on new Rookes and Rafters, and thruſting out of Dormers, knitting and faſtening together the ſayd new Additions vnto the old Timber by barres and crampes of Iron, and other like deuices, whereby the old deformity is not only continued, but encreaſed.

Wee doe heereby ſtraitly charge and command, That no perſon or perſons whatſoeuer, within Our ſayd City of London, or within two miles from any the Gates of the ſayd City, doe preſume or attempt to doe any of the things before recited, or any other thing whatſoeuer of like nature, tending to the hinderance of Our ſayd intended worke, vnleſſe he ſhall be thereunto licenced and allowed by our Commiſſioners for Buildings.

And further wee doe heereby ſtraitly charge and command, That no perſon or perſons whatſoeuer, within the limits aforeſayd, doe at any time heereafter, preſume or attempt to erect, couer, ouerlay or incloſe any Houels or other Sheds of Timber, with Reeds, Faggots, Hay, Straw, Boards, or other materials, or doe rayſe vp any wall, pale or banke of earth, to which Sheds may bee added: Or do repayre or new make into the ſtreets, any maner of Bulks, Stalles, windowes, doores, or other offenſiue iſſues: Or doe alter or change the vſe of any dwelling houſe or other building to any more noyſome or offenſiue vſe, end or purpoſe, then the ſame was imployed before the time of the demoliſhing or altering the ſame. By all which, and eſpecially by the ſayd pretences of repayre and alterations, Our Royall intention of Reformation is much hindred and preuented. Our will and pleaſure therefore is, That all ſuch as ſhall heereafter preſume to offend in any the premiſſes, vnder pretence of repayring decayed houſes, or addition or alteration of dwelling houſes or other Buildings, or otherwiſe, hauing not firſt had the approbation of Our ſayd Commiſſioners, ſhall bee deemed as perſons oppoſing Our Royall commandements, and bee proceeded againſt in our high Court of Starre-Chamber, according to the quality of their ſeuerall offences.

And whereas by Our former Proclamation, all Houſes and Buildings, to bee reedified or new made within the limits aforeſayd, were to be built of Bricke, or Bricke and Stone, wee being deſirous that the like good order and decency ſhould bee obſerued heereafter within fiue miles of any the Gates of our ſayd City, Doe heerby ſtraitly charge and command, That no perſon or perſons doe heereafter preſume, to erect, reedifie, or ſet vp any Houſe or Building within the ſayd diſtance of fiue miles from any the Gates of Our ſayd City, vnleſſe hee doe make all the vtter Walles of the ſame of Bricke, or Bricke and Stone; And that all Houſes and Buildings to be erected within the ſayd City of London, or in, or adioyning to any open ſtreet of any Towne or Village out of the ſayd City within the limits of fiue miles aforeſayd, ſhall bee built according to the forme and proportion heereafter in theſe preſents expreſſed, viz. Euery Whole ſtory of and in ſuch Houſes and Buildings, and all and euery the roomes of ſuch Whole Story, ſhall bee of the height of ten foot of Aſſize at the leaſt, and euery halfe Story, of and in ſuch Houſes and Buildings, ſhall be of the height of ſeuen foot and a halfe at the leaſt: And that the forefront and all outward and diuiſion walles betwixt houſe and houſe, and the Jambes, heads and ſoyles of the windowes, ſhall be of Bricke, or of Bricke and Stone, and the windowes (being of Timber) not to be put in vntill the Jambes and heads aforeſayd, bee finiſhed and beare of themſelues.

And if the ſayd buildings doe not exceed two Stories in height, then the walles thereof ſhall be of the thickneſſe of one bricke and halfe a brickes length from the ground vnto the vppermoſt part of the ſayd walles. And where the building ſhall be of the height of three Stories,

the walles of the firſt Storey ſhall be of the thickneſſe of two brickes length, and from thence vnto the vppermoſt part of the wall, of the thickeneſſe of one bricke and halfe a brickes length, and ſo proportionably if there ſhall be more Stories.

And that in building of the ſayd Houſes, there ſhall be no Jutties or Jutting, or Cant Windowes, either vpon Timber Joyſtes, or otherwiſe, but the walles to goe direct and ſtreight vpwards, and at the ſetting off a Water-table to be made. Alſo the forme of the Windowes of euery Whole Storey to be of more height then bredth, to the end the roomes may receiue ayre for health, and that there be ſufficient Peeres of bricke, not leſſe then halfe the bredth of the Windowes betweene them for ſtrength. And likewiſe the Windowes of euery halfe Storey to be made ſquare or neere thereabouts.

And that all Shops and Street doores bee made with Pillaſters of Stone, or bricke, and the heads of the Shop Windowes cut in wedges, with Arches ouer them to ſuſteine the wall aboue, and that the Pillaſters of Stone be in bredth fifteene inches at the leaſt, and as thicke as the wall of the Storey.

And laſtly, that none doe rayſe the firſt floore to gaine height in their cellars, ſo as they are forced to make ſteps into the ſtreet.

And to the end this Our pleaſure heereby ſignified and publiſhed, may be the better executed, We doe heereby require and authorize Our ſayd Commiſſioners for Buildings, and euery or any of them; and all and euery Juſtice, or Juſtices of Peace, reſpectiuely to commit to Ward or Priſon, all ſuch perſons as ſhall bee found to offend in any of the premiſſes, contrary to the intent of this Our Proclamation. And We doe further require and command, and giue authority vnto all Mayors, Sheriffes, Juſtices of Peace, Conſtables, Headboroughes, and other Our Officers and Miniſters, without any further or other warrant, to make ſtay of, and reſtraine all irregular Buildings and proceedings contrary to Our command heereby, or by any former Proclamation concerning Buildings publiſhed. Wherein if any ſhall be ſo bold to proceed notwithſtanding this Our gentle admonition, Our pleaſure then is, that Our Atturney Generall for the time being, doe from time to time informe againſt ſuch perſons in Our High Court of Starre-chamber, as wilfull contemners of Our Royall Command.

Giuen at Theobalds, the ſeuenteenth day of Iuly, in the eighteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the three and fiftieth.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker and Iohn Bill,
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M. DC. XX.

Proclamation for Guildhall

¶ By the King.

HAuing occaſion at this time to deliberate vpon diuers great and weightie affaires highly tending to the continuance and further ſetling of the peaceable gouernment and ſafetie of this Our Kingdome, whereof God hath giuen Vs the charge, Wee haue thought good, according to the laudable Cuſtome of Our Progenitors, to craue the aduice and aſſiſtance herein of Our well affected Subiects, by calling a Parliament, to begin vpon the ſixteenth day of January next; And though there were no more to be had in conſideration, but the preſent face of Chriſtendome, ſo miſerably and dangerouſly diſtracted at this time, beſides a number of other great and weightie affaires, that Wee are to reſolue vpon, Wee haue more then ſufficient reaſon to Wiſh and deſire, (if euer at any time, eſpecially at this) that the Knights and Burgeſſes that ſhall ſerue in Parliament, be, according to the old Inſtitutions, choſen of the graueſt, ableſt, and beſt affected mindes that may bee found. And therefore out of the Care of the Common good, whereof themſelues are alſo participant, Wee doe hereby admoniſh all Our louing Subiects that haue votes in the Elections, that Choiſe bee made of perſons approoued for their ſincerity in Religion, and not of any, that is noted either of ſuperſtitious blindneſſe one way, or of turbulent humours another way, but of ſuch as ſhall be found zealous and obedient children to this their Mother Church.

And as to the Knights of Shires, That they caſt their eyes vpon the Worthieſt men, of all ſortes of Knights and Gentlemen, that are Guides and Lights of their Countries, of good experience, and great integritie, Men that leade an honeſt and exemplary life in their Countries, doing Vs good ſeruice therein, and no Bankrupts or diſcontented Perſons that cannot fiſh but in troubled Waters: And for the Burgeſſes, That they make choice of them that beſt vnderſtand the State of their Countreys, Citties, or Boroughes, And where ſuch may not be had within their Corporations, then of other graue and diſcreet men, fit to ſerue in ſo Worthie an Aſſembly. For wee may well foreſee, how ill effects the bad choiſe of vnfit men may produce, if the Houſe ſhould bee ſupplyed with Bankrupts and neceſſitous perſons that may deſire long Parliaments for their priuate protections, Or with young and vnexperienced men that are not ripe and mature for ſo graue a Councell, Or with men of meane qualities in themſelues, who may onely ſerue to applaud the opinion of others on whom they depend, Or yet with curious and Wrangling Lawyers, who may ſeeke reputation by ſtirring needleſſe queſtions: But we Wiſh all Our good Subiects ſo to vnderſtand theſe Our admonitions, as that wee no way meane to barre them of their lawfull freedome in election, according to the fundamentall lawes and laudable cuſtome of this Our Kingdome, and eſpecially in the times of good and ſetled gouernment.

Giuen at Our Court at Theobaldes the ſixth day of Nouember, in the eighteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Brittaine, France and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

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and Iohn Bill, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie. 1620.

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By the Kinge
A Proclamation against excesse of lauish and licentiouse speech of matters of State.

Although the commixture of Nations, confluence of Ambassadors, and the relation, wch the affaires of our Kingdomes haue had towards the busines and interests of forraigne States, haue caused, during our Regement, a greater openes and liberty of discourse, euen concerninge matters of State, (wch are not Theames, or Subiects fitt for vulger psons or common meetings) then hath bin in former times vsed or permitted. And although in our owne Nature and iudgement, wee doe well allow of conuenient freedome of Speech, esteminge any ouer curious or restrayned hand carried on that kinde, rather as a weakenes, or els ouermuch feruitie of gouernment, then otherwise: Yett nuer=theles, forasmuch as it is come to our eares, by common report, that there is att this time a more licentious passage of lauish discourse, and bolde censure in matters of State then hath bin heretofore, or is fitt to be suffered, wee haue thought it necessary by the aduice of our Priuie Counsell to giue fore warninge vnto our louinge Subiects of this excesse and presumption. And straitly to commaund them and euery of them, from the highest to the lowest, to take heede how they intermeddle by pen, or Speech, wth causes of State, and secretes of Empire, either att home or abroade, but containe themselues w^thin that modest and reuerent regarde of matters, aboue their reach and callinge, that to good and dutifull Subiects appertayneth. As also not to giue attention, or any manner of applause or entertainement to such discourse, wth out acquaintinge some of our Priuie Counsell, or other principall Officers therewithall, respectiue to the place where such Speeches shall be vsed, within the space of four and twenty howres, vnder paine of imprison=ment and our high displeasure.

And lett noe man thinke after this our forewarninge, to pass away wth impunitie, in respect of the multitude and generalitie of Offenders in this kinde; but know, that it will light vppon some of the first, or forwardest of them, to be seuerely punished, for example to others of our louinge Subiects.

And if we shall be sensible of this kinde of contempt, euen towards such, as are obedient to our Lawes and conformable to our proceedings in Church and Commonwelth, vnto whome, we cannot impute itt, to proceede otherwise, then out of rashnes, euill custome, or too much passion; much more, lett them hope to itt, who in respect, that they are otherwise liable to our Lawes, or of suspected affection towards our gouernment, may giue vs iust cause to thinke, that itt proceedeth from the ouerflowe of a worse, or more corrupt fountayne.

Neither lett any man mistake us soe much, as to thinke, that by giuinge faire and Spatiose attributes to our person, they can couer the scandalls, wch they otherwise lay vppon our gouernment, but conceiue, that we make noe other construction of them, but as fine, and artificiall glosses, the better to giue passage to the rest of theire imputations, and scandalls.

Giuen att White=hall, the 24 of December, in the eighteenth yeare of our Reigne of Great Britaine, ffrance and Ireland.

God saue the Kinge.

Imprinted att London by John Bill, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie
M. D C. XX.

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By the King.

A Proclamation against excesse of Lauish and Licentious *Speech of matters of State.*

ALthough the commixture of Nations, confluence of Ambassadors, and the relation, which the affaires of Our Kingdomes haue had towards the businesse and interests of forraine States, haue caused, during Our Regiment, a greater openesse, and libertie of discourse, euen concerning matters of State, (which are no Theames, or subiects fit for vulgar persons, or common meetings) then hath been in former times, vsed or permitted; And although in Our owne Nature, and Iudgement, Wee doe well allow of conuenient freedome of speech, esteeming any ouer curious or restrained hand carried in that kind, rather as a weaknesse, or else ouer much seueritie of Gouernment, then otherwise: Yet neuertheless, forasmuch as it is come to Our eares, by common report, That there is at this time a more licentious passage of lauish discourse, and bold Censure in matters of State, then hath been heretofore, or is fit to be suffered; Wee haue thought it necessary, by the aduice of Our Priuie Councell, to giue forewarning vnto Our louing Subiects, of this excesse and presumption; And straitly to command them and euery of them, from the highest to the lowest, to take heede, how they intermeddle by Penne, or Speech, with causes of State, and secrets of Empire, either at home, or abroad, but containe themselues within that modest and reuerent regard, of matters, aboue their reach and calling, that to good and dutifull Subiects appertaineth; As also not to giue attention, or any manner of applause or entertainement to such discourse, without acquainting some of Our Priuie Councell, or other principall Officers therewithall, respective to the place where such speeches shall be vsed, within the space of foure and twentie houres, vnder paine of imprisonment, and Our High displeasure.

And let no man thinke, after this Our forewarning, to passe away with impunitie, in respect of the multitude and generalitie of Offenders in this kinde; but knowe, that it will light vpon some of the first, or forwardest of them, to be seuerely punished, for example to others.

And, if we shalbe sensible of this kind of contempt, euen towards such of Our louing Subiects, as are obedient to Our Lawes, and conformable to Our proceedings in Church, and Common wealth, vnto whom, wee cannot impute it, to proceede otherwise, then out of rashnesse, euill custome, or too much passion; much more, let them looke to it, who in respect, that they are otherwise liable to Our Lawes, or of suspected affection towards Our Gouernment, may giue vs iust cause to thinke, that it proceedeth from the ouerflowe of a worse, or more corrupt fountaine.

Neither let any man mistake Vs so much, as to thinke, that by giuing faire, and spetious attributes to Our Person, they can couer the scandalls, which they otherwise lay vpon Our Gouernment, but conceiue, that wee make no other construction of them, but as fine, and artificiall glosses, the better to giue passage to the rest of their imputations, and scandalls.

Giuen at White-hall, the 24. of December, in the eighteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God saue the King.

Imprinted at London by IOHN BILL,
Printer to the Kings most Excellent
Maiestie M. D C. X X.

BY THE KING.

By the King.

A Proclamation against excesse of Lauish and Licentious Speech of matters of State.

ALthough the commixture of Nations, confluence of Ambassadors, and the relation, which the affaires of Our Kingdomes haue had towards the businesse and interests of forraine States, haue caused, during Our Regiment, a greater openness, and libertie of discourse, euen concerning matters of State, (which are no Theames, or subiects fit for vulgar persons, or common meetings) then hath been in former times, vsed or permitted; And although in Our owne Nature, and Iudgement, wee doe well allow of conuenient freedome of speech, esteeming any ouer curious or restrained hand carried in that kind, rather as a weaknesse, or else ouer much seueritie of Gouernment, then otherwise: Yet neuertheless, forasmuch as it is come to Our eares, by common report, That there is at this time a more licentious passage of lauish discourse, and bold Censure in matters of State, then hath been heretofore, or is fit to be suffered; Wee haue thought it necessary, by the aduice of Our Priuie Councell, to giue forewarning vnto Our louing Subiects, of this excesse and presumption; And straitly to command them and euery of them, from the highest to the lowest, to take heede, how they intermeddle by Penne, or Speech, with causes of State, and secrets of Empire, either at home, or abroad, but containe themselues within that modest and reuerent regard, of matters, aboue their reach and calling, that to good and dutifull Subiects appertaineth; As also not to giue attention, or any manner of applause or entertainement to such discourse, without acquainting some of Our Priuie Councell, or other principall Officers therewithall, respective to the place where such speeches shall be vsed, within the space of foure and twentie houres, vnder paine of imprisonment, and Our High displeasure.

And let no man thinke, after this Our forewarning, to passe away with impunitie, in respect of the multitude and generalitie of Offenders in this kinde; but knowe, that it will light vpon some of the first, or forwardest of them, to be seuerely punished, for example to others.

And, if we shalbe sensible of this kind of contempt, euen towards such of Our louing Subiects, as are obedient to Our Lawes, and conformable to Our proceedings in Church, and Common wealth, vnto whom, wee cannot impute it, to proceede otherwise, then out of rashnesse, euill customе, or too much passion: much more, let them looke to it, who in respect, that they are otherwise liable to Our Lawes, or of suspected affection towards Our Gouernment, may giue vs iust cause to thinke, that it proceedeth from the ouerflowe of a worse, or more corrupt fountaine.

Neither let any man mistake Vs so much, as to thinke, that by giuing faire, and specious attributes to Our Person, they can couer the scandalls, which they otherwise lay vpon Our Gouernment, but conceiue, that wee make no other construction of them, but as fine, and artificiall glosses, the better to giue passage to the rest of their imputations, and scandalls.

Giuen at White-hall, the 24. of December, in the eighteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God saue the King.

Imprinted at London by IOHN BILL,
Printer to the Kings most Excellent
Maiestie. M. D C. XX.

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DIEV ET MON DROIT

¶ By the King.

¶ A Proclamation for the prorogation of the Parliament, from the sixteenth of *Ianuarie next comming, to the three and twentieth of the same moneth.*

WHereas the Kings most Excellent Maiestie, for certaine great and vrgent causes concerning his Highnes, and the state and defence of his Realme and Church of England, hath ordained a Parliament to be begun & holden at the Citie of Westminster the sixteenth day of January next comming: For which cause diuers writts are already directed foorth for all Prelates, Noblemen, and States of this Realme: And also for all Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses chosen, or to be chosen for the said Parliament, personally to appeare, and be present at the day and place aforesaid, in such sort and order, as in the like cases hath beene heeretofore vsed and accustomed: Yet notwithstanding, his Highnesse for diuers good causes and considerations him mooving, and with the aduice of his Priuie Councell, hath thought good and necessarie to prorogue the said Parliament, vntill the three and twentieth day of the same moneth of Ianuarie next comming; And therefore his Maiestie by this his Proclamation, doth publish and notifie the same to all the said Prelates, Noblemen, and States, and also to all the saide Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, so that they or any of them are not bound or compelled to appeare the said sixteenth day of Ianuarie at the Citie aforesaid, but that they and euery of them thereby are discharged thereof against his Highnesse: Willing neuertheless, and charging and commanding all and euery the said Prelates, Noblemen, and States, and all the said Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and all others to whom in this case it shall appertaine, that they and euery of them doe personally appeare, and be present at the said three and twentieth day of Ianuary, at the Citie of Westminster aforesaid, to Treate, Consent, and Conclude vpon such matters, which in the said Parliament then and there of the Common Councell of the said Realme (by Gods fauour) shall happen to be ordained: And further his Highnesse chargeth and commandeth all Sheriffes, and other Officers appointed, for, or concerning the choise of the said Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, that they and euery of them doe proceede, touching the choise of the same Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in such sort and order as ought to haue beene done, if the said Parliament were not prorogued as aforesaid: And further to keepe their day of appearance, at the said three and twentieth day of Ianuarie, at the Citie of Westminster aforesaide, in all points as to them in this case appertaineth.

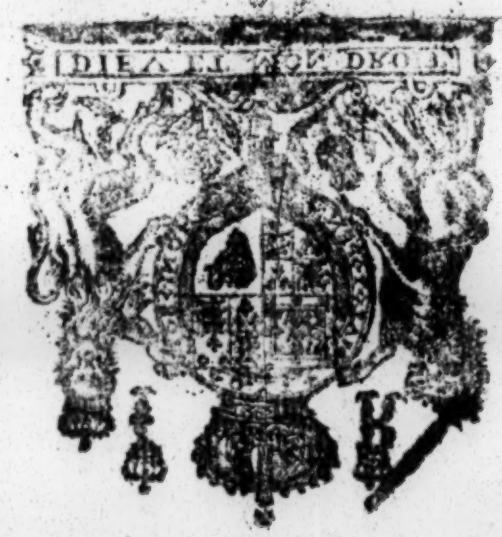
Giuen at his Maiesties Palace of Westminster the xxviij. day of December, in the eighteenth yeere of his Highnesse Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the foure and fiftieth. 1620.

God saue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by IOHN BILL, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie. M.DC.XX.

A Proclamation for the prorogation of the Parliament, from the xxxiiij of

By the King.



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DIEV ET MON DROIT

By the King.

A Proclamation declaring his Maieſties pleaſure

concerning the diſſoluing of the preſent Conuention of Parliament.

ALbeit the Aſſembling, Continuing, and Diſſoluing of Parliaments be a Prerogatiue ſo peculiarlie belonging to Our Imperiall Crowne, and the times and ſeaſons thereof ſo abſolutelie in Our owne power, that we need not giue account therof vnto any: yet, according to Our continuall cuſtome, to make Our good Subiects acquainted with the reaſons of all Our publike reſolutions & actions; We haue thought it expedient at this time to declare, not only Our pleaſure and reſolution therein, grounded vpon mature deliberation, with the aduice and vniforme conſent of Our whole Priuie Councell; but therewith alſo to note ſome eſpeciall proceedings mouing Us to this reſolution: And that chiefflie to this end, that as God, ſo the World may witneſſe with Us, that it was Our intent to haue made this the happieſt Parliament, that euer was in Our time: And that the lettes, and impediments thereof being diſcerned, all miſunderſtandings and iealouſies might bee remooued, and all Our people may know and beleeue, that We are as farre from imputing any of thoſe ill accidents, that haue happened in Parliament, to any want or neglect of duty, or good affection towards Us, by them in generall, or by the greater and better number of Parliament men, as we are confident (the true cauſes diſcouered) they wilbe far from imputing it to any default in Us; there hauing in the beginning of this late Aſſemblie paſſed greater and more infallible tokens of loue and duty from Our Subiects to Us their Soueraigne, and more remarkeable teſtimonies from Us of Our Princely care and zeale of their welfare, then haue beene in any Parliament met in any former Age.

This Parliament was by Us called, as for making good and profitable Lawes, ſo more eſpecially, in this time of miſerable diſtraction throughout Chriſtendome, for the better ſetling of peace and Religion, and reſtoring Our Children to their ancient and lawfull patrimony, which We attempted to procure by peaceable treaty, at Our owne exceſſiue charge, thereby to ſaue and preuent the effuſion of Chriſtian blood, the miſerable effect of warre, and diſſen-

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sion; yet with full purpose, if that succeeded not, to recouer it by the sword; and therefore, as a necessary meanes conducing to those ends, the supply of Our Treasures was to bee prouided for.

This Parliament beginning in January last, proceeded some moneths with such harmonie betweene Us and Our people, as cannot bee paralleld by any former time: For as the House of Commons at the first, both in the manner of their supplie, and otherwise, shewed greater loue, and more respect then euer any House of Commons did to Us, or (as wee thinke) to any King before Us: So we, vpon all their complaints, haue afforded them such memorable, and rare examples of Justice, as many ages past cannot shew the like; wherein, that wee preferred the weale of Our people before all particular respects, the things themselues doe sufficiently proone, Our Justice being extended, not onely to persons of ordinary ranke and qualitie, but euen to the prime Officer of Our Kingdome. And although, after their first Recesse at Easter, wee found that they misspent a great deale of time, rather vpon the inlarging of the limites of their liberties, and diuers other curious, and vnprofitable things, then vpon the framing and proponing of good & profitable Lawes: Yet we gaue them time and scope for their Parliamentary proceedings, and prolonged the Session to an vnusuall length, continuing it vntill the eight and twentieth day of May, before wee signified Our purpose for their Recesse; and then wee declared, that we would make a Recesse on the fourth day of June next following, but onely for a time, and in such maner, as might bee without disturbance to any their businesses in hand, expressing out of Our Grace (though wee needed not) the causes of that Our purpose, which were the season of the yeere, vsually hot, and vnfit for great assemblies, Our Progresse approaching, the necessitie wee had to make vse of Our Councell attending in both houses, both to settle Our waightie affaires of State before wee went, and to attend Us when wee went our Progresse, the disfurnishing of Our ordinary Courts of Justice so many Termes together, the long absence of Justices of Peace, and Deputy Lieuetenants, whose presence was needfull for making and returning of musters, and for subordinate gouernement of the Countrey; and therefore wee appointed to adiourne the Parliament on the fourth day of June, giuing that warning longer then vsuall, that they might set in order their businesses, and prepare their greeuances, which wee promised both to heare and answere before that Recesse, for presenting whereof we appointed them a time. This message graciously intended by Us, was not so well entertained by some, who in a short time dispersed and spred their iealousies vnto others, and thereby occasioned discontentment in the House, for being adiourned without passing of billes; Yet made not their addresse to Us, as had beene meet, but desired a conference with the Lords; and at that conference, the nine and twentieth day of May, vnder colour of desiring to petition Us for some further time, to perfect and passe some speciall Bils, were imboldened, not onely to dispute, but to refell all the reasons that we had giuen for the adiournement, which being made knowen vnto Us, wee againe signified our pleasure to both Houses, that on the fourth day of June the Parliament should rise, but Wee would then giue Our Royall assent to such billes, as were or should bee ready and fit to bee then passed, continuing all other businesses in state they were by a speciall Act to be framed for that purpose.

The Lords with all duetie and respect, submitted to our resolution, passed the Act, & sent it with speciall recommendation to the house of Commons; but they neither read it, nor proceeded with businesses, but forgetting that the time was Ours & not theirs, continued their discontentment, as they pretended, for being so soone dismissed. We (though it were strange to obserue such auersnes for Our resoluing vpon such waighty reasons, that wherin we needed not to be measured by any other rule, but our owne Princely Will) yet were contented to descend from our owne Right, to alter Our resolution, and to continue the Session for a fortnight more, wherein they might perfite such publique Billes, as were esteemed of most importance: for which purpose, We Our selfe came in person vnto the higher house of Parliament, and made offer thereof vnto them, which being, in effect, as much as the Commons had formerly desired, was no sooner offered, but yeelding thankes to Us, the said Commons resolued the same day directly, contrary to their former desire, to refuse it, and to accept Our first Resolution of an adiournement; but attending Us at Greenwich, presented no grieuances: This inconstancie, as we passed by with a gentle admonition; so for the matter of grieuances, aswell of England, as Ireland, We promised to take them into Our owne care, though not presented to Us, and really performed the same so far forth, as time, and the aduice of Our Councell of each Kingdome could enable Us, as is witnessed by Our seuerall Proclamations, published in both Realmes, as likewise in granting at the same time those three suites which were pro-

poned vnto Vs by the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, at the request, and in the name of both the Houses: But in conclusion the house of Commons making it their choise, Wee made a Recesse by adiournement of the Parliament, the fourth day of June: Though indeed We must doe them this right, that at the said Recesse, taking into their serious consideration the present estate of Our children abroad, and the generall afflicted estate of the true Professors of Religion in forraine parts, they did With one vnanimous consent, in the name of themselues, and the Whole body of the Kingdome, make a most dutifull and solemne protestation, that if Our pious Endeauours, by treatie to procure their peace and safetie, should not take that good effect which was desired, (in the treatie whereof, they humbly besought Vs, not to suffer any long delay) then, vpon signification of Our pleasure in Parliament, they would be ready, to the vttermost of their powers, both With liues and fortunes to assist Vs, so as that by the diuine helpe of Almightie God, We might be able to doe that by Our sword, Which by peaceable courses should not be effected.

But during the time of this long Recesse, hauing to Our great charges mediated With the Emperour, by the meanes of Our Embassadour, the Lord Digbie, and hauing found those hopes to fayle, Which We had to preuaile by treaty, We in confidence of the Assistance of Our people, thus freely promised and protested in Parliament, did instantly shorten the time of the Recesse, (Which We had before appointed to continue vntill the eighth day of February,) and did reassemble Our Parliament, the twentieth day of Nouember last, and made knowen vnto them the true state and necessity of Our Childrens affayres, declaring Our resolution vnto them, of taking vpon vs the defence of Our Childrens patrimony, by way of Armes, since We could not compasse it by an amicable treaty; and therefore expected the fruit of that their declaration, Whereby We Were inuited vnto this course: Wherein, howbeit We are well satisfied of the good inclination of the most part of Our House of Commons, testified by their ready assent to the speedy payment of a Subsidie, newly to be granted; yet vpon this occasion some particular members of that House tooke such inordinate liberty, not only to treat of Our high Prerogatiues, and of sundry things, that without Our speciall direction Were no fit subiects to be treated of in Parliament; but also to speake With lesse respect of forraigne Princes, Our Allies, then Were fit for any Subiect to doe of anoynted Kings, though in enmity and hostility With Vs. And When, vpon this occasion, Wee vsed some reprehension towards those miscarriages, requiring them not to proceed but in such things as Were within the capacity of that House, according to the continuall custome of Our Predecessors, then by the meanes of some euill affected and discontented persons, such heat and distemper Was raysed in the House, that albeit themselues had sued vnto Vs for a Session, and for a generall pardon, vnto both Which at their earnest suit We assented, yet after this fire kindled, they reiected both, and setting apart all businesses of consequence and Waight (notwithstanding Our admonition and earnest pressing them to goe on) they either sate as silent, or spent the time in disputing of Priuiledges, descanting vpon the Words and syllables of Our Letters and messages, Which for better cleering of trueth, and satisfaction of all men, We are about to publish in Print, so soone as possibly We can. And although in Our Answer to their petition, Wee gaue them full assurance that Wee Would bee as carefull of the preseruation of their Priuiledges, as of Our owne Royall Prerogatiue, and in Our explanation after sent vnto them by Our Letters, Written to Our Secretary, We told them that Wee neuer meant to denie them any lawfull priuiledges that euer that House enioyed in our predecessours times; and that Whatsoeuer priuiledges or liberties they enioyed by any Law or Statute, should euer bee inuiolablie preserued by Vs; and We hoped Our posterity Would imitate Our footsteps therein; and Whatsoeuer priuiledges they enioyed by long custome, and vncontrolled and lawfull Presidents, We Would likewise be as carefull to preserue them, and transmit the care thereof to Our posterity, confessing Our selues in iustice to bee bound to maintaine them in their Rights, and in grace, that We were rather minded to increase, then infringe any of them, if they should so deserue at Our hands, Which might satisfie any reasonable man, that We were far from violating their priuiledges. And although by Our Letters Written to their Speaker, We aduised them to proceed, & make this a Session, to the end, that Our good & louing subiects might haue some taste, aswell of Our grace & goodnes towards them, by Our free pardon & good Lawes to be passed, as they had both by the great & vnusuall examples of Justice since this meeting, & the so many eases & comforts giuen vnto them by Proclamation. And although Wee had giuen order for the Pardon to goe on, and that in a more gracious and liberall manner then hath passed in many yeeres before, and signified Our Willingnesse,

that rather then time should bee misspent, they might lay aside the thought of the Subsidie, and goe on with an Act for continuance of Statutes, and the generall Pardon; yet all this preuailed not to satisfie them, either for their pretended Priuiledges, or to perswade them to proceed with Bils for the good of themselues, and those that sent them. But as the Session and Pardon were by them well desired at first; so were they as ill retected at the last; and not withstanding the sincerities of Our protestations, not to inuade their Priuiledges; yet by the perswasion of such as had beene the cause of all these distempers, they fall to carue for themselues, and pretending causelesly to be occasioned thereunto, in an vnseasonable houre of the day, and a very thinne House, contrary to their owne Custome in all matters of waight, conclude, and enter a protestation for their liberties, in such ambiguous and generall words, as might serue for future times to inuade most of our inseparable Rights and Prerogatiues, annexed to our Imperiall Crowne: whereof not onely in the times of other Our Progenitors, but in the blessed Raigne of Our late Predecessor, that renowned Queene ELIZABETH, We found our Crowne actually possessed; an vsurpation that the Maiestie of a King can by no meanes endure. By all which may appeare, that howsoeuer in the generall proceedings of that House, there are many footsteppes of louing and well affected duetie to Vs: yet some ill tempered spirits, haue sowed tares among the corne, and thereby frustrated the hope of that plentifull and good haruest, which might haue multiplyed the wealth and welfare of this whole land; & by their cunning diuersions haue imposed vpon Vs a necessitie of discontinuing this present Parliament, without putting vnto it the name or period of a Session.

And therefore, whereas the said assembly of Parliament was by Our Cõmission adiourned vntill the eight day of February now next ensuing, We, minding not to continue the same any longer, and therefore not holding it fit to cause the Prelates, Noblemen, and States of this our Realme, or the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the same Parliament to trauaile thereabout, haue thought fit to signifie this Our resolution, with the reasons thereof vnto all Our Subiects, inhabiting in all parts of this Realme, willing and requiring the said Prelates, Noblemen and States, and also the said Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and all others, to whom in this case it shall appertaine, that they forbeare to attend at the day and place prefixed by the said adiournement, and in so doing, they are and shall be hereby discharged thereof against vs. And We doe hereby further declare, that the said Conuention of Parliament, neither is, nor after the ceasing and breaking thereof shall be, nor ought to be esteemed, adiudged, or taken to be, or make any Session of Parliament.

And albeit We are at this time enforced to breake off this Conuention of Parliament: yet Our will and desire is, that all Our subiects should take notice, for auoyding of all sinister suspicions and iealousies, that our intent and full resolution is, to gouerne our people in the same manner, as our Progenitours and Predecessours, Kings and Queenes of this Realme of best gouernment, haue heretofore done; and that wee shall be carefull, both in Our owne person, and by charging our priuie Counsell, our Iudges, and other our Ministers in their seuerall places respectiuely, to distribute true Iustice and right vnto all our people; and that We shall bee as glad to lay hold of the first occasion in due and conuenient time, which wee hope shall not be long, to call and assemble our Parliament, with confidence of the true and hearty loue and affection of Our subiects, as either We, or any of our Progenitors haue beene at any time heretofore.

Giuen at Our Pallace at Westminster, the sixth day of Ianuary, in the nineteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

God saue the King.

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Printers to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.
M. DC. XXI.

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By the King.

A Proclamation declaring his Maieſties pleaſure

concerning the diſſoluing of the preſent Conuention of Parliament.

ALbeit the Aſſembling, Continuing, and Diſſoluing of Parliaments be a Prerogatiue ſo peculiarlie belonging to Our Imperiall Crowne, and the times and ſeaſons thereof ſo abſolutelie in Our owne power, that we need not giue account therof vnto any: yet, according to Our continuall cuſtome, to make Our good Subiects acquainted with the reaſons of all Our publike reſolutions & actions; We haue thought it expedient at this time to declare, not only Our pleaſure and reſolution therein, grounded vpon mature deliberation, with the aduice and vniforme conſent of Our whole Priuie Councell: but therewith alſo to note ſome eſpeciall proceedings mouing Us to this reſolution: And that chiefly to this end, that as God, ſo the World may witneſſe with Us, that it was Our intent to haue made this the happieſt Parliament, that euer was in Our time: And that the lettes, and impediments thereof being diſcerned, all miſunderſtandings and iealouſies might bee remooued, and all Our people may know and beleeue, that We are as farre from imputing any of thoſe ill accidents, that haue happened in Parliament, to any want or neglect of duty, or good affection towards Us, by them in generall, or by the greater and better number of Parliament men, as We are confident (the true cauſes diſcouered) they will be far from imputing it to any default in Us; there hauing in the beginning of this late Aſſemblie paſſed greater and more infallible tokens of loue and duty from Our Subiects to Us their Soueraigne, and more remarkeable teſtimonies from Us of Our Princely care and zeale of their welfare, then haue beene in any Parliament met in any former Age.

This Parliament was by Us called, as for making good and profitable Lawes, ſo more eſpecially, in this time of miſerable diſtraction throughout Chriſtendome, for the better ſetling of peace and Religion, and reſtoring Our Children to their ancient and lawfull patrimony, which We attempted to procure by peaceable treaty, at Our owne exceſſiue charge, thereby to ſaue and preuent the effuſion of Chriſtian blood, the miſerable effect of warre, and diſſen-

A Proclamation declaring his Majesties pleasure

By the King.

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This Parliament beginning in January last, proceeded some moneths with such harmonie betweene Us and Our people, as cannot bee paralleld by any former time: For as the House of Commons at the first, both in the manner of their supplie, and otherwise, shewed greater loue, and more respect then euer any House of Commons did to Us, or (as wee thinke) to any King before Us: So we, vpon all their complaints, haue afforded them such memorable, and rare examples of Justice, as many ages past cannot shew the like; wherein, that wee preferred the weale of Our people before all particular respects, the things themselues doe sufficiently prooue, Our Justice being extended, not onely to persons of ordinary ranke and qualitie, but euen to the prime Officer of Our Kingdome. And although, after their first Recesse at Easter, wee found that they misspent a great deale of time, rather vpon the inlarging of the limites of their liberties, and diuers other curious, and vnprofitable things, then vpon the framing and proponing of good [illegible] Lawes: Yet we gaue them time and scope for their Parliamentary proceedings, and prolonged the Session to an vnusuall length, continuing it vntill the eight and twentieth day of May, before wee signified Our purpose for their Recesse; and then wee declared, that we would make a Recesse on the fourth day of June next following, but onely for a time, and in such maner, as might bee without disturbance to any their businesses in hand, expressing out of Our Grace (though wee needed not) the causes of that Our purpose, which were the season of the yeere, vsually hot, and vnfit for great assemblies, Our Progresse approaching, the necessitie wee had to make vse of Our Councell attending in both houses, both to settle Our waighty affaires of State before wee went, and to attend Us when wee went Our Progresse, the disfurnishing of Our ordinary Courts of Justice so many Termes together, the long absence of Justices of Peace, and Deputy Lieuetenants, whose presence was needfull for making and returning of musters, and for subordinate gouernement of the Countrey; and therefore wee appointed to adiourne the Parliament on the fourth day of June, giuing that warning longer then vsuall, that they might set in order their businesses, and prepare their greeuances, which wee promised both to heare and answere before that Recesse, for presenting whereof we appointed them a time. This message graciously intended by Us, was not so well entertained by some, who in a short time dispersed and spred their iealousies vnto others, and thereby occasioned discontentment in the House, for being adiourned without passing of bilies; Yet made not their addresse to Us, as had beene meet, but desired a conference with the Lords; and at that conference, the nine and twentieth day of May, vnder colour of desiring to petition Us for some further time, to perfect and passe some speciall Bils, were imboldened, not onely to dispute, but to refell all the reasons that we had giuen for the adiournement, which being made knowen vnto Us, wee againe signified Our pleasure to both Houses, that on the fourth day of June the Parliament should rise, but wee would then giue Our Royall assent to such bilies, as were or should bee ready and fit to bee then passed, continuing all other businesses in state they were, by a speciall Act to be framed for that purpose.

The Lords with all duetie and respect, submitted to Our resolution, passed the Act, & sent it with speciall recommendation to the house of Commons; but they neither read it, nor proceeded with businesses, but forgetting that the time was Ours & not theirs, continued their discontentment, as they pretended, for being so soone dismissed. We (though it were strange to obserue such auersnes for Our resoluing vpon such waighty reasons, that wherin we needed not to be measured by any other rule, but Our owne Princely Will) yet were contented to descend from our owne Right, to alter Our resolution, and to continue the Session for a fortnight more, wherein they might perfite such publique Bilies, as were esteemed of most importance: for which purpose, we Our selfe came in person vnto the Higher house of Parliament, and made offer thereof vnto them, which being, in effect, as much as the Commons had formerly desired, was no sooner offered, but yeelding thankes to Us, the said Commons resolued the same day directly, contrary to their former desire, to refuse it, and to accept Our first Resolution of an adiournement; but attending Us at Greenwich, presented no grieuances: This inconstancie, as we passed by with a gentle admonition; so for the matter of grieuances, aswell of England, as Ireland, we promised to take them into Our owne care, though not presented to Us, and really performed the same so far forth, as time, and the aduice of Our Councell of each Kingdome could enable Us, as is witnessed by Our seuerall Proclamations, published in both Realmes, as likewise in granting at the same time those three suites which were pro-

poned vnto Vs by the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, at the request, and in the name of both the Houses: But in conclusion the house of Commons making it their choise, Wee made a Recesse by adiournement of the Parliament, the fourth day of June: Though indeed We must doe them this right, that at the said Recesse, taking into their serious consideration the present estate of Our children abroad, and the generall afflicted estate of the true Professors of Religion in forraine parts, they did with one vnanimous consent, in the name of themselues, and the whole body of the Kingdome, make a most dutifull and solemne protestation, that if Our pious Endeauours, by treatie to procure their peace and safetie, should not take that good effect which was desired, (in the treatie whereof, they humbly besought Vs, not to suffer any long delay) then, vpon signification of Our pleasure in Parliament, they would be ready, to the vttermost of their powers, both with liues and fortunes to assist Vs, so as that by the diuine helpe of Almightie God, We might be able to doe that by Our sword, which by peaceable courses should not be effected.

But during the time of this long Recesse, hauing to Our great charges mediated with the Emperour, by the meanes of Our Embassadour, the Lord Digbie, and hauing found those hopes to fayle, which We had to preuaile by treaty, We in confidence of the Assistance of Our people, thus freely promised and protested in Parliament, did instantly shorten the time of the Recesse, (which We had before appointed to continue vntill the eighth day of February,) and did reassemble Our Parliament, the twentieth day of November last, and made knowen vnto them the true state and necessity of Our Childrens affayres, declaring Our resolution vnto them, of taking vpon vs the defence of Our Childrens patrimony, by way of Armes, since We could not compasse it by an amicable treaty; and therefore expected the fruit of that their declaration, whereby We were inuited vnto this course: Wherein, howbeit We are well satisfied of the good inclination of the most part of Our House of Commons, testified by their ready assent to the speedy payment of a Subsidie, newly to be granted; yet vpon this occasion some particular members of that House tooke such inordinate liberty, not only to treat of Our high Prerogatiues, and of sundry things, that without Our speciall direction were no fit subiects to be treated of in Parliament; but also to speake with lesse respect of forraigne Princes, Our Allies, then were fit for any Subiect to doe of anoynted Kings, though in enmity and hostility with Vs. And when, vpon this occasion, Wee vsed some reprehension towards those miscarriages, requiring them not to proceed but in such things as were within the capacity of that House, according to the continuall custome of Our Predecessors, then by the meanes of some euill affected and discontented persons, such heat and distemper was raysed in the House, that albeit themselues had sued vnto Vs for a Session, and for a generall pardon, vnto both which at their earnest suit We assented, yet after this fire kindled, they reiected both, and setting apart all businesses of consequence and waight (notwithstanding Our admonition and earnest pressing them to goe on) they either sate as silent, or spent the time in disputing of Priuiledges, descanting vpon the words and syllables of Our Letters and messages, which for better cleering of trueth, and satisfaction of all men, We are about to publish in Print, so soone as possibly We can. And although in Our Answer to their petition, Wee gaue them full assurance that Wee would bee as carefull of the preseruation of their Priuiledges, as of Our owne Royall Prerogatiue, and in Our explanation after sent vnto them by Our Letters, written to Our Secretary, We told them that Wee neuer meant to denie them any lawfull priuiledges that euer that House enioyed in Our predecessours times; and that whatsoeuer priuiledges or liberties they enioyed by any Law or Statute, should euer bee inuiolablie preserued by Vs; and We hoped Our posterity would imitate Our footsteps therein; and whatsoeuer priuiledges they enioyed by long custome, and vncontrolled and lawfull Presidents, We would likewise be as carefull to preserue them, and transmit the care thereof to Our posterity, confessing Our selues in iustice to bee bound to maintaine them in their Rights, and in grace, that We were rather minded to increase, then infringe any of them, if they should so deserue at Our hands, which might satisfie any reasonable man, that We were far from violating their priuiledges. And although by Our Letters written to their Speaker, We aduised them to proceed, & make this a Session, to the end, that Our good & louing subiects might haue some taste, aswell of Our grace & goodnes towards them, by Our free pardon & good Lawes to be passed, as they had both by the great & vnusuall examples of Iustice since this meeting, & the so many eases & comforts giuen vnto them by Proclamation. And although Wee had giuen order for the Pardon to goe on, and that in a more gracious and liberall manner then hath passed in many yeeres before, and signified Our willingnesse,

that rather then time should bee misspent, they might lay aside the thought of the Subsidie, and goe on with an Act for continuance of Statutes, and the generall Pardon; yet all this prevailed not to satisfie them, either for their pretended Priuiledges, or to perswade them to proceed with Bils for the good of themselues, and those that sent them. But as the Session and Pardon were by them well desired at first; so were they as ill reiected at the last; and not withstanding the sincerities of Our protestations, not to inuade their Priuiledges; yet by the perswasion of such as had beene the cause of all these distempers, they fall to carue for themselues, and pretending causelesly to be occasioned thereunto, in an vnseasonable houre of the day, and a very thinne House, contrary to their owne Custome in all matters of waight, conclude, and enter a protestation for their liberties, in such ambiguous and generall words, as might serue for future times to inuade most of our inseparable Rights and Prerogatiues, annexed to our Imperiall Crowne: whereof not onely in the times of other Our Progenitors, but in the blessed Raigne of Our late Predecessor, that renowned Queene ELIZABETH, We found our Crowne actually possessed; an vsurpation that the Maiestie of a King can by no meanes endure. By all which may appeare, that howsoeuer in the generall proceedings of that House, there are many footsteppes of louing and well affected duetie to Vs: yet some ill tempered spirits, haue sowed tares among the corne, and thereby frustrated the hope of that plentifull and good haruest, which might haue multiplyed the wealth and welfare of this whole land; & by their cunning diuersions haue imposed vpon Vs a necessitie of discontinuing this present Parliament, without putting vnto it the name or period of a Session.

And therefore, whereas the said assembly of Parliament was by Our Cõmission adiourned vntill the eight day of February now next ensuing, We, minding not to continue the same any longer, and therefore not holding it fit to cause the Prelates, Noblemen, and States of this Our Realme, or the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the same Parliament to trauaile thereabout, haue thought fit to signifie this our resolution, with the reasons thereof vnto all our Subiects, inhabiting in all parts of this Realme, willing and requiring the said Prelates, Noblemen and States, and also the said Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and all others, to whom in this case it shall appertaine, that they forbeare to attend at the day and place prefixed by the said adiournement, and in so doing, they are and shall be hereby discharged thereof against vs. And We doe hereby further declare, that the said Conuention of Parliament, neither is, nor after the ceasing and breaking thereof shall be, nor ought to be esteemed, adiudged, or taken to be, or make any Session of Parliament.

And albeit We are at this time enforced to breake off this Conuention of Parliament: yet Our will and desire is, that all Our subiects should take notice, for auoyding of all sinister suspicions and iealousies, that our intent and full resolution is, to gouerne our people in the same manner, as our Progenitours and Predecessours, Kings and Queenes of this Realme of best gouernment, haue heretofore done; and that Wee shall be carefull, both in Our owne person, and by charging our priuie Counsell, our Iudges, and other our Ministers in their seuerall places respectiuely, to distribute true Iustice and right vnto all our people; and that We shall bee as glad to lay hold of the first occasion in due and conuenient time, which Wee hope shall not be long, to call and assemble our Parliament, with confidence of the true and hearty loue and affection of Our subiects, as either We, or any of our Progenitors haue beene at any time heretofore.

Giuen at Our Pallace at Westminster, the sixth day of Ianuary, in the nineteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

God saue the King.

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M. DC. XXI.

MDCXXI

Sermons to the King's most Excellent Majestie.

Preached by DOMINICK Worton, and Iohn Bird.

God save the King.

By the King.

A Proclamation for repeale of certaine Letters Patents, Commiſsions, and Proclamations, concerning Innes, Ale-houſes, and the Manufacture of *Gold and Siluer Threed.*

WHereas the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie, by ſundry Letters Pattents, Commiſſions, and Proclamations heeretofore made and publiſhed, gaue ſeuerall directions, aſwell touching the Licenſing of Innes and Hoſteries, as touching the ordering of Alehouſe-keepers, and leuying the forfeitures of their Recognizances; and likewiſe touching the ſetling of a Manufacture of Gold and Siluer Threed within this Kingdome; In all which, his Maieſties intentions were no other but the increaſe of profitable Arts and Inuentions, the repreſſing of vice and diſorder, and reformation of ſundry enormities and abuſes: yet by the fraud and abuſe of ſome perſons, who with much confidence and aſſurance vndertooke to his Maieſty, to manage and execute the ſaid Patents, Proclamations, and Commiſſions, for his Maieſties honour, and the good of the publike; the ſame haue beene peruerted, to the diſturbance of the Juſtice of the Realme, affront to Juſtices of Aſſiſe, and Juſtices of the Peace, and to the great damage, hurt, and oppreſſion of many of his Maieſties Subiects; which abuſes were altogether vnknowne to his moſt Excellent Maieſtie, vntill they were diſcouered by the complaint of the Commons in this preſent Parliament, which (had they ſooner come to his Maieſties knowledge) he would haue puniſhed with all ſeueritie. His Maieſtie out of his tender zeale and affection which he beareth to all his louing Subiects, being well pleaſed with that exemplarie courſe of Juſtice, which to his ſinguler contentment, hath beene already begun in his high Court of Parliament, againſt ſome of the principall offenders; and to the end that all his louing Subiects, might ſee how much his care and zeale is to giue remedy to any thing that is found hurtfull to the Common-Weale of his people; Hath been pleaſed of his aboundant goodneſſe, to put his owne Royall hand and Princely care, to the ſpeedy and vtter aboliſhing of all that euill, which might hereafter ſpring from thoſe rootes.

Gorrtmngt. Amr
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And therefore doth hereby declare and publish, that it is his expresse will and pleasure, That all the sayd Letters Patents, Commissions, and Proclamations beforementioned, be forthwith revoked. And doth further hereby streightly charge and command, That no person or persons, doe hereafter presume to put in execution the foresayd Letters Patents, Proclamations or Commissions, or any of them, or any Article or thing in them or any of them conteyned. And his further pleasure is, That all Innes, Hosteries and Alehouses, and the severall Inne-keepers and Alehouse-keepers thereof shalbe governed, ordered and used in all points as they should haue beene, if the sayd Letters Patents, Commissions and Proclamations had not beene made. And that all Recognizances of Alehouse-keepers shalbe proceeded with, in the same plight, manner and forme, and none other, then as they should haue beene if the sayd Letters Patents and Proclamations concerning the same, had not beene made. And whereas sundrie Alehouse-keepers, being by order of the Justices of Assise, and Justices of Peace, put downe and suppressed from keeping Victualling houses, did after by collour of the sayd Letters Patents, and Commissions for Licensing of Innes and Hosteries, obteyne Licences from or by meanes of the sayd Patentees, to keepe Innes or Hosteries, His Maiesties further pleasure and commandement is, that all such Innes so abusiuely erected, and all other Innes lycensed and set vp by force or collour of the foresayd Letters Patents in vnfit places, or by persons of euill fame, bee forthwith suppressed. And his Maiestie doth hereby require, command, and authorize his Justices of Assise, and Justices of Peace within the severall Counties and places of this Kingdome, to take order for the suppressing thereof accordingly, and to take further order, that the severall Lycences so vnduely granted, be deliuered to the Clerke of Assise, or Clerke of the Peace in open Assises or Sessions, there to remaine vntill further order may bee taken for the absolute cancellation and auoyding of the same. And His Highnesse further pleasure is, in regard of the sayd abuses, That no rent, or summe of money due or pretended to bee due for . or in respect of any such Lycence, for setting vp of any Inne or Hostery, bee at any time hereafter leuied, receiued or demaunded; But that all assurances for payment thereof bee discharged.

Giuen at Our Palace of Westminster the thirtieth day of March, in the nineteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God saue the King.

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¶ By the King.

A Proclamation for the Baniſhing of *Giles Mompeſſon.*

WHereas *Giles Mompeſſon*, late Knight, for great and inſufferable crimes by him committed, to the abuſe of his Maieſtie, and grieuous oppreſſion of his Subiects, hath by the high Court of Parliament beene declared to bee Degraded of the Order of Knighthood, and ſentenced and adiudged to ſuſteine and beare other puniſhments, as by the Record of the foreſaid Iudgement appeareth: The Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie approouing in all things the iuſt proceedings and ſentence of the ſame his high Court of Parliament; which to preuent, the ſaid Mompeſſon (while the matters were in examination) eſcaped from his Keeper, and fled, and is not now to be found. Neuertheleſſe, his Maieſtie (deſiring to aſſure all his louing Subiects, how hatefull and offenſiue it is to his Maieſtie, that his people ſhould be ſo iniured, moleſted, vexed or oppreſſed, and willing by the ſeueritie of his Iuſtice to deterre all others from any like attempt or enterpriſe hereafter) hath reſolued (ouer and beſides all the puniſhments inflicted vpon the ſaid Mompeſſon, by the Iudgement of Parliament) to adde this further puniſhment, in deteſtation of his offences, vtterly to Baniſh and expell the ſaid Giles Mompeſſon out of his Realmes of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and all other his Maieſties Dominions, as a perſon infamous and vnworthy to partake of any the comforts of his Maieſties happy Gouernment. And therefore his Maieſtie doth hereby expreſſly charge and command, that the ſaid Giles Mompeſſon, if now he be abiding within any of his Maieſties Dominions, doe forthwith, after the publication hereof, depart and withdraw himſelfe out of the ſame: And that after ſuch his departure, or if he be now in any parts out of his Maieſties Dominions, that he doe not at any time hereafter returne into the ſame or any of them, vpon paine to incurre, not onely the ſeuereſt & vttermoſt execution of the ſaid Sentence and Iudgement of Parliament, but the forfeiture of whatſoeuer he may forfeit to his Maieſtie, and of all ſuch further puniſhment as his Maieſty in his Kingly power and prerogatiue may inflict vpon him.

Giuen at Our Palace of Weſtminſter the thirtieth of March, in the nineteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

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M. DC.XXI.

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His Maieſtie (of his bleſſed diſpoſition for the Weale of his Subiects) being carefull to ſtoppe the current of this growing euill, vntill vpon mature deliberation, an exact and full remedy may be prouided by Parliament in that behalfe, Doth hereby ſignifie and declare his moſt gracious will and pleaſure, and doth expreſly charge and command, That all and euery Iudge & Iudges in the ſayd Courts of Equity, where ſuch Billes of conformity doe depend, for ſo much of the matter in thoſe ſeuerall Billes conteyned as concerneth ſuch conformity as aforeſaid, and for and concerning all ſuch perſons, parties to thoſe Suits, which haue not conſented thereunto, ſhall forthwith, abſolutely diſmiſſe the ſame, and that the ſaid Defendants in ſuch ſuits be not bound or preſſed to any further attendance in that behalfe. And that all Orders, Sentences, Decrees, Iniunctions and other reſtraints or Proces whatſoeuer grounded vpon any ſuch Bill or Suite to the preiudice, hurt or hindrance of any Creditor or Creditors (not hauing conſented as aforeſaid) and the execution of the ſame, be from henceforth fully and wholly ſuſpended, and not to be put in execution vntill order and prouiſion by ſome Act of Parliament, for a perpetuall reformation thereof bee had and taken in that behalfe. And that no Bill or Suite of the effect or nature aforeſaid be hereafter receiued, accepted or allowed in the ſayd Court of Chancery or other Court of Equity, vntill ſome ſuch order as aforeſaid bee taken in Parliament. And that all and euery perſon and perſons now being in priſon, or reſtrayned of liberty, or ſtanding vpon Bond, Bayle or Mainprize, by or by reaſon of any ſuch Order, Sentence, Decree, Iniunction or other reſtraint, (and for no other cauſe) vpon any Bill or Suit of the effect or nature aforeſaid in any of the ſaid Courts of Equity whatſouer, or by reaſon of any proceeding thereupon, bee forthwith by the ſayd Iudge and Iudges of the ſayd Courts of Equity, ſet at liberty and freed from his and their impriſonment or reſtraint, and be diſcharged of his and their Bonds, Recognizances, Bayle or Mainprize for appearance, without moleſtation, vexation or trouble for or by reaſon of any ſuch Order, Sentence, Decree, Iniunction, Reſtraint, Bond, Recognizance, Bayle or Mainprize vntill ſuch further order be taken in Parliament as aforeſayd. And therefore his Maieſty doth authoriſe and require alwell the Lord Chauncellor of England, as all other his Maieſties Iudges and Iuſtices, & other perſons whatſoeuer, hauing any place of Iudicature, & all and euery his Officers, Miniſters and Subiects that now bee or hereafter ſhalbe, to ſee and cauſe this his Maieſties pleaſure duely with all conuenient expedition to be put in execution.

Giuen at Our Palace of Weſtminſter the one and thirtieth day of March, in the nineteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

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M. D C. XXI.

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DIEV ET MON DROIT.

¶ By the King.

A Proclamation declaring His Maieſties grace to his Subiects, touching matters complained of, as publique greeuances.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie, taking into His Princely conſideration, the many and great affaires treated of in His high Court of Parliament, which neither were, nor could be brought to perfection in any ſhort time, as well for the weight and multitude thereof, as in reſpect of other Parliamentary proceedings, acted by His Maieſties aſſent and gracious allowance, which haue produced ſuch memorable & rare effects of exemplary Iuſtice, as many ages paſt cannot ſhew: And that although His Maieſtie prolonged the Seſſion to an vnuſuall length; Yet could not the great and weighty buſineſſes thereof bee concluded within any moderate time, which might ſtand with other His Maieſties moſt important occaſions: And therefore, though His Highneſſe was moſt willing to haue allowed them a longer time to ſit, then at firſt Hee had reſolued vpon, to the end Hee might haue giuen His Royall aſſent to ſome profitable and neceſſary Lawes; yet it was found, and by the houſe of Commons thought more conuenient for the preſent, to continue the ſame Seſſion in courſe of adiournement. Which His Maieſtie accordingly did, with purpoſe and full reſolution (which He ſtill continueth) to reaſſemble the ſame, for the finall concluding of thoſe and other cauſes, importing the publique: And his Highneſſe obſeruing that diuers of them (though fit to receiue a full period, and determination in Parliament) are very meete and neceſſary, for the good of His people, to be ſetled and ordered in the meane time by His owne Regall authority and direction; and ſome others are of that quallity and condition, as His Maieſtie needes no aſſiſtance of Parliament for reforming the ſame, and would haue reformed them before the Parliament, if the true ſtate of His Subiects greeuances had beene then made knowne vnto him.

Therefore His Maieſtie in this ſhort time of ceſſation of Parliamentary proceedings, not allowing to himſelfe any ceſſation or relaxation, from his continuall care and watch ouer the publique, vpon mature deliberation with His Priuie Councill, hath aduiſed and reſolued of ſundry particulers, tending to the preſent eaſe of His people, and to the furtherance and aduancement of the flouriſhing eſtate of this Kingdome; And is pleaſed hereby to publiſh the ſame to all His louing Subiects, for the comfort and incouragement of them, of whoſe ſincere and good affections, as at many other times, ſo in this His Parliament aboue others, Hee hath receiued abundant teſtimonie: And therefore His Maieſtie taking knowledge by the complaint of His Commons, of the great damage and diſquiet of His honeſt and good Subiects, proceeding from the troubleſome and reſtleſſe ſpirits, and diſpoſitions of Informers, and ſuch as haue vexed them by Informations, and Supplicauits, in his Maieſties Courtes at Weſtminſter; And that no ſmall delay, and hinderance of the iuſtice, and peace of the Countrey hath beene occaſioned, by the too frequent vſe, of writs of Cerciorari, & of writs of Superſedeas for the Peace, out of the ſame

Courts, & that the common Iustice of the Realme hath been much scandalized, and blemished by Orders vnduely obtained in Chambers, and out of Court: His Maiestie hath giuen to the Iudges of those Courts such prouident and good Directions, accompanied with his strictest Charge and Commandement, for due obseruance of the same; as also, for abatement of exorbitant Fees in all their Courtes, as he doubteth not will produce an effectuall reformation of those errors, beeing resolued to require a seuere accompt, where Hee shall finde remisnesse or default.

And where the Masters of his high Court of Chancerie, haue of late taken diuers vndue Fees and allowances, vpon References to them made out of the same Court, by colour of a Priuie Seale in that behalfe surreptitiously gotten; His Maiestie hath repealed, and reuoked the said Priuie Seale: And doth hereby straightly charge and command, that the same be not at any time hereafter put in execution, nor any the said Fees or allowances hereafter challenged or demanded. And whereas his Maiestie hath receiued information of sundry grieuances lighting vpon many of his people, and chiefly the poorer sort, by reason of diuers Priuiledges Licences, and other Letters Patents procured from his Maiestie, vpon suggestions made to his Highnesse, that the same should tend to the Common good and profite of his Subiects; Howbeit, vpon examination it doth appeare, that many of the said Grantes were not onely obtained vpon false and vntrue surmises, but haue been also notoriously abused: His Maiestie hauing heretofore published in Print his dislike of such Suites, together with his hatred and detestation of all importunities to obtaine or procure the same, is willing to manifest; That these abuses and surreptions against his precise Charge and Direction, haue confirmed Him in an vtter distaste of Suites of that nature, and is resolued, by making those Patents already obtained from Him to be fruitlesse to the Procurers, to discourage all others hereafter to presse or importune Him in the like. And therefore his Maiestie discerning, that these particuler Patents ensuing: Namely, of, and concerning the making of Gold and Siluer foliat, The Licensing of Pedlers and pettie Chapmen, The sole dressing of common Armes, The exportation of Liists, Shreds, and other like things, The sole making of Tobacco pipes, The hotte Presse, The manufacture of playing Cardes, and hogging of Wooll, haue been found of euill consequence, and some of them haue been much abused, contrary to his Maiesties gracious intention; and the same being made appeare to the parties interessed in those Grants, they haue voluntarily submitted; which his Highnesse accepting, hath taken order for the present surrender of the same Patents, and doeth hereby absolutely forbid all further execution of them, or any of them, or of any thing in them, or any of them contained, or of any Proclamation heeretofore published, for, or in any sort to the furthering or strengthening of them, or any of them.

And wheras at the importunity of some Suitors, & for their priuate benefit, sundry Commissions, and generall warrants vnder the great Seale, or Priuie Seale, haue beene procured, concerning the pardoning or dispensing with Tradesmen, for not seruing a Prentice-hood, for pardoning or dispensing with the conuersion of arable Land into Pasture, for Licencing of wine-caske, for making of Denizens, for granting of Leetes, for passing of Parkes, and Free-warrens, for granting of Faires and Markets, for granting of Tols, Stallages, and other like dueties, for Leasing of Tithes, for Passing or Leasing of Concealements, Intrusions, Incroachments, Lands out of Charge, and other Lands of like nature; the execution of which Commissions and warrants hath not beene answerable to his Maiesties Gracious intention, nor to the suggestions and specious pretences, whereupon He was mooued and induced to grant the same: Therefore, and because the same Commissions and warrants, being executory, are by Law reuokeable; His Maiestie doeth hereby fully and absolutely reuoke the same Commissions and warrants, procured for the priuate benefit of any Suitor, and all Proclamations for the strengthening of them, or any of them: And doeth vtterly forbid all further and future Execution of them, or any of them, or of any thing in them, or any of them contained.

And whereas diuers other Priuiledges, Licences, and other like Patents, haue passed from his Maiesty; As namely, touching the Gilding and printing of Leather, Printing vpon Cloth, the making of pauing Tyles, Dishes, Pots, Garden poalts, and vessels of earth; The making of Stone pots, Stone Jugs, and the like; the importing of Pikes, Carpes, Eeles, and Scallops, The making of Racket hoopes, Rackets, and cloth balles, The making and selling of Oyle, inuented for keeping Armour, The importation of Sturgeon, The making of Garments of Beauer, The making of hard Ware, The making of Chanilets, The making of hacke Screenes, The making of fortage and lineage for Paper, The measuring of Corne, Coale, and Salt, The printing of Briefs, and other things vpon one side of paper, The Weigh-

ing of Hay and Straw, The discouerie of annoyances in the Thames, and Ballasting ships: His Maiestie doeth hereby publish and declare his gracious Will and Pleasure, That all and euery persons that at any time hereafter shall finde themselues grieued, iniuried, or wronged by reason of any of the said Graunts, or any Clause, Article or thing therein contained, may take their remedie therefore by the Common Lawes of the Realme, or other ordinary course of Justice, any matter or thing in the sayd Graunts to the contrary notwithstanding.

And further, His Maiestie for the furtherance and increase of the Trade and Manufactures of this Realme, and at the humble instance & petition of the Lords and Commons of his high Court of Parliament, hauing taken into his Princely care the Trade of the Outports of this Realme in new Draperies; Hath, by and with the aduise of his Priuie Counsell, and with the consent of the Merchant Aduenturers of the Citie of London resolued, and doeth hereby publish and declare, That the Inhabitants of the Outports may from henceforth participate with the Merchant Aduenturers freely and indifferently in the forraigne Trade of new Draperies, aswell in the Mart Townes, as in any other place where the Merchant Aduenturers shall giue libertie to any of their owne Company to vent those commodities: And that in the sayd Mart townes, and in all other places within the precincts of the Merchant Aduenturers, the Inhabitants of the Outports in the Trade of New Draperies, shall enioy the Priuiledges of the Merchant Aduenturers in as large and ample manner, as the Merchant Aduenturers doe now enioy and exercise the same; as also in all other Commodities whatsoeuer, wherein the sayd Outports haue freely & lawfully Traded in the time of the late Queene Elizabeth; and with this further fauour, That where the Merchant Aduenturers haue charged themselues with three pence vpon euery Perpetuana, and other payments vpon other new Draperies, the Outports shall be free and exempt from those burthens.

And where his Maiestie, by his Proclamation, dated the xxvi. of September, in the twelfth yeere of his Reigne, for the better preseruing of the Manufacture of Cloth within this Kingdome, and for the other considerations therein expressed, did prohibite the exportation of Sheepe-Woolls, Woolfells, and Fullers-earth; thereby charging and commanding all his louing Subiects of any his Kingdomes or Dominions of England, Wales, and Ireland, and of the Isles of Wight, Garnesey, and Jersey, aswell Merchants of the Staple, as others; and likewise all Merchant Strangers whatsoeuer, That from thencefoorth there should bee no manner of Woolls or Woolfells by them, or any of them transported out of any the said Kingdomes, Isles, or Dominions, either into forreine parts, or out of any one of the said Kingdomes, Isles, or Dominions, into any other of the same, or into the Realme of Scotland, vpon paine of Confiscation of the same Woolls, and Woolfels, and all other paines and Penalties, which by the Lawes and Statutes of his Maiesties Kingdomes, or by his Prerogatiue Royall, in respect of the contempt and breach of his Commandement, might be inflicted vpon them.

And his Maiestie did likewise charge and command all Customers, Comptrollers, Collectors, Searchers, and all other Officers, at the Ports, and all and euery the Farmours of the Customes, and their Deputies, Ministers, and Waiters, not to permit any Woolls, or Woolfels, to passe out of any the said Kingdomes or Dominions, or out of any the said Isles, neither vnder colour of cariage from Port to Port, nor otherwise openly nor priuily, vpon paine of losse of their places, and such other punishment, as should be iust and meet.

And his Maiestie did further command and authorize all and euery Justices of Peace, and all Maiors and principall Officers of Cities & Townes, that where they should be enformed of any great and extraordinary quantitie of Woolls and Woolfels, to bee gathered or bestowed in any Barnes, Storehouses, or other places of receipt neere the Sea-coast, and out of the surney and view of the Officers of the Ports, That in euery such case they should arrest such Woolls, and Woolfels, and take order by Bond or otherwise, for their stay and safe keeping, vntill they had certified his Maiesties Priuie Councell, and receiued order from them for the same.

And his Maiestie did further charge and command all and euery his louing Subiects, and all Merchant Strangers, and others, that there should bee no Fullers-earth exported out of any the said Kingdomes or Dominions, vpon paine of Confiscation of the same, and any such other punishment, as by the Law, or by his Prerogatiue Royall, should be meete to be inflicted vpon the offenders therein: His Maiestie vpon the humble Suit & Petition of his said Lords and Commons, is pleased to quicken the said former Proclamation; And therefore doth by these Presents, straightly charge and command all and singuler persons, whom it shall or may concerne, that the said Proclamation, aswell in the branches and Clauses before recited, as in all and euery other Branch, Article, and Clause therein, be from henceforth put in full and

exact execution, it being his Maiesties full resolution to vse all seueritie of Iustice against such as shall be found delinquents therein.

And for a further aduauncement of Trade, his Maiestie is well pleased, and doeth hereby publish and declare, That whereas by reason of some Orders of restraint, heretofore obteined by the Drapers of the Towne of Shrewsbury, the Trade of buying and selling of welsh Clothes, Cottons, Freeses, Lynings, and Plaines, hath beene restrained to some particular Markets, and places; the same welsh Clothes, Cottons, Freeses, Linings, and plaines, shall and may from henceforth bee freely bought and sold in all places, and to all persons, where and to whom the same by the Lawes of the Realme, may bee sold, any Orders or restraints to the contrary notwithstanding.

And further, that according to the Suit and desire of the Inhabitants of the Dominion of Wales, expressed by a Bill in Parliament, which hath passed the Houle of Commons, all and euery Subiect of this Realme of England, and the Dominion of Wales, when the common and ordinary prices of Butter within the said Dominon of Wales, and Countie of Monmouth, shall not exceed the rates or prices of three pence the pound, from the last day of Aprill, yeerely vnto the first day of Nouember; and foure pence the pound, from the last day of October yeerely, vnto the first day of Aprill, vntill some Acte of Parliament shall passe, concerning the same, shall and may without incurring any penaltie, or forfeiture therefore to his Maiestie (it being his good pleasure to remit the same) buy or cause to be bought any quantity of Butter, made or to bee made in the said Dominion of Wales, or Countie of Monmouth, and to transport any quantitie of such Butter in any English or Welsh Bottomes, into the parts beyond the Seas, paying therefore to his Maiestie all Customes, Subsidies, and other Dueties due and payable for the same.

And Wheras the said Lords and Commons, became instant Suitors to his Maiesty, for the restraint of exportation of Iron Ordinance, although his Maiesty had before the sitting downe of the Parliament setled a strict & safe course for that effect; yet inclining to their motion, as to a matter of high consequence, for the honour and safetie of this Realme, hath giuen strict charge therin to his Priuy Councell, who after long and deliberate aduise thereupon, by his Highnes Command, and after diligent examination, and perusall of all former Orders in that behalfe established, haue added thereto such further Cautions, & prescribed such exact courses for the due execution of the same, as in the iudgement of all men will sufficiently secure his Maiesty, and all his louing Subiects of that perill and feare, which might be in any wise conceiued in that behalfe.

And his Maiestie doeth by these presents signifie and declare His Gracious and Princely pleasure, that albeit He hath in good measure, as the shortnesse of the time would permit, deuised and resolued vpon the seuerall remedies aboue rehearsed, for the ease of his Subiects: Yet it is not his Maiesties purpose, that His grace & goodnesse to his people in matters of like nature, should beare no further fruit, but as time and opportunity will permit, He will enlarge and extend the same vnto such other particulers, wherein he shall haue cause to conceiue His Subiects may be iustly grieued; and that vntill the sitting againe of Parliament, both His owne, and the eares of His priuie Councell shall be open to the modest and iust complaints of His people; aswell concerning Monopolies and other Patents of euill nature and consequence, as concerning other Grieuances against the publique: Admonishing neuertheleſſe, that vnder colour thereof, no man presume to trouble his Maiestie or his Councell with causeleſſe clamors, proceeding of humour or priuate respects.

Giuen at Our Court at Whitehall, the tenth day of Iuly, in the nineteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God saue the King.

Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton, and Iohn Bill,
Printers to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.
M. D C. XXI.

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By the King.

A Proclamation againſt exceſſe of lauiſh and licentious ſpeech of matters of State.

WHereas Wee by our Proclamation, giuen at Whitehall the foure and twentieth day of December laſt, did publiſh and declare Our Royall pleaſure againſt the licentious paſſage of lauiſh, and bould diſcourſe, then growen too frequent; And did thereby forewarne, and ſtraitly commaund all Our louing ſubiects, from the higheſt to the loweſt, to take heed how they did intermedle by pen or ſpeech with cauſes of ſtate, and ſecrets of gouernement, either at home or abroad, but containe themſelues within that modeſt and reuerent regard of matters aboue their reach, and calling, that to good and ductifull ſubiects appertaineth; As alſo not to giue attention, or any manner of applauſe, or entertainement to ſuch diſcourſe, without acquainting ſome of Our Priuie Counſell, or other principall officers therewithall, reſpective to the place where ſuch ſpeeches ſhould bee vſed, within the ſpace of foure and twentie howers, vnder paine of impriſonment, and Our High diſpleaſure; And yet Wee are giuen to vnderſtand, that notwithſtanding the ſtrictneſſe of Our commaundement, the inordinate libertie of vnreuerent ſpeech, touching matters of high nature, vnfit for vulgar diſcourſe, doth dayly more and more increaſe: Wee haue thought it neceſſary to redouble Our Princely Direction, and ſtrait Charge in that behalfe; Wiſhing all men to reſt aſſured, that howſoeuer Our owne nature hath bin alwayes prone vnto mildneſſe and clemencie; yet Wee are, and ſhall be ſenſible of ſuch preſumption, ſo highly and directly affronting Vs in our Royall commandement.

And therefore Wee doe by theſe Preſents ſtrictly charge and command all maner of perſons, of What eſtate or degree ſoeuer, That from henceforth they preſume not to offend againſt Our ſaid former Proclamation, either by licentious and bold Speaking or Writing, or by applauding, entertaining, couering, or concealing ſuch vnfitting Diſcourſe, vpon paine of Our indignation and diſpleaſure, and whatſoeuer other puniſhment ſhall bee meete to inflict vpon ſuch Delinquents.

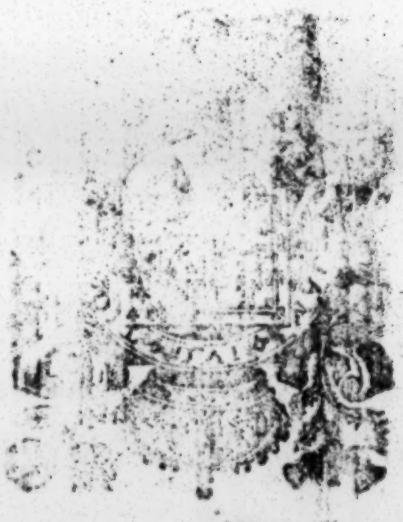
And Wee doe further charge and command, not onely Our Officers and Miniſters, but all other our louing Subiects, as they tender Our pleaſure, and will anſwere the contrary, that they vſe all diligence to diſcouer and bring to Iuſtice, all ſuch as ſhall offend in either kind; letting all men know, that Wee Will extend the like ſeueritie towards the remiſneſſe of ſuch, who ſhall conceale, as againſt the boldneſſe of audacious Pennes and Tongues, ſo vnreſpective of duetie to Gouernment.

Giuen at Our Court at Aſhbie, the ſixe and twentieth day of Iuly, in the nineteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

Imprinted at London by BONHAM NORTON, and IOHN BILL, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie.

M. D C. XXI.



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By the King.

¶ A Proclamation concerning the adiournement of the Parliament.

WHereas by Our Proclamation giuen at Our Court at Royston the first day of October last past, aswell in respect of the season of the yeare and weather, as for other considerations therein mentioned, we did publish Our Royall intention and purpose to adiourne our sayd Parliament, from the foureteenth day of Nouember now approaching, vnto the eight day of February next comming; Neuertheless vpon certaine vrgent and important occasions of great weight and consequence, with the aduice of Our Priuie Councel, we haue thought fit and necessary to alter Our former resolution in that behalfe, and to adiourne the sayd Parliament, from the foureteenth to the twentieth day of this instant Nouember: And therefore wee doe heereby notifie and publish the same to all the Prelates, Noblemen, and States of this Our Realme, and also to the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the same Parliament, So that they, or any of them, other then such as shall happen to be in London or Westminster, (who may attend the making of the sayd adiournement) shall not be bound or compelled to appeare the sayd foureteenth day of Nouember, at Our City of Westminster, but shalbe thereof discharged against Us: Neuertheless, wee doe heereby will, charge, and command all and euery the sayd Prelates, Noblemen and States, and all the sayd Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, and all others, to whom in this case it shall appertaine, That they and euery of them doe personally appeare, and bee present the sayd twentieth day of Nouember at the City of Westminster aforesayd, to treat, consent, and conclude vpon such matters, as in the sayd Parliament shall then and there of the Common Councell of the Realme by Gods fauour happen to be ordeyned, Our sayd former Proclamation, or any other thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

Giuen at Our Court at Whitehall, the third day of Nouember, in the nineteenth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God saue the King.

Imprinted at London by *BONHAM NORTON*, and *IOHN BILL*,
Printers to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.
M. D C. XXI.

Proclamation for Lt. Governor
to go to Parliament

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DIEV ET MON DROIT.

By the King.

¶ A Proclamation for reſtraint of killing, dreſsing; and eating of Fleſh in Lent, or on Fiſh dayes, appointed by the Law, to bee heereafter ſtrictly obſerued by all ſorts of people.

WHeras, for the benefit & commodity of this Our Realme of England, as well in the maintenance of Our Nauie and Shipping (a principall ſtrength of this Iland) as for the ſparing and increaſe of Fleſh victuall, diuers good Lawes and Statutes haue beene prouided, for the due obſeruation of Lent, and other dayes appoynted for Fiſh dayes, which from time to time haue beene ſeconded and quickened by ſundry Our Proclamations, and other Actes and Ordinances of State: And whereas, notwithſtanding the many good prouiſions heeretofore had and made in that kind, we yet find the inordinate liberty now vſually taken by all ſorts of people, to kill, dreſſe, and eat Fleſh in the Lent ſeaſon, and on other dayes and times prohibited by Law, is become an euill of ſuch inueterate growth, as it requireth more then ordinary care to ſuppreſſe the ſame:

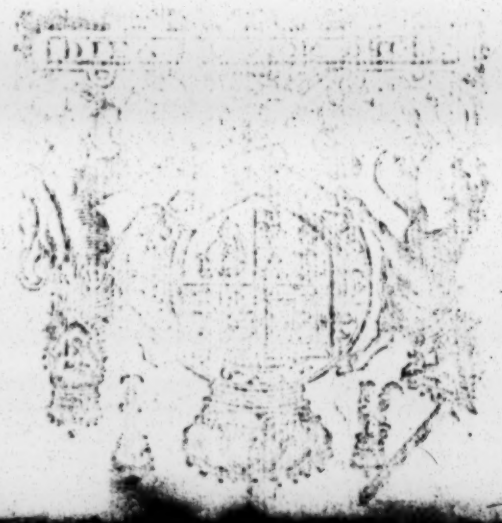
We therefore much affecting the Reformation of this ſo great an euill (and enemie to the plenty of Our Kingdomes) Haue thought fit eftſoones (and that thus timely, the better to take away the excuſe, and to preuent the prouiſions of Fleſh that vſually men make againſt the Lent ſeaſon) To expreſſe Our ſelfe and Our Royall Commandement in this behalfe: wherein without any future declaration of Our pleaſure in this kinde, We ſhall expect and require from all Our Subiects, that due notice be taken, and that a ſtrict and continued obedience and conformity bee yeelded thereunto in all ſucceeding times.

And therefore We do ſtraitly Charge and Command all and euery perſon and perſons whatſoeuer, to whom it may appertaine, carefully to prouide and ſee, that theſe Orders following may bee duely obſerued and put in execution, vpon paine of Our high diſpleaſure, and ſuch penalties as by the Lawes of this Our Realme may bee inflicted vpon the Offenders for their contempt or neglect of Us and Our Lawes, whereof We ſhall ſhew Our ſelues moſt ſenſible.

And firſt, wheras We finde that the chiefeſt cauſe of theſe diſorders hath growen from the Licences that haue bin granted to Butchers to kill and vtter fleſh contrary to Law, and that by Our Lawes no Maior, Iuſtice of Peace, or other perſon, of what degree or qualitie ſoeuer, can grant any Licence in this kind, and that the Lords and others of Our Priuie Councell, doe by our direction forbeare to grant the ſame, or to giue way thereto; Our will and pleaſure is, vpon the penalties prouided by Law, and ſuch further puniſhment to be inflicted vpon the Offenders, as ſhall be thought meet, that no ſuch Licence ſhall be granted for the killing or vttering of Fleſh, And that no Butcher or other perſon whatſoeuer, doe by colour thereof, kill, vtter, or put to ſale, any fleſh contrary to the Lawes eſtabliſhed and prouided in that behalfe.

And for the auoyding of ſuch inconueniences heereafter, Our will and pleaſure is, That the Lord Mayor of Our City of London, and euery other Officer and Iuſtice of Peace, ſhall call before them, & ſend for any of the ſeruants of any Inholders, Victuallers, Cookes, Alehouſekeepers, Tauerners, and keepers of Ordinary Tables, and ſuch others that vtter Victualles, and to examine them vpon their corporall Oathes, What Fleſh is, or hath beene during the Lent ſeaſon, or other daies prohibited by the Law, dreſſed, killed, vttered, or eaten in their houſes, which if they ſhall refuſe to doe, then to commit to priſon the ſayd ſeruants ſo refuſing vpon their Oathes to declare the trueth.

A Proclamation for Granting of Killing & Taking



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That the Lord Maior shall also yeerely before Lent, or at the beginning thereof, cause all Inholders, Keepers of Ordinary Tables, Victuallers, Alehouse-keepers, and Tauerners within the City and Liberties thereof, to appeare before him, or such person as hee shall appoint meete for that purpose; And shall take Recognizances with sufficient Sureties of euery of them in good summes of money (viz.) one hundred pounds of the Principall, and their Sureties thirty pounds apeece, to Our vse, not to dresse any Flesh in their houses in the Lent time, or at any other times prohibited for any respect, nor suffer it to be eaten contrary to the Law. The like Recognizance with Sureties, shalbe taken of the like parties vpon like penalties, by the Justices of Peace of Our City of Westminster, and the Liberties thereof. And euery of the sayd Recognizances to be certified into Our Exchequer.

And for the Butchers and others that come with victuall of Flesh out of the Countrey to the City, Our pleasure is, That the Lord Maior shall cause certaine persons to watch at the Gates and other like places in the Suburbes, Where Flesh may be brought, to view and search, and to intercept the same: and if any of those watchmen shall be found negligent and corrupt in his Charge, then hee to be committed to prison during the Whole Lent.

And to the end that Fishermen may imploy themselues to Sea with better encouragement then heeretofore, and that the Fishmongers may furnish themselues with such store from time to time hereafter, as shalbe expedient, aswell for the prouision of the City, as for selling the same at reasonable Rates; Wee will that they take notice of this Our Commandement and constant resolution for the obseruance of Lent, and fish dayes, both now and hereafter, as by Law is required.

And furthermore, as we thinke it fit that euery man should be a rule of order and abstinence in his owne house, as well in respect of the publique, as of his priuate ease and benefit, So wee straightly charge and command all Inholders, Keepers of Ordinary tables, Victuallers, Alehouse-keepers, & Tauerners not to make any Supper for any person or persons whatsoeuer vpon Friday nights, either in Lent or out of Lent; nor to suffer any meat to be then dressed, vttered, sold or eaten in their houses, vpon paine of such punishment as is due to those that shall contemne Our Royall pleasure and Commandement.

And forasmuch as vpon further aduice and consideration had, that the restraint of killing and dressing of Flesh is no sufficient remedy for the mischiefe, vnlesse there bee better care taken also to suppresse the vnlawfull and inordinate eating of flesh in the time of Lent, and on other dayes and times prohibited, wherewith Our Subiects haue accustomed themselues rather for delicacy then for necessity; It is therefore Our Royall will and pleasure, and accordingly wee doe heereby straightly prohibite and forbid all our Subiects of what degree or quality soeuer within this Our Realme, to eat any manner of flesh in the time of Lent, or on other daies now vsually obserued as Fish-dayes, without a speciall Licence first obtayned from the Bishop of the Diocesse, or such other as by the Law haue power to giue Licence in that behalfe, (which wee will and command shall bee sparingly granted, and in cases of necessity onely) vpon paine of Our high displeasure, and to bee proceeded against by Our Atturney Generall in Our Court of Starre Chamber, as contemners of Our Royall Commandement, and vpon such further penalty as by the Lawes and Statutes of Our Realme may be inflicted on those as shall wilfully offend in this kinde.

And as these Orders are to be executed in the City of London, and places neere to the same, So is Our expresse Pleasure and Commandement, That Our Justices of Peace in all Shires within their Rule, and all other Maiors, Bayliffes, and chiefe Officers in Townes corporate, or in any Liberties within their Precincts, shall cause the same to be obserued and performed in like manner; and that no manner of Toleration, Fauour, or Conniuency be vsed by any Justice of Peace, or other Officer, contrary to the true meaning of this Our Proclamation, as both they that shall presume wittingly so to tolerate the offence, as also the party himselfe offending, will answer the same at their vttermost perils: Our Commandement being, That Our Lawes in this case shall be heereafter seuerely executed vpon all offenders whatsoeuer.

Further charging and commanding the Lord Maior of our City of London, the Justices of Assize in their seuerall Circuits, the Maiors and chiefe Officers of all other Cities and Townes corporate, Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and all other Officers and Ministers within the seuerall Counties of this our Realme, That they and euery of them fully obey this Our pleasure, and cause and compell the same to be obeyed and executed by others, as they will answere the contrary at their vttermost perils.

And for the due execution of the premisses in all other the Counties of this Our Realme, aswell as in Our Cities of London and Westminster, we doe hereby straightly Charge and Command all our Justices of Peace within the same Counties, aswell within Liberties as without, That yeerely and euery yeere heereafter before Lent, they cause to come and appeare before them all Inholders,

Cookes, Tauerners, Alehouſekeepers, Butchers, and other Victuallers whatſoeuer, and to re quire and take of them to Our vſe, ſeuerall Recognizances, with Sureties, for obſeruation of the premiſſes, (viz.) The principals in ten pounds, and their two Sureties in fiue pounds apeece: And if they ſhall refuſe or neglect to enter into ſuch Recognizances, That then the ſayd Juſtices ſhall ſuppreſſe ſuch perſons ſo refuſing, from Victualling any more, and ſhall alſo cauſe them forthwith to become bound by Recognizance with Sureties to Our vſe, (viz.) The principals in twenty pounds, and their two Sureties in ten pounds apeece, not to Victuall or ſell Beere or Ale from thenceforth; which if they ſhall refuſe to doe, then the ſayd Juſtices to commit to priſon all ſuch perſons ſo refuſing to enter into ſuch Recognizance, vntill they ſhall ſubmit themſelues, and become bound, as aforeſaid. And further for all ſuch Inholders, Cookes, Tauerners, Alehouſekeepers, Butchers, and other Victuallers as ſhall not appeare before the ſayd Juſtices, as aforeſayd, That they immediatly ſend forth their warrants, or grant Proceſſe againſt them and euery of them ſo making default, to appeare and anſwer their contempt at the next generall Seſſions of the Peace.

And further for the more due puniſhment of Inholders, Keepers of ordinary Tables, Cookes, Butchers, Victuallers, Alehouſekeepers, Tauerners, and ſuch like, Who ſhall forfeit their Recognizances by killing or dreſſing of fleſh, or ſuffering it to be eaten in their houſes in the Lent time, and other Fiſh-dayes; And to the end that the ſame may be aſwell taken in due forme of Law, as duely certified into Our Exchequer, We doe Will and require all Juſtices of Peace, aſwell within Liberties as without, That at ſuch times as they ſhall meet within their ſeuerall Diuiſions, for the taking of ſuch Recognizances, that they giue notice to the Clerkes of the Peace, or their Deputies, to attend them for that purpoſe, Of whom Wee Will require a ſtrict Accompt for the Legall taking and returning of the ſame Recognizances into Our ſayd Exchequer: The ſayd Clerkes of the Peace and their Deputies, taking for the making and certifying of the ſame Recognizances of all Inne-keepers, Tauerners, Cooks and Butchers, the Fee of two ſhillings ſixe pence; And of all Alehouſekeepers the Fee of twelue pence, as limited to be taken by the Clerke of the Peace for Our County of Middleſex for euery ſuch Recognizance, and no more.

And laſtly, for that the Fiſhmongers (vpon the obſeruation of the aforeſayd Orders) may perhaps take occaſion thereby to enhance the prices, aſwell of freſh as of Sea fiſh; Wee doe therefore heereby further charge and command all Fiſhmongers whatſoeuer, That they ſell and vtter their Fiſh at moderate and vſuall Rates and prices: And that all Juſtices of Peace, Maiors, Bailiffes, and other Our Officers as well within Liberties as without, to whom it ſhall appertaine, ſhall from time to time take ſuch order with the ſayd Fiſhmongers, that our Subiects bee not grieued by any ſuch enhancement or encreaſe of prices vpon fiſh, vpon paine of Our high diſpleaſure, and ſuch further puniſhment as may be inflicted vpon them by Our Lawes.

Giuen at Whitehall the thirtieth day of Ianuary, in the twentieth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton, and Iohn Bill,
Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie.
M. DC. XXII

An Act for Impowering the Lord Bishop of London to Consecrate Churches and Chapels in the Parishes of Saint Mary Le Bone and Saint Pancras in the County of Middlesex.

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N. 1622

By the King.

¶ A Proclamation for the preuenting of the exportation of Woolles, Woolle-fels, Yarne, Fullers earth, and Woad-aſhes, and for the better vent of Cloth, and Stuffe made of Wooll, within this Kingdome.

HAuing vnderſtood by the generall complaints of Our louing Subiects from the ſeuerall parts of this Our Realme of England, that of late yeeres the Woolles of this Our Kingdome are exceedingly fallen from their wonted values, and that the Cloth and Stuffes of this Our Kingdome, haue not that vent in forraine parts which formerly they haue had: wee taking theſe things, and the weightie conſequence thereof, into Our Princely conſideration, as matter of very great importance to the Wealth and welfare of this Our Kingdome, and being carefull to prouide a ſpeedy and effectuall remedy againſt ſuch a growing euill, and to the end that the honeſt Clothiers, and thoſe painefull Workfolkes that depend vpon them, might bee comforted in their labours, and bee incouraged in their trades, and the Woolles and manufactures of Woolles reſtored to their wonted eſtimation; Haue therefore ſeriouſly and often aduiſed with Our Priuie Counſell for the good of Our people; and the better to be informed, both of the true cauſes, and the fitteſt remedies, thought it expedient, firſt to nominate a Committee of twelue perſons of quality and knowne abilities, not onely to informe themſelues out of their owne obſeruations and iudgements, but alſo by conference with diuers Knights and Gentlemen of ſeuerall Counties, Merchants of diuers Societies, Clothiers of ſeuerall clothing-Shires, and with all ſuch others as they in their opinions thought fit, and then afterwards to make report to Vs and Our Priuie Counſell of their proceedings in that behalfe.

Which Committee, according to Our truſt in them repoſed, haue with great care and diligence trauelled therein, and exactly inquired both into the cauſes, and after the remedies, and made their report vnto Vs accordingly: whereupon, and after aduiſe taken with Our Priuie Counſell, We finde amongſt other things of moment, That the exportation of Woolles, Woolle-fels, Woollen yarne, Fullers earth, and Woad-aſhes, are a great meanes to inable the forraigne making of Cloth, and a principall impediment to the vent of Our Clothes made in England; And that the falſe and deceitfull making, dying, and dreſſing of Our Cloth and Stuffes heere made of Woolles, doth exceedingly diſgrace and diſcredit the Drapery of this Our Kingdome, and doth very much hinder the vent of theſe commodities.

we therfore out of the great desire we haue to a[illegible] the wealth of our people, & by all meanes possible to cherish and comfort their labours, doe by these presents straitely charge and command, that no manner of woolles, woolle-fels, Woollen yarne, Cornish-hayre, Fullers earth, woad ashes, be at any time or times hereafter, exported out of this Our Realme of England, Dominion of Wales, Towne or Port of Barwicke, or any the Iles, Ports, Creekes, or places therof, into any forraine parts, or into Our Kingdome of Scotland, nor that any maner of woolls, wooll-fels, Woollen yearne, Fullers earth, or woad-ashes, be transported out of Our Kingdome of Ireland, into any other pa[illegible] into the Realme of England onely, vpon paine of confiscation of all such woolles, and other the premisses so transported, or endeuoured to be transported, as also of Our highest indignation, and the seuerest censure of Our Court of Starre-chamber, and of such other paines and penalties as by the Lawes and Statutes of this Our Kingdome, and by Our Prerogatiue Royall may bee inflicted.

And to the end that all Officers and Ministers in, or about our Ports of England, may the more strictly looke to the obseruance of this Our Will and pleasure, for the weale of this Our Kingdome; we do further straitly charge and command, that if any Officer or Minister of or belonging to Our Customes or Ports, or attending at any the Hauens, Creekes, or places adiacent, or carrying to the Sea, shall consent or connive at the vnlawfull exportation of the premisses, or any of them: Or if any of them shall make any certificate vpon any cocket of the landing of any woolles in any Ports of this Our Realme, vnlesse the Officer himselfe, who shall make such certificate, do first see the same wools landed, according to the contents of the sayd certificate: Or if the sayd Officers or any of them shall make any cocket, which shall not conteine both the number of Sackes, and the weight of the wooll in euery Sack conteyned in such cocket; That then euery such Officer and Minister, who shall offend in any the premisses, shall not onely forfeit his Office, place, and employment, but shall also incurre all other the paynes and penalties aforesayd. And if any Minister or Officer of, or in any ship or other Vessell, shall permit and suffer any woolles, wooll-fels, or any other of the premisses to bee transported in any Ship, Bottome, or other Vessell, wherein, or whereof he is or shall bee Master, or other Officer; That then euery person so offending shall be subiect vnto such paines and penalties as aforesayd.

And in case there be now in force any former Licences or authorities heeretofore giuen and granted by Vs, or any of Our Predecessors, for transportation of woolles, or any other the premisses, we doe heereby reuoke and disanull the same; And are resolued, that none such heereafter shall bee granted: And for the better vtterance of Cloth within this Our Kingdome, Wee doe straitly charge and command, that when, and as often as vpon the occasion of any Burials or Funerals, any Blacks be heereafter giuen or worne; That then such blackes and mourning stuffes shall bee onely of Cloth and Stuffes, made of the wooll of this Kingdome, and not ellewhere, nor otherwise.

And for that Wee are informed that the false dying of Cloth and Stuffes made of woolls, is a great hinderance to the vent of those commodities: Therefore we straitly will and command, That no person whatsoeuer in, or towards the dying of any Cloth, of what sort soeuer, or of any Stuffes made of wooll, shall vse any Logwood or Blockewood, the vse whereof about the sayd Clothes and Stuffes, hath so often by seuerall Lawes and Proclamations beene already condemned: And for the better discouery of false and deceauable dying, and the suppressing of the sayd Logwood and Blockewood, in and about the dying of Stuffes made of wooll, Wee straitly charge and command the Wardens of the Diers of London, within the compasse of their search, and all other Officers in other places, That from time to time they make carefull & diligent search for the discouery of all false and deceitfull dying: and if in their searches they shall finde any Cloth or Stuffe died with Logwood or Blockewood, either in all or in part, That they seaze the same, and informe Our Attorney Generall for the time being thereof, that such proceeding may be speedily had against the offenders, as so great a contempt deserueth.

Further, we doe hereby straitly charge and command all Justices of Peace, Maiors, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, Officers, and other persons whatsoeuer, to doe their best endeuours to discouer all and euery the offenders against this Our Proclamation. And for the better encouragement of all such as shall take care and paines to make such discoueries, Our Will and pleasure is, that euery such person that shall be the first discouerer of such offender, shall be rewarded with the moity, or one halfe of such summes of money as shall come vnto Vs by vertue of any forfeiture incurred vpon this Our Proclamation, Giuing also like charge and command, that all persons of what degree, quality or place soeuer, to whom it shall appertaine, doe diligently obserue, and readily assist the due performance of this Our Proclamation in all things.

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Also we doe hereby thinke good to declare to all Our louing Subiects, that, for the more equall ballancing of trade, furthering of Commerce, increasing of Marchandize, removing of impediments of Trade, and applying of remedies, according to the variation of occasions, and for diuers other waighty matters, much importing the enriching and flourishing estate of this Our kingdome of England, we are resolued forthwith, by Commission vnder Our great Seale of England, to authorize some select persons to be Our Commissioners, who shall take into their speciall care and consideration the causes and matters aforesaid, and they from time to time to make report thereof to the Body of our priuie Counsell, whereupon, we with the aduise of Our priuie Counsell, shall apply such further helpe in each particular as shalbe aptest and fittest for so great a worke.

And for the better proceeding in this Our intension, to the honour and weale of all Our Kingdomes, we are also resolued, with all conuenient speed, to giue directions, that some Commissioners out of Our Kingdome of Scotland, shall meet and conferre with Our Commissioners to be authorized by Us in this Our Realme of England, to aduise of the best way, how the woolles of that Our kingdome of Scotland, which shall not there be draped, may be brought hither into England, and here from time to time bee bought vp and employed in the Draperie of this kingdome.

Giuen at Our Mannour of Otelands, the eight and twentieth day of Iuly, in the twentieth yeere of Our Reigne of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the fiue and fiftieth.

God saue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill,
Printers to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.
M DC. XXII.

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By the King.

A Proclamation for Ambaſſadours and forreigne Miniſters.

THE Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie, conſide:ing the great Priuiledges, which by the Lawes of GOD and Nations are attributed vnto the perſons of Ambaſſadors, Agents, and publique Miniſters of forreigne Princes and States, and the great Reuerence and Reſpect, which of right appertaineth vnto them, and weighing the manifold and important Reaſons thereof, and how neerely euery ſmall neglect and diſreſpect of them, toucheth not onely thoſe Princes and States by whom they are imployed, but all others in example and conſequence, and as a neceſſarie dependant thereupon, the vniuerſall Weale and tranquillitie of all Kingdomes and States, hauing entercourſe, commerce, or correſpondence together; And willing that as great obſeruance be vſed towards them within this his Maieſties Realme, as in other the beſt gouerned Kingdomes and Nations; Hath thought fit hereby to forewarne all perſons whatſoeuer, That they not onely forbeare to vſe any inſolencie, miſbehauiour, inciuilitie, diſgrace, or affront, vnto any Ambaſſadors, Agents, or publique Miniſters of any forreigne Princes or States, and their followers, ſeruants, and attendants, but alſo doe vpon all occaſions performe vnto them, all ſuch reuerence, reſpect and courteſie, both in ſpeech, geſture and otherwiſe, as is moſt fitting to proceede from perſons of ciuill behauiour, vnto men of that eminencie for place and employment, vpon paine of His Maieſties higheſt indignation and diſpleaſure, and ſuch ſeuere puniſhment as the offenders of this his Royall Command may deſerue. And His Maieſtie doeth hereby charge and command, not onely the Lords of His Maieſties Priuie Councell, but alſo all Maiors, Sheriffes, Juſtices of Peace, and all other His Maieſties Officers, Miniſters and Subiects, That they, and euery of them in their ſeuerall places, doe not onely vſe their beſt endeauour to preuent and reſtraine all inſolencies, miſbehauiours, and offences afore-mentioned, but alſo take order that all offenders therein may receiue ſpeedie and condigne puniſhment according to their demerits, to the terror and example of others.

Giuen at Our Court at Whitehall, the eight day of March, in the one and twentieth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie. M.DC.XXIII.

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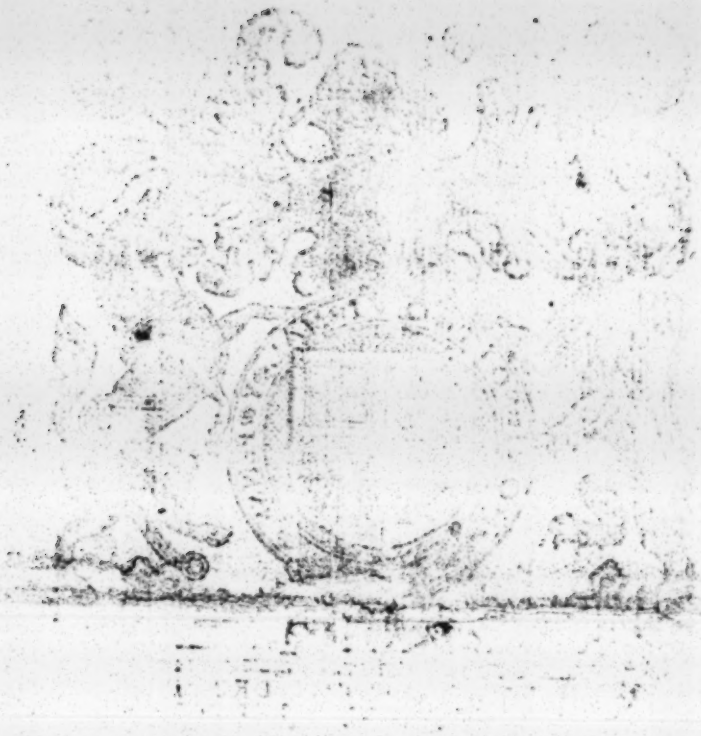
By the King.

A Proclamation charging all Iesuites,

Seminaries, &c. to depart the Land.

THe Kings most Excellent Maiestie, taking knowledge, **alwell by the humble Petition and Aduice of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall, and Commons now assembled in Parliament, as otherwise, of the manifold Inconueniences and dangers, occasioned by the multitude of Iesuites, Seminary Priestes, and others, that haue taken Orders by authority deriued from the Sea of** Rome, **now harboured within this Realme, and by their Boldnesse and Insolencie, in Seducing and withdrawing his Maiesties Subiects, not onely from the Religion here established, but also from their Obedience and Allegiance to his Maiestie, hath thought good (for abolishing of this growing euill, and preuention of the like in time to come) hereby to publish his Royall pleasure; And doth by this his Proclamation strictly charge and command all Iesuites, Seminary Priests, and all others that haue taken Orders by any authority deriued from the Sea of** Rome, **now resident, or being within this his Maiesties Realme of** England, **or the Dominion of** Wales, **That they, and euery of them, doe before the fourteenth day of June next ensuing the date hereof, make their repaire to some of his Maiesties Ports within the said Realme or Dominion, and from thence to Transport themselues out of the same, with the first opportunitie of winde and weather, into some forreine parts beyond the Sea, and neuer after to returne into this Realme; And that all other Iesuites, Seminary Priestes, and others, hauing taken Orders by authority deriued from the Sea of** Rome, **doe wholly forbeare, at any time hereafter to come within this his Maiesties Realme of** England, **or Dominion of** Wales, **vpon paine, that all such as shall bee found within this Realme, or Dominion of** Wales, **after the said fourteenth day of June, shall vnder-**



goe the vttermoſt ſeuerity and puniſhment, which by the Lawes, in that behalfe made, can bee inflicted vpon them: And alſo, that no perſon, or perſons whatſoeuer, within this his Maieſties Realme, or the Dominion of Wales, doe, after the ſaid foureteenth day of June next, harbour, entertaine, receiue, relieue, or cheriſh any ſuch Jeſuite, Seminary Prieſt, or other perſon, hauing taken Orders by authoritie deriued from the ſaid Sea of Rome, vpon paine, that euery perſon offending therein, contrary to this his Maieſties Proclamation, ſhall vndergoe the vttermoſt ſeuerity of the Lawes prouided for ſuch offences.

And for the better execution of theſe his Maieſties directions, and Royall pleaſure ſignified hereby, his Maieſtie doeth will, Require and Command, all and ſingular Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Lord Lieutenants, Judges, Juſtices of Aſſiſe, deputy Lieutenants, Juſtices of Peace, and all other his Officers, and Miniſters whatſoeuer, to bee vigilant and carefull to doe their dueties and diligence in diſcouering and apprehending of all the ſaid Jeſuites, Seminary Prieſtes, and all others offending in any the Premiſſes, after the ſaid foureteenth day of June, and to cauſe all the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme, now in force againſt them, or any of them, without fauour, to bee put in due and exact execution againſt them, as they tender his Maieſties pleaſure, and will anſwere the contrary.

Giuen at the Court at Greenewich, the ſixt day of May, in the two and twentieth yeere of His MAIESTIES Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

Imprinted at London by BONHAM NORTON and IOHN BILL,
Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie.
ANNO DOM. M.DC.XXIIII.

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By the King.

A Proclamation concerning Buildings in, and about London.

WHereas We, by diuers Our Royal Proclamations yet in force, haue heretofore published Our pleasure, grounded vpon iust & important reasons, concerning the publique, aswell for restraining of Building vpon new Foundations, in, and neere the City of London, as for prescribing the materials, and manner of Buildings there, and sundry other things in the same Proclamations mentioned; And to the same end and purpose haue awarded seuerall Commissions vnder Our great Seale of England, vnto sundry of the Lords of Our Priuie Councell, and others: And whereas the same Our Royall prouidence, for the weale and honour of that Our Imperiall City, hath produced good effects, and most men (especially persons of best ranke and qualitie, in, and about the said Citie) haue readily submitted to Our princely directions: Neuertheleſſe, because some others, in, and about the said Citie, haue endeauoured to withstand and crosse so honourable a designe; We haue thought fit eftsoones to publish and declare Our constant resolution, That Our former directions, giuen by Our said Proclamations and Commissions, shall from hencefoorth, as heretofore, bee duely obserued, and put in exact execution. And therefore We do hereby forewarne all persons, of whatsoeuer estate, degree, or condition they be, whom the same may any way concerne, That they doe yeeld all dutifull obedience thereto, vpon paine of Our indignation, and high displeasure, & such further paines, penalties, and seuere punishments; as in the said Proclamations are conteined; We beeing fully resolued, to call all such, as haue, or shall offend therein, to strict accompt; Any former forbearance, or conniuence of any Our Officers or ministers trusted therein, notwithstanding. And to the intent Our pleasure in this behalfe, may take the better effect, Wee doe hereby straitly charge and command, not onely the Maior and Sheriffes of the city of London, and all and singuler Justices of peace, and other Officers, within the extent of Our former Proclamations and Commission, to execute and performe all and euery thing, which by the sayd former Proclamations they are commanded to doe, but also all, and euery the Aldermen of the seuerall Wards, within the said city of London, and their Deputies, That they, and euery of them, in their respectiue Wards and Precincts, doe diligently obserue, and enquire out all offences, which are, or shall be committed, contrarie to the said former Proclamations, and either take present order for the speedie reformation and amendment thereof, or in case of refusall, or wilfull neglect, after such order, or due monition giuen, to certifie the same, either to the Lords of Our Priuie Councell, or to Our Commissioners for Buildings, for further course to be taken, for reformation of the offence, and punishment of the delinquents, as to iustice shall appertaine, vpon paine, that the said Aldermen and their Deputies being remisse, shall incurre Our indignation, and such seuere punishment, as the neglect of this Our Royall commandement shall deserue.

Giuen at Our Court at Theobalds the fourteenth day of July, in the two and twentieth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Brittaine, France, and Ireland.

God saue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by *Bonham Norton* and *Iohn Bill*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie. 1624.

Breslau in July 1624
Ferdinand Ludwig

alle ye Tytles of Proclamacons beginning 1625 K. King Charles & Continues till 20 Febr. 1638.

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A proclamacon declaring the undoubted rights of Soveraigne Lord King Charles to the Crowne & ye Realmes of England Fraunce & Ireland ——— fol. 1. K. Charles

A Proclam: that all men being in Office of Govern shall continue till his Mats further direccon —— fol 2. Officers.

A Proc. for the better furnishing the Navy & shipping with able & Skilfull Mariners ——— fol 4. Navy.

A proc. to Inhibite ye Sale of Latin Bookes reprinted beyonde Seas hath not been first printed in Oxford & Cambridge ——— fol 6. Lat. Bookes.

A proc. touching Tobacco. ——— fol 8. Tobacco.

A proc. prohibiting the importacon of Allume & buying & spending thereof within his Mats dominions ——— fol 10. Allum.

A proc. for the maintenance & increase of Salt peeter & the true makeing of Gunpowder & reforming abuses concerning the same ——— fol. 13. Salt peeter.

A proc concerning Buildings & incloses in & about the Cities of London & Westminster & confines thereof ——— fol 16. Buildings

A proc for the Continueing of ye farthing Tokens & prohibiting the Counterfeiting of them ——— fol 20. farthing Tokens

A proc for settling the Plantacon of Virginia fol. 22. Virginia

A proc for the prices of victualls within the Verge of ye Court. ——— fol 24. victualls

A proc for restraint of divers in Scotland from the service of his Mat Navie. ——— fol 26. Scotland

Two Proc for restraint of divers unnecessary Resort to Court ——— fol 28 & 29. Resort to Ct.

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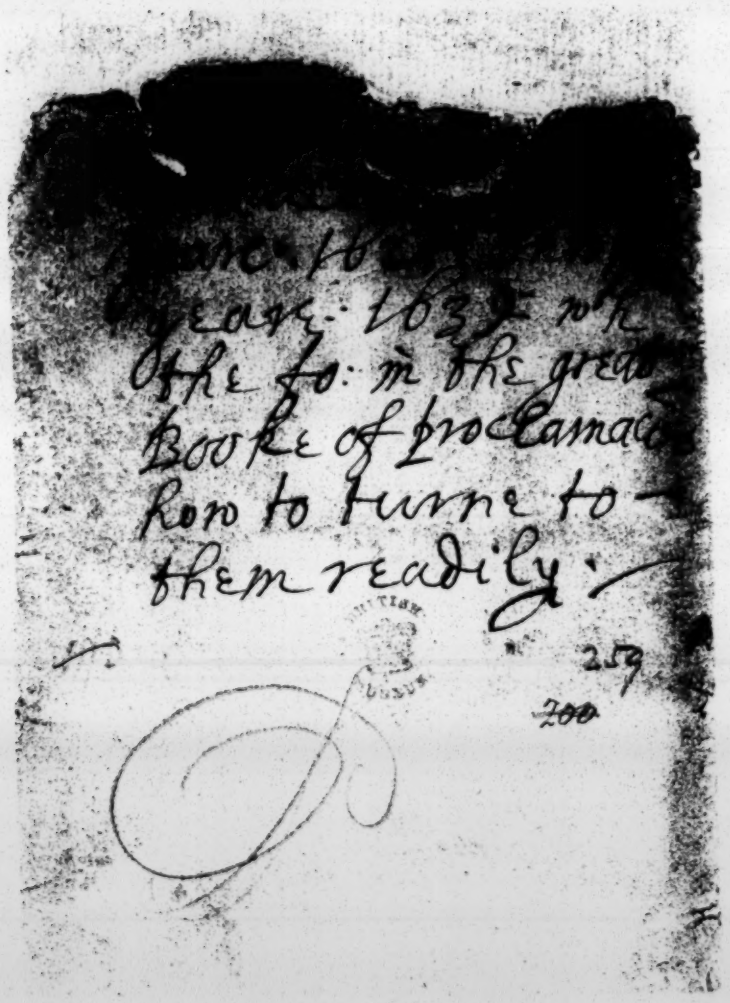
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By the King.

¶ A Proclamation commanding all Inhabitants on the Sea-Coaſtes, or in any Ports or Sea-Townes, to make their ſpeedy repaire vnto, and continue at *the places of their Habitations there, during theſe times of Danger.*

THe Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie, in his Princely wiſedome and prouidence, foreſeeing, That if in theſe times, when an Inuaſion is threatned, the Inhabitants on the Sea coaſtes, and in the Ports, and Sea townes of this Realme of England, and Dominion of Wales, out of an apprehenſion of danger, ſhould deſert the Sea coaſtes, Ports, or Townes aforeſaid, and leauing their wonted habitations, or places of abode, ſhall withdraw themſelues from thence, when there is moſt vſe of their abiding, and commorancy there; thoſe places would be left as a prey to the enemies, and they inuited to an Inuaſion, hauing incouragement before-hand, not to finde reſiſtance; whereas, if at their firſt entrance, or attempt to land, they were encountred, it would bee much eaſier to repell them, then when they ſhall be landed and intrenched, or put into Array:

His Maieſty therefore by the aduice of his Priuie Counſell, doth ſtraitly charge and command all perſons of whatſoeuer quality or degree, who, at any time heretofore within one yeere now laſt, haue had or made their Reſidence in any of the Port Townes or Sea Townes of this Realme of England, or Dominion of Wales, or on any the Sea Coaſts, ſhall continue their habitations there, with their ordinary Families and Retinue; And that if any of them haue already withdrawne themſelues from their wonted habitations in thoſe places, that they doe preſently repaire thither againe, and continue and abide there with their Families and Retinues during theſe times of Hoſtility and danger, for the better defence and ſafety of thoſe parts, and of this whole Realme: And his Maieſty doth hereby ſtraitly charge and command, that no perſon whatſoeuer preſume to breake this His Royall command, in, and concerning the Premiſes, vpon paine of His Maieſties higheſt diſpleaſure, and of ſuch ſeuere penalties and puniſhments, as by the Lawes of this Realme, or by His highneſſe Prerogatiue Royall, can be inflicted vpon ſuch Offendors.

Giuen at His Maieſties Court at White-hall, the tenth day of Iuly, in the ſecond yeere of his Highneſſe Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

God ſaue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie. 1626.

no man to lyue from the hoste

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¶ By the King.

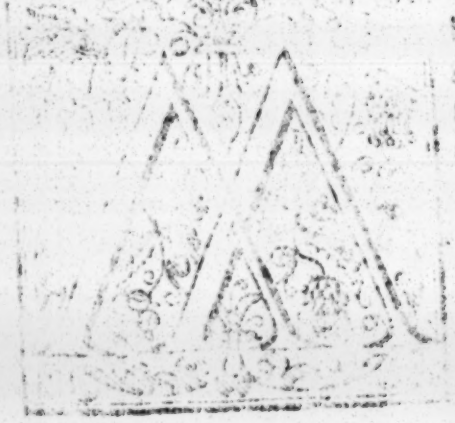
¶ A Proclamation for His Maiesties better Seruice, either at Sea, or Land.

WHereas of late diuers persons fit for imployment in Our Seruice, either by Sea or Land, haue withdrawen themselues from the same, to the discouragement of others who are forward therein, and to the great prejudice of those publique actes for which they were designed, and to the dishonour of this Nation, (in former ages both honourable and glorious;) For the preuenting therefore of so great inconuenience, or the due punishment of the offenders, if it cannot otherwise bee preuented, Wee doe hereby straitly charge and command, that no Seaman, or other fit for such imployment, either by Sea or land, doe at any time hereafter, purposely, or willingly withdraw, or absent himselfe at such times, When We haue or shal haue occasion to impresse men for any seruices of that nature, vpon paine of Our heauy displeasure, and of such seuere punishment, as by Law can or may bee inflicted vpon them, and if any person shall hereafter be impressed for Our Seruice, and hauing receiued Prest money, shall afterwards runne away, or withdraw himselfe from the same, Wee hereby publish and declare, that such offenders shall hereafter expect the seuerity of the Law (which is the paines of death) to be inflicted vpon them for the same. And to the end that such as are or shal be impressed for Our Seruice, and in Our Pay, may be assured of all iust and honourable vsage and entertainment, and that none bee vnduely enticed out of Our Seruice (which is for the publique seruice and defence of the Whole Kingdome) by any others for priuate Voyages, or other imployments, Wee doe further straitly charge and command, that no Captaine, Master of a Ship, or other person whatsoeuer, doe at any time hereafter presume to receiue into Pay or Seruice, any man formerly impressed into Our Seruice, and that no Captaine, Master of Shippes, or other Officer whatsoeuer, doe hereafter keepe backe, or withhold pay, or other allowance, which shall bee due to any man being in Our Seruice, and vnder Our pay, vpon paine of Our high displeasure, and of the most seuere punishment, which by Law, or in Iustice, can any Wayes bee inflicted vpon such as shall dare to doe contrary to this our Royal cõmandement. And We do further straitly charge & command, vpon paine of Our high displeasure that all Maiors, Sheriffes, Iustices of Peace, Constables, Headboroughs, & all other Our officers and ministers, do from time to time vse all diligence to apprehend all such Mariners, Sea-men, Souldiers, & others, now, or at any time hereafter, being in our pay, or impressed for Our Seruice, which shall leaue Our seruice, or wander from the places where they are or shall be appointed to serue or abide, without speciall licence in that behalfe giuen, by such as haue, or shall haue authority & power to grant such Licences, and them & euery of them so being apprehended to send or bring backe to the Fleete or Armie, or place of Rendeuous, Where such persons ought to haue been abiding, or otherwise to commit them to the Common Gaole of the County where they shall be taken, or neerest vnto which they shall then be, to the end that euery such offender may bee proceeded against, according to the law, for such their offences and misdemeanours.

Giuen at Our Court at White-Hall, the seuenteenth day of Iune, in the fourth yeere of Our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

God saue the King.

¶ Imprinted at London by BONHAM NORTON and IOHN BILL, Printers to the Kings most Excellent MAIESTIE. M. DC. XXVIII.



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DIEV ET MON DROIT

The effect of Certaine branches of the Statute made in *Anno*, 33. *Henrici* viii. touching the maintenance of Artillerie, and the punishment of such as vse vnlawfull Games, to be put in present Execution, by especiall Order from the Kings most Excellent Majestie.

FIrst, That euery man being the kings Subiect and within the age of Lx. yeeres except such as in the said Act are excepted, should vse and exercise Shooting in long Bowes, and also haue a Bow and Arrowes ready continually in his house to vse himselfe, and do vse himselfe in shooting: And also the Father, Gouernors and Rulers of such as be of tender age, doe teach and bring them vp in the knowledge of shooting, and that euery man hauing a man-childe, or men Children in his house, shall prouide, or dame, and haue in his house for euery man child, being of the age of Seuen yeares and aboue, till hee shall come to the age of seuenteene yeares, a Bow and two shafts, to induce and learne them, and bring them vp in shooting, and shall deliuer all the same Bow and Arrowes to the same yong men to vse and occupie. And if the same yong men be seruants, that then their Master shall abate the money that they shall pay for the same Bowes and Arrowes of their wages. And after all such yong men shall come to the age of Seuenteene yeares, euery of them shall prouide and haue a Bow and foure Arrowes continually for himselfe at his proper cost & charges, or else of the guift or prouision of his friends, and vse and occupie the same in shooting, as is before rehearsed. And if the Master suffer any of his seruants taking wages, being in his household, and vnder the age of seuenteene yeares to lacke a Bow and two Arrowes, Contrary to the forme of this Estatute, by the space of one Moneth together, then the Master or Father in whom such negligence shal be, shall for euery such default forfeit vi.s.viii.d. And that euery seruant passing the age of seuenteene yeares, and vnder the age of Three score yeares, and taking wages, which can, or is able to shoote, and shall lacke a Bow and foure Arrowes by the space of one moneth together, shall for euery such default forfeit and lose, vi.s.viii.d.

Item, For euery three Moneths that the Buttes are out of repayre, they doe forfeit to the King, and him that shall sue for it, xx.s.

Item, It is not the intent of the Statute, that they shall only buy Bow & Arrowes, but the Constables, or other head Officers to call them, and see they doe vse shooting monethly, if the cause so require, or else he shall forfeit euery moneth, xl.s.

Item, That no person by himselfe, Factor, Deputy, Seruant or other Person, shall for his or their gaine, lucre or liuing, keepe, haue, hold, occupie, exercise, or maintaine any common House, Alley, or place of Bowling, Coyting, Cloyse, Coiles, halfe Bowle, Tennis, Dicing, Table, or Carding, or any other manner of Game, prohibited by any Statute heretofore made, or any vnlawfull new Game now inuented or made, or hereafter to be inuented, found, had, or made, vpon payne to forfeit and pay for euery day keeping, hauing, maintaining, or suffering any such Game to be had, kept, executed, played, or maintained within any such House, Garden, Alley, or other place, Contrary to the forme and effect of this Estatute, xl.s. and the players so taken to pay for euery time, vi.s.viii.d.

Item, That the Iustices of Peace, and euery Maior, Sheriffe, Bayliffe, Constable, or other head Officer, haue authoritie to enter into all places, aswell within Franchises or elsewhere, and the persons offending in any of the premisses, to take and put in prison, vntill such time they put in sureties no more to suffer, occupie, or commit the said offences.

Item, That all Mayors, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, Constables, and other head Officers within euery Citie, Borough and Towne within this Realme, where any such Officers shall fortune for to bee, aswell within Franchises as without, shall make due search weekely, or at the furthest at all times hereafter once euery Moneth in all places where any such houses, Alleyes, Play or Players shall be suspected to be had, kept, and maintained. And if the said Maiors, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, Constables, and other head Officers, within their Cities, Boroughes, & Townes aswell within Franchises as without, doe not make due search at the furthest once euery Moneth, if the Cause so require, according to the Tenor of this Act, and doe not execute the same in all things, according to the purport and force of the same: that then euery such Maior, Sheriffe, Bayliffe, Constables, or other head Officer, to pay and forfeit for euery Moneth not making such search, nor executing the same, xl.s.

Item, That no Artificer or handy Crafts man of any occupation, Husbandman, Apprentice, Labourer, Seruant of husbandry, Journey-man, or Seruant, or Artificer, Mariner, Fisherman, Waterman, or any Seruingman, may vse any vnlawfull Game vnder the paine of xx.s. to be forfeit for euery time.

Item, That all that play at Bowles, or any other vnlawfull Game in the fields, to lose for euery such time vi.s.viii.d. and to be committed to prison, vnto such time they put in sureties no more to vse the same.

Item, This Statute to be proclaimed foure times euery yeare, and the like to be done in all Assises and Sessions and to continue for euer.

Memorandum, That there is a Prouiso in this Statute, for all men of worship, which may dispend One hundred pounds yearely and vpwards, may vse these Games with discretion at their pleasures.

The Messengers Fee for declaring these Branches, Twelue-pence.

God saue the King.

Imprinted at London. M. D.C. XXVIII

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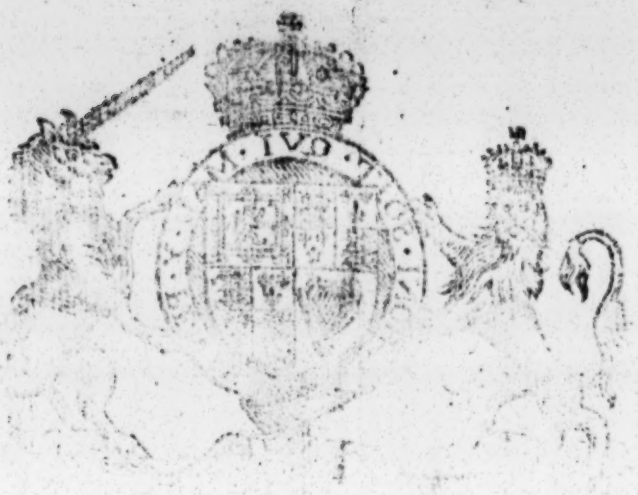

A Proclamation set furth by the Kinges Maiestie, prohibiting alwel the buyeng or selling, Golde, Siluer, or coyne, at any higher price then is appointed, as also the melting doune of thesayd Coynes.

Though it be manifest, that the kinges maiesty & his most honorable cou sail, haue bene most careful in the deuising & setting furth of remedies, for such disordres as long time haue bene, & daylye growe within thys realme, wherin beside their trauaill, his highnes spectally to declare in effect the earnest desire he hath toward the relief of his good subiectes, & commune wealth, hath geuen ouer the reuenue & profites of his mintes whiche was of no smal importaunce toward the maintenaunce of hys royal astate. Yet al this notwithstanding, the malice of wicked menne doth somuch reigne, that whatsoeuer lawes, proclamations, or ordres, be deuised, it booteth so litle, that the thinges for the most part, doe rather dayly empaire then amende. Wherefore, seing that these ordres cānot with gentle procedinges take place, his highnes must of necessite against thobstinate disobedience of those wicked subiectes, vse such strong remedies as their vnreasonable, and froward doinges do require. And bycause a great part of thoccasiō of ỹ derth of thinges, hath growē vpon thalteration of the coine which was done in the time of king Henry the. viij. of most famous memory, & so continued. v. or vj peres. The kinges maiestie tendring more his common wealth, then his owne profit, hath not only geuē ouer the reuenue of his mintes, as is aforesaid, but also hath now of late, begon to bring the coine to a perfection, hauing altered a great part of it, and entending to reduce the rest into fine siluer and golde, according to a proclamation lately set furth touching the ordre of that matter. This notwithstanding, diuers and sondry couetous merchauntes, some gredy Goldsmithes, and other like, haue contrary to the sayd proclamation, enhaunced the prices both of gold, and siluer, farre aboue thordre appointed by his highnes, insomuche that some haue not bene ashamed, opēly to buy & sel Angelles & other coines, farre aboue the values rated in thesayd proclamation, not only to the great & heinous contempte of his highnes most royall prerogatiue, aucthorite and commaundement, but also to the meruelous hinderaunce & detriment of the whole cōmon wealth, for the which his highnes hath presently caused certeine of thoffēdours to be opēly punished, according to their demerites, and entendeth henceforth to pardon none that shalbe found faulty in that behalf. Wherefore his highnes hath determined, this ones by proclamation to admonish his people again, that no maner of persō be so hardy, as to buy, or to sel, either gold, or siluer at higher, or other price, thē by the last proclamatiō is limited: or to geue, or take, for any maner of coine, of gold, or siluer currant within this realme, more, or lesse, then by his maiesties proclamations are appointed, vpon payne not only of forfaiture of thesame coine, but also that the party so offending, shal susteyne open punishment, and abide suche fine as shal please his highnes.

And further, where it is prohibited, by diuers lawes & proclamatiōs, that no mā shal either melt doune, cut out, batter, or wilfully breke, any maner of ỹ kinges maiesties coines, to thintēt to sel it, & that no maner of persō, cōuey any maner of money, gold, or siluer out of this realme, into any forein partes, or dominions: his highnes doth streightly charge & cōmaund, al maner of persons frō hence furth to haue such regard therunto, as their allegiaunce and the common wealth of his realmes & dominions, do require. For the better and more assured execution wherof, his highnes geueth knowlege, that what person soeuer, whether he be prentise, seruant, or other, that shal geue information, and be able sufficiently to proue any mā from hence furth an offendour, in any of these poinctes before rehersed, or if the buyer, wil in thys case accuse the seller, or if the conueyer of any Money, Gold or siluer, into any forein partes, shall accuse the sender, or owner, thei and euery of them, by whome thesaid offences shalbe knowen, shal haue for their reward, the fourth part of the Money, Gold or Siluer, by thē discouered, to be bought, sold, molten doune or conueyed in forme aforesayd, and further, suche thanckes and reward, as their trouthe & good will towarde thexecution of these reformations shal deserue. And so his highnes, straightlye chargeth & commaundeth, al Mayors, Shiriffes, Justices, Bayliffes, & al other his highnes ministers, and subiectes, to haue a special eye and regard to this matter, as they wil auoyde his maiesties high indignation, and displeasure. Yeouen at our palace of Westminstre the .xxi. day of Decembre, the .v. yere of our reigne.

God saue the King

RICHARDVS GRAFTON
typographus Regius
excudebat,

A. M. D. LI.
Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum.

WHereas *Samuel Ravenſhaw*, of *London*, Bookſeller, above Three Years ago, during the then Seſſion of Parliament, did Publiſh a ſhort paper, by way of Advertiſement, touching a large and copious Argument, the which for near 16 years laſt paſt he has been Proſecuting; about which he had likewiſe formerly, in a Latin Specimen (whereof were only a few Copies, and thoſe never publickly diſperſed) given ſome very ſhort account; And lately likewiſe, as well at *Cambridg*, as elſewhere, has had an opportunity more fully to Diſcuſs the Premiſes.

Whereas farther, divers Learned Men heretofore, have laid down ſeveral Principles, not only in Explication of the Prophetical Scriptures, tho the ſame, perhaps not yet ſufficiently demonſtrated, unto the Conviction of others, by pertinent matters of Fact, Numerically diſpoſed: But Others alſo, as particularly the great Stateſ-man * *Jo. Bodin*, have, *ex profeſſo*, treated of Political Changes, on the Expirations of certain Numbers of Years.

* J. Bodin *de Republica, lib. 4. c. 2. Ejuſd. Method. Hiſt. cap. 6. de Converſionibus Rerumpublicarum ad Numeros collat.*

He the ſaid *Samuel Ravenſhaw* hereupon, from and after long Experience, do's lay down this general Poſition, That the Prophetical Principles are moſt clearly Demonſtrable by the Prophetical Numbers.

And according hereunto, That the following Numbers, viz. 2300, 1335, 1290, 1260, 666, 490, 390 and 40, 144 and 70. which do Occur in the Prophecies of *Daniel*, *Ezekiel*, *Jeremiah*, and the *Revelation* of St. *John*, he aſſerts to have been certainly Reveal'd, in Order to the Bounding of Times, and the great Revolutions therein. And that ſome of them, eſpecially at ſome times more than at others, are of as Eminent and Indenable Uſe, as even Vowels in Writing, or Figures in Conjunction with Cyphers, in Numeration, for the tranſmitting a faint Idea of ſome of the Divine Decrees to the World, for and during the moſt Material Tranſactions Eccleſiaſtical and Civil, of above 2500 years laſt paſt; *viz.* by the Intervening Diſtances betwixt Events, formerly, by the forementioned Numbers of Years; and Now, by the like, of Natural Days.

But becauſe it would exceed the determin'd bounds, of a ſhort Advertiſement, to exemplifie ought, touching thoſe Particulars; the which, tho but briefly compriz'd together, muſt Neceſſarily ariſe unto a large and copious Diſcourſe: A farther Account thereupon, touching the Premiſes, is reſerv'd to be Verbally given, unto All Perſons of Quality, Gentlemen, or Others, at the Houſe on the Right Hand, next adjoyning to the Foot of the Stairs, going up to the Houſe of Lords, out of the Old Palace-Yard, Weſtminſter, at any time from and after this preſent *Saturday*, *March* 23. 169⅘. during the preſent Seſſion of Parliament.

*** *The General Hiſtory of the Reformation of the Church, from the Errors and Corruptions of the Church of* Rome, *begun in* Germany, *by* Martin Luther; *with the Progreſs thereof in All Parts of* Chriſtendom, *from the Year* 1517 *to the Year* 1556. *Written in* Latin *by* John Sleidan, *L. L. D. and faithfully* Engliſhed: *to which is added, a Continuation to the End of the Council of* Trent, *in the Year* 1563. *by* Ed. Bohun, *Eſq; with the Effigies of* Sleidan, Luther, Charles V. Frederick III. *Duke of* Saxony, *Pope* Leo X. *and* Phil. Melancthon. *To be Sold by* Samuel Ravenſhaw, *at the place fore-mention'd. Where Variety of other Books, by written Catalogues; as alſo ſeveral Volumes of Tracts bound together, and great Numbers of ſingle Pamphlets or Sticht Books, &c. are likewiſe to be ſold.* 1695.

DECLARATION DV ROY, SVR le mouvement, & la priſe des armes d'aucuns de ſes ſubjects de la Religion pretendue reformée : Portant nouvelle confirmation des Edicts, & Declaratiõs cy devant faictes en faveur de ceux de ladite Religion.

Avec l'Arreſt de la Cour de Parlement.

A LA HAYE,
Chez Hillebrant Iacobſz, jouixte la Copie imprimée à Bourdeaus par S. Millanges, Imprimeur ordinaire du Roy.
M. DC. XV.

LOVYS PAR LA GRACE de Dieu, Roy de France & de Navarre, à tous ceux qui ces preſentes lettres verront, Salut. Les Declarations faictes & reïterées par nous, depuis noſtre advenemẽt à la Couronne, pour confirmer les Edicts, Declaratiõs, Brevets, Arreſts, & Reglemens faicts en faveur de nos ſubjects de la Religion pretenduë reformée, durant le regne du feu Roy Henry le Grand, noſtre treſhonnoré Seigneur & Pere, que Dieu abſolue, ont aſſez faict cognoiſtre, que noſtre intention & vouloir a touſiours eſté de les faire garder inviolablement, comme loix neceſſaires, pour maintenir tous nos ſubjects en paix & amitié, les vns avec les autres, & en obeïſſance & devoir envers nous. Ce qu'ayant eſté bien & ſagement conſideré par la Royne, noſtre treſhonnorée Dame & Mere, elle auroit durant ſa regence pris vn grand ſoin de les faire obſerver, & de pourvoir à ce que les contraventions fuſſent reparées au meſme temps, qu'elle en reçevoit les plaintes; nous avons auſſi depuis noſtre majorité ſuyvi le meſme conſeil, & adjouſté à ſon exemple des nouvelles gratifications & bien-faicts; diſſimulé meſme bien ſouvent des excez, & violences commiſes par aucun d'eux, qui meritoyent grande & ſevere punition, en intention de les aſſeurer touſiours de la continuation de noſtre bien-vueillance & faveur, & par ce moyen les rendre plus enclins & affectionnés à ſe maintenir en leur devoir. A quoy s'ils euſſent voulu joindre la ſouvenance des bons & favorables traictemens, qu'ils ont reçeu du feu Roy noſtre treſhonnoré Seigneur & Pere, à la memoire duquel ils doivent l'affermiſſement de leur liberté, & de l'exercice de la Religion dont ils jouïſſent en toute ſeureté, ils euſſent par vne gratitude louable, & le devoir d'vne entiere obeïſſance & fidelité recognu envers nous toutes ces obligations; lors meſme que l'innocence & foibleſſe de noſtre bas aage a deu exciter la vertu, le courage, & la fidelité de tous nos bons ſubjects, pour deffendre & conſerver l'authorité, que Dieu nous a donnée: de laquelle ſeule deſpend la ſeureté puplique, & le ſalut particulier d'vn chaſcun. Ceſte conduitte neantmoins, quoy que pleine de bonté & douçeur, n'a pas profité envers tous, pluſieurs s'eſtans eſlevez en armes contre nous, pour favoriſer le mouvement, commencé par noſtre Couſin le Prince de Condé. Entre leſquels les vns ſe ſervent de la Religion, comme d'vn pretexte ſpecieux, pour couvrir & cacher leur ambition, & furieux deſir de s'accroiſtre dans les deſordres & ruïnes de l'eſtat; les autres ont eſté trompés & ſeduicts par de faulſes impreſſiõs,

& vaines craintes, que ces premiers leur ont donné, qu'ils eſtoyent en danger de ſouffrir perſecution, s'ils ne prenoyent promptement les armes avec eux, pour s'en garentir, fayſant accroire, pour mieux ſurprendre leur ſimplicité, qu'avec les mariages d'Eſpaigne, articles ſecrets avoyent eſté accordez, & conjuration faicte de les chaſſer du Royaume, ou exterminer du tout. Ce qu'ayant eſté creu trop legerement par eux, ils ſe ſont precipitez en ceſte entreprinſe, eſtimans y eſtre cõtrains, pour leur juſte & neceſſaire deffence: qui rend leur faute excuſable, & pluſtoſt digne de commiſeration, que de peine. Mais ils ne fuſſent tombez en ceſt inconvenient, s'ils euſſent mieux conſideré que ce menſonge impudent & malicieux eſtoit ſans apparence de verité; n'y ayant perſonne ſi privée de ſens & de jugement, qui puiſſe croire, les alliances ayant eſté recherchées par voyes d'honneur, d'vne part & d'autre, ainſi qu'il eſt accouſtumé entre grands Princes, qu'on ayt deſiré & requis de nous, des conditions, qui ne pouvoyent eſtre accomplies, ſans mettre le feu & le ſang dans le Royaume, & y faire des deſerts & ſollitudes; cõme il fuſt advenu ſans doute, en rompant les Edicts de Pacification, & fayſant vn ſi rude & injuſte traictement à nos ſubjects de ladite Religion, que ceux-cy publient par vn menſonge controuvé artificiellement, & à tres mauvais deſſein. Car rien n'a eſté faict en ſecret, en la pourſuitte & reſolution de ces alliances, tout y a eſté public, veu, communiqué, conclu, & arreſté avec feu noſtre Couſin le Comte de Soiſſons, Prince ſage, d'aage meur, & de grande experience: avec noſtre Couſin le Prince de Condé, & les autres Princes, Seigneurs, Officiers de la Couronne, & plus notables perſonnes de noſtre Conſeil, qui eſtoyent lors pres de nous. Entre leſquels noſtre Couſin le Mareſchal de Bouillon s'y eſt auſſi touſiours trouvé, ayant tous enſemble d'vn meſme advis approuvé ces alliances, ſans qu'vn ſeul d'eux y ayt contredit, combien qu'il leur fuſt libre (l'affaire eſtant entiere, & au commencemẽt de ſa deliberatiõ) de ſentir & dire ce que chacun d'eux eſtimoit en ſa conſcience eſtre plus vtile, pour le bien du Royaume, ſoit en les conſeillant, ou les diſſuadant, ſans crainte de nous offençer, ou d'encourir noſtre mauvaiſe grace, d'autant qu'il n'y avoit aucun prejugé en l'eſprit de la Royne lors Regente, ny au noſtre: mais ſeulement vn deſir d'eſtre eſclaircis de ce qui nous ſeroit plus expedient de faire en vne deliberation de ſi grande importance. Tous les Souverains, qui penſent avoir intereſt à conſerver ce Royaume en ſon ancienne reputation, grandeur, & dignité, ayãt auſſi recognu ces alliances n'avoir eſté faictes à mauvais deſſein, n'en ont pris aucun ſoupçon, ny deffiance, apres avoir eſté bien informez, que noſtre intention eſtoit de les faire ſervir, tant qu'il nous ſeroit poſſible, à la manutention de la paix par toute la Chreſtienté, non d'aucune entrepriſe, & invaſion ſur les païs, & eſtats de quelques Princes, &

ces,& Souverains que ce ſoit , & moins encores pour interrompre & troubler la paix & le repos ; dont tous nos ſubjects jouiſſoyent ſi heureuſement avant que ce mouvement fuſt commencé. Et neantmoins ceux de ladite Religion pretenduë reformée,qui ont prins les armes,ne laiſſent de dire & publier touſiours qu'il y a ſecrete intelligence entre France & Eſpaigne,pour entreprendre leur ruïne,voulãs faire accroire à tous nos ſubjects,que nous ſommes ſi peu conſiderez de vouloir conſentir & approuver , que la France ſerve de theatre pour y jouër ceſte ſanglante tragedie, qui devra decider par les armes les differens qui sõt en la Religion,encore que nous ſoyons du tout eſloignés de ce conſeil, & que nous eſtimons au contraire le jugement de ceſte querelle devoir eſtre delaiſſé à Dieu ſeul,qui ſçaura bien uſer quand il ſera temps,pour ſa gloire & noſtre ſalut,des remedes propres & convenables,pour eſtre ſervy & adoré par tous les Chreſtiens , ſelon la pureté de ſa doctrine, & en la vraye Egliſe,que nous croyons eſtre Catholique, Apoſtolique, & Romaine,de laquelle nous fayſons profeſſion, & en laquelle moyenant ſa grace , nous voulons vivre, & mourir. Mais ces artifices inventez pour deguiſer & couvrir leur rebellion , n'ont pas trompé & ſeduict les plus ſages, & les gens de bien , qui ne font profeſſion de la meſme Religion que par conſcience , & comme penſans y trouver leur ſalut, non par faction: leſquels,en grãd nombre, tant Seigneurs,Gentilſhommes, villes,communautez,qu'autres particuliers de toutes qualitez, blaſmẽt & deteſtent la malice & temerité de leur entrepriſe, & ont declaré publiquement,tant de bouche que par eſcrit, qu'elle doit eſtre tenuë pour vne pure & vraye rebellion,non pour querelle de Religion: Nous ayant à ceſte occaſion offert comme bons & loyaulx ſubjects , tout ſervice de leurs biens & de leurs vies contre eux , s'ils ne veulent retourner à reſipiſcence. A quoy il les exhortent tous les jours , & y adjouſtent les menaſſes de prendre les armes avec nous,pour ayder à leur ruïne,pourveu qu'il nous playſe les faire joüir du benefice des Edicts , & priver ſeulement de ceſte grace, ceux qui s'en ſont renduz indignes. Mais ces remonſtrances & menaces n'ont de rien ſervy envers eux,non plus que celles des habitans de la plus part des villes & places qui leur ont eſté laiſſées en garde, qui en ont faict autant,& proteſté auſſi publiquement de ne vouloir adherer à leur rebellion. Car au lieu de ſe retirer de leur mauvais deſſein,ils ont dit inſolemment,que ceux de leur Religion qui ne les ont voulu ſuyvre juſques icy,ſeront en fin contraincts de le faire; craincte qu'en les laiſſant perdre,& ſouffrant leur ruïne , ils ne s'affoyblifſent & mettent en danger eux meſmes. Condition & ſervitude,qui ſeroit trop miſerable & dangereuſe pour les gens de bien , s'ils eſtoyent forcez de faire mal contre leur volonté,leur conſcience,& devoir, pour plaire à ceux,qui n'ont pour but,que leur ambition & intereſt particu-

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lier. Nous eſperons mieux toutesfois de leur vertu & fidelité, & qu'ils demeureront ſi fermes & conſtans en l'affection qu'ils doyvent à noſtre ſervice, que leur reſiſtance, & la continuation de leur loyauté, auront aſſez de force, pour contraindre les autres à ſe deſiſter de leur entrepriſe, quoy que pour la juſtifier & fortifier, ils ſuppoſent des reſolutiõs & decrets d'aſſemblées generalles, qui ne furent oncques ; mais bien quelques conventicules & aſſemblées illicites d'aucuns particuliers choyſis & appoſtez par eux, leſquels ſans charge ny pouvoir, & bien ſouvent contre la volonté & declaration expreſſe contenuë aux procurations & mandemens de ceux qui les ont deputez adherẽt aux propoſitions de ces factieux, qui pretendent s'en ſervir au dommage & grand prejudice des plus gens de bien de leur Religion. N'eſtant donc noſtre intention d'imputer à tous la faute de quelques particuliers, Nous de l'advis de la Royne noſtre treſhonnorée Dame & Mere, des Princes, Seigneurs, Officiers de la Couronne, & autres perſonnes notables de noſtre Conſeil eſtans pres de nous, & de noſtre pleine puiſſance & authorité Royalle, avons dit, declaré, & ordonné; diſons, declarons, & ordonnons, voulons, & nous plaiſt, conformement à ce que nous avons deſia ſi devant & par pluſieurs fois ordonné, que l'Edict de Nantes verifié en tous noz Parlemens, faict en faveur de noz ſubjects de la Religion pretenduë reformée, par le feu Roy noſtre treſhonorée Seigneur & Pere, Enſemble les autres articles, declarations, reglemens faicts & Arreſts donnez ſur l'interpretation, ou execution, & en conſequence d'iceluy Edict, par luy & durant ſon regne, ou par nous depuis ſon decez, ſoyent entretenus & inviolablement gardez & obſervez, ainſi qu'il a eſté faict, & ordonné juſques à preſent. Et ſi en quelques endroicts du Royaume il y a eu des contreventions, qu'elles ſoyent entierement reparées, en ſorte qu'il n'y ayt rien à deſirer de noſtre part. Voulons en outre, en conſideration & faveur de la fidelité qui nous a eſté gardée par vn nombre infiny de noz bons ſubjects de ladite Religion, entre leſquels il y en a des principaulx & de plus grande qualité, qui meritent bien vn ſingulier teſmoignage de noſtre bien-veillance, que les offences qui nous ont eſté faictes par ceux de la meſme Religion qui ont pris les armes contre nous, ou qui les ont aſſiſtés & favoriſés en quelque façon que ce ſoit, jouyſſent pareillement du benefice de noz Edicts, & ſoyent rendus participans de ceſte grace, tout ainſi que s'ils eſtoyẽt demeurez en leur devoir: Pourveu que dans vn mois apres la publication qui ſera faicte de ces preſentes en chacun de noz Parlements, ils declarent au Greffe du Bailliage & Seneſchaucée, au reſſort de laquelle ils ont leur demeurance, qu'ils ſe deſiſtent & departẽt du tout de ladite entrepriſe, pour nous rendre fidelement le ſervice qu'ils doyvẽt, ſans plus adherer, aſſiſter, ou favoriſer en quelque façon que ce ſoit, ceux, qui voudront

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perſiſter en leur rebellion; Et qu'ils remettent auſſi les places par eux occupées au meſme eſtat qu'elles ſouloyent eſtre avant ce mouvement. Ce qu'ayant faict, & n'y contrevenants apres, Nous les avons prins & mis, prenons & mettons en noſtre protection: & fayſons inhibitions & deffences à tous noz ſubjects de quelque qualité qu'ils ſoyent, de leur meſdire, ny meſfaire, de faict, ou de parolles, à l'occaſion des choſes paſſées, Et à noz Procureurs Generaulx d'en faire aucunes pourſuytes contr'eux, Voulans que tout le paſſé ſoit oublié & aboly, comme nous l'abolliſſons par ceſdites preſentes. Mais ſi apres ledit tẽps d'vn mois expiré, ils continuent encor en leur premiere rebellion, ſoit en portant les armes, ou aſſiſtant & favoriſant en quelque maniere que ce ſoit, ceux qui les auront priſes, Nous voulons qu'ils ſoyent pourſuyvis & punis comme criminels de leze Majeſté, & perturbateurs du repos public: Et que les villes & communautéz qui y adhereront ſoyent auſſi deſcheuës de toutes graces, immunitez, & privileges, dont ils avoyent jouy en vertu des conceſſions à eux faictes par les Roys nos Predeceſſeurs, ou par nous, comme s'en eſtans rendus indignes, Ce que nous enjoignons à nos Procureurs Generaux, & leurs ſubſtituts, de faire en toute diligence, Et à nos Parlemens de proceder contr'eux, avec le meſme ſoin & affection: Comme auſſi à nos Gouverneurs & Lieutenans Generaulx de preſter la main forte à l'executiõ des Arreſts & Iugemẽs qui ſeront donnez contr'eux, ſans ſouffrir qu'ils jouyſſẽt aucunemẽt de la grace & liberté, qui leur a eſté accordée par les Edicts faicts en faveur de nos ſubjects de ladite Religion, dont ils ſe ſeront rendus dignes, par ceſte malicieuſe perſeverance en leur rebellion. SI DONNONS en mandement à noz amez & feaux les Gens tenans nos Cours de Parlement, Chambres de l'Edict, Baillifs, Seneſchaux, ou leurs Lieutenans, & tous autres nos Iuſticiers & Officiers, qu'il appartiendra, chacun endroit ſoy, que ces preſentes nos lettres de Declaration, ils facent lire, publier, & enregiſtrer, & le contenu en icelles garder, entretenir, obſerver, & executer de poinct en poinct, ſelon leur forme & teneur, ſans permettre, ny ſouffrir, qu'il y ſoit aucunement contrevenu. Enjoignons en outre à noſdits Procureurs Generaux, & leurs ſubſtituts, d'y tenir la main de leur part, & ſatisfaire à ce qui dependra du debvoir de leurs charges pour l'effect de noſtre volonté & intention cy deſſus mentionnée. Car tel eſt noſtre playſir. En teſmoing de quoy nous avons faict mettre noſtre ſeel à ceſdites preſẽtes. Donné à Bourdeaus le dixieſme jour de Novembre, l'an de grace mil ſix cens quinze, Et de noſtre regne le ſixieſme.

Ainſi ſigné LOVYS.

Et plus bas Par le Roy eſtant en ſon Conſeil.

PHELYPEAVX.

Et ſeellée ſur double queuë du grand ſeau en cire jaune.

EXTRAICT DES REgistres de Parlement.

VEV PAR LA COVR LES lettres patentes du Roy en date du dixieſme de ce mois, ſignées LOVYS, & plus bas, PHELYPEAVX, par leſquelles ſa Majeſté confirme de nouveau l'Edict de Nantes, verifié en tous les Parlemens de ce Royaume, en faveur de ceux de la Religion pretenduë reformée, enſemble les autres articles, declarations, reglemens faicts, & Arreſts donnez ſur l'interpretation, execution, ou en conſequence d'iceluy Edict par le deffunct Roy durant ſon regne, ou par le Roy à preſent regnant depuis ſon advenement à la Couronne: & de plus declaire qu'il remet les offences qui luy ont eſté faictes par ceux de ladite Religion, qui ont porté les armes contre le ſervice de ſa Majeſté: pourveu qu'vn mois apres la publication qui ſera faicte deſdites lettres, ils declarent au Greffe du Bailliage & Seneſchaucée, au reſſort de laquelle ils ont leur demeurãce, qu'ils deſiſtent de leurdite entrepriſe, pour rendre fidelement le ſervice qu'ils doiuent à ſadite Majeſté, ſans plus adherer, aſſiſter, ou fauoriſer, en quelque façon que ce ſoit, ceux qui vondront perſiſter en leur rebellion. Et ouy ſur ce le Procureur General, qui n'empeſche pour le bien & ſeruice du Roy, leſdites lettres eſtre regiſtrées. SVR QVOY enë deliberation, ladite Cour ordonne que ſur le reply deſdites lettres ces mots ſeront mis: Leuës publiées & enregiſtrées, ouy & non empeſchant le Procureur General du Roy, & que copies d'icelles deuëment collationnées à leur original, ſignées par le Greffier, ſeront envoyées par les ſieges & baſtilles des Seneſchaucées de ce reſſort, pour y eſtre faicte ſẽblable lecture, publication & enregiſtrement aux fins que perſonne n'en pretende cauſe d'ignorance: Enjoinct la Cour au ſubſtitut du Procureur General de tenir exactement la main à l'obſervation & execution deſdites lettres, & de certifier la Cour du devoir qu'ils y auront apporté dans le mois. Faict à Bourdeaus en Parlemẽt les Chambres aſſemblées le dixneufieſme Novembre mil ſix cens quinze.

Ainſi ſigné, DE PONTAC.

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DECLARATION
DV ROY, SVR LA DETENTION
de Monſieur le Prince de Condê, le premier jour de Septembre, mil ſix cens ſeize.

Publiée en Parlement le ſeptieſme dudit mois & an, le Roy y ſeant.

A LA HAYE,
Chez Hillebrant Iacobſſz, jouxte la Copie imprimée à Paris chez F. Morel, & P. Mettayer, Imprimeurs & Libraires ordinaires du Roy.
M. DC. XVI.

LOVYS, par la grace de Dieu, Roy de France, & de Navarre, A tous ceux qui ces preſentes lettres verront, Salut. C'eſt avec vn regret incroyable, & qui nous perçe le cœur, qu'il faille que ſi ſouvent nous employons noſtre authorité, pour reprimer les mal'heureux deſſeings de ceux qui cerchent en la ruïne de noſtre Eſtat l'advãcemẽt de leur fortune, & dãs les prodigieuſes cruautez des guerres civiles, la licence de tout ce que les loix & la raiſon leur deffend: Et encores plus quand il faut que les neceſſaires remedes que nous apportons à la ſeureté de noſtre perſonne, & ſalut de ceſt Eſtat, diffament & deſhonnorent noſtre propre ſang, & le rendent coulpable d'impieté, tant envers nous qui tenons lieu de Pere envers tous nos ſubjects, qu'envers leur commune patrie, qui eſt reverée comme mere par les peuples les plus barbares. C'eſt neantmoins ce qui nous arrive aujourd'huy, quand nous mettons au jour les juſtes plaintes que nous fayſons tant contre noſtre Couſin le Prince de Condé, que contre les Princes, Seigneurs, & autres qui adherent aux mauvais & pernicieux deſſeins qui ont eſté ourdis contre noſtre perſonne & noſtre Eſtat: eſtant impoſſible que ceux qui conſidereront d'vn coſté noſtre deſmeſurée clemence, tant de fois employée à les gaigner & acquerir, & d'autre leur indomptable opiniaſtreté à nous offenſer, voire ruïner, ne deteſtent avec horreur vne ſi ingrate meſcognoiſſance. Lors que dernierement ils s'eſleverent en armes, ſoubs pretexte d'empeſcher la plus honnorable alliance que nous pouvions prendre en toute la Chreſtienté, & pour reformer noſtre Eſtat par ſon entiere ruïne, Nous pouvions ayſément avec vn peu de patience les voir fondre & ſe conſommer de ſoy-meſmes, pour retomber à nos pieds, & eſtre reduicts à noſtre miſericorde. Mais jettans les yeux ſur les miſeres & calamitez qu'ils fayſoient ſouffrir à nos peuples, Nous avons voulu comme pere pitoyable payer la rançon de nos pauvres ſubjects par la diminution de noſtre authorité, par l'extreme incommodité de nos affaires, & evident dommage de noſtre Eſtat. C'eſt pourquoy par le Traicté de Lodun nous accordaſmes à noſtredit Couſin tout ce qu'il nous demanda; Nous ne luy laiſſaſmes pas ſeulemẽt le Gouvernemẽt de Berry, mais nous recõpenſaſmes cheremẽt toutes les places fortes qui y ſont, & tout le Domaine pour le luy bailler; & accordaſmes ou pour gratificatiõs, ou pour licenciemẽt de ſes troupes, des ſommes ſi immẽſes que les deſpẽſes de ceſte guerre, ou du Traicté,

nous reviennent à plus de vingt millions. Pour contenter noſtre Couſin le Duc de Longueville, nous avons tiré de la Picardie & de la Citadelle d'Amiens ceux qui y commandoient, pour y mettre perſonne qui luy peut eſtre aggreable: & pour luy donner plus de ſubject de ſe r'approcher de nous, faict eſloigner ceux que nous croyons qui luy eſtoient deſ-agreables. Nous avons dõné à noſtredit Couſin le Prince de Condé, lors qu'il eſt venu vers nous telle part qu'il a deſiré au maniement de l'Eſtat, & particulierement la direction de nos finances, bien que ce fut choſe qui ſemblaſt alliené de ſa qualité, & que chacun jugeoit prejudiciable à l'Eſtat. Toutesfois les exceds de nos graces & faveurs n'ont peu retenir les volontez deſordonnées de ceux qui ne trouvent leur repos que dans les troubles de noſtre Eſtat, & ne mettent leur eſperance qu'en noſtre ruïne: Car & devant & depuis l'arrivée dudit Sieur Prince, ont eſté tenues pluſieurs aſſemblées nocturnes en noſtre ville de Paris, meſmes à S. Martin Deſchamps, & aux fauxbourgs S. Germain, où ſe ſont trouvez des Princes & autres des plus grands qui feuſſent prés de nous: & meſmes aucuns de nos Officiers, dont les vns ſe ſont depuis retirez, advoüans leur crime par leur fuite. A la ſuitte de cela, ont eſté faictes practiques & menées pour desbaucher le peuple, & l'eſmouvoir à ſedition, & pour gaigner ceux qui avoient charge des armes en ceſte noſtre bonne ville, comme Collonels & Capitaines, & ce ſur divers pretextes: à quoy ont eſté meſmes employez pluſieurs de noſdits Officiers. L'on n'a point auſſi oublié de practicquer les Curez & Predicateurs, auſquels on a faict tenir des langages ſcandaleux, non plus que les Seigneurs & Gentilſhommes qui eſtoient autour de nous, & cela ſi ouvertement que ceux qui fayſoyent telles menées, n'ont point eu crainte de faire dire à la Royne noſtres tres-honnorée Dame & mere, qu'ils eſtoient tellement liez, que rien ne les pouvoit ſeparer, leurs ſerviteurs & ſuyvans diſans publiquement que nul que Dieu ne les pouvoit empeſcher de changer le Gouvernement. En ſuite de cela ſeroit arrivé le ſaiſiſſement & occupation de la Ville & Chaſteau de Peronne, dont les Conſeils ont eſté tramez prés de noſtre perſonne: dequoy bien que nous euſſions juſte occaſion d'eſtre grandement indignez, & avec la force venger l'injure qui eſtoit faicte à noſtre authorité: neantmoins nous nous ſerions accommodez à toutes les propoſitions qui nous auroient eſté faictes pour compoſer doucement ceſt affaire. Mais au lieu de faire proffit de noſtre bonté & indulgence, il ſeroit entré dedans quatre cõpagnies de gens de pied, tambour battant, parties des places commandées par ceux qui eſtoient prés de nous & qui trempoient à tous ces deſſeins. Ce qui auroit tellement deſpleu à tous ceux à qui il reſtoit encores quelque reſpect de noſtre authorité, qu'vne Princeſſe qui attouche de

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fort prez ceux qui eſtoient intereſſez en ce faict là ; touchée de la compaſſion de noſtre fortune , auroit donné advis à la Royne noſtredite treſhonnorée Dame & mere, des deſſeings des entrepreneurs : & nous auroit faict advertir de prendre garde à nous , d'autant que leurs conſeils tendoient à ſe ſayſir de noſtre perſonne, & de la Royne noſtre dite Dame & mere , & ſe cantonner par toutes les Provinces de noſtre Royaume : dont toutesfois l'horreur auroit eſté ſi grand en l'ame de ceux qui y avoient trempé, que meſmes noſtre-dit Couſin avant ſa detention, auroit ingenuement confeſſé à noſtre-dite Dame & mere, s'eſtre trouvé audit conſeil : Et qu'à la verité nous aviõs occaſion d'avoir ſoubçon de luy , adjouſtant que toutesfois nous & noſtre-dite Dame & mere, luy eſtions obligez autant qu'à nos propres peres. Leſquelles meſmes parolles auroient eſté auſſi dictes à ladicte Dame par vn autre Prince, la priant de n'en point faire de ſemblant, de peur que noſtre dit Couſin ne ſe retiraſt. Et de faict nous avions deliberé, en diſſimulant, laſſer les autheurs de telles broüilleries par noſtre patience , & les r'amener à leur devoir: mais nous fuſmes incontinent advertis de toutes parts, que nonobſtant la Declaration de noſtredit Couſin, il ne laiſſoit pas avec ſes adherans, de perſiſter en leurs mauvais deſſeins. De ſorte qu'vn des grands de noſtre Royaume vint vers noſtre-dite Dame & mere, luy reveler qu'il avoit eſté en l'vn deſdits cõſeils, où il ſe traictoit de ſe ſaiſir de noſtre perſõne, & s'emparer du Gouvernemẽt de l'Eſtat. Et en ce meſme temps vn autre de ſemblable qualité , auroit envoyé à noſtredite Dame & mere, vn Conſeiller de noſtre Parlemẽt, pour nous donner advis deſdites entrepriſes. Et depuis encores ſeroit venu luy meſmes , & nous auroit conjuré de pourveoir à la ſeureté de nos perſonnes , proteſtant qu'il le diſoit pour la deſcharge de ſa conſcience: adjouſtant que l'armée qui eſtoit à Peronne euſt eſté mieux auprés de nous, & qu'il euſt deſiré que nous euſſions eſté hors d'icy au milieu de douze cens chevaux. Vn des principaux Prelats de ce Royaumè, & qui eſtoit entierement hors de ſoupçon de vouloir rien feindre en ceſte occaſion, nous vint auſſi advertir qu'on propoſoit parmy les autheurs de ces deſſeings , d'aller à noſtre Parlement reprendre les erres de l'Arreſt, par lequel on avoit ordonné que les Princes , Pairs de France , & Officiers de la Couronne, ſeroient convoquez pour pourvoir au Gouvernement, & là propoſer de nous l'oſter. Et ces choſes eſtoient deſia ſi publiques, que les Ambaſſadeurs des Princes eſtrangers qui eſtoient en noſtre Cour, nous donnoient advis par eſcrit de leurs mains, & ſollicitoyent officieuſement de prendre garde à nous. On nous rapportoit auſſi qu'és feſtins qui ſe fayſoient parmy ceux qui ſuyvoiẽt noſtredit Couſin, c'eſtoit vn terme d'allegreſſe ordinaire Barre à bas , pour deſſigner ſa pretention à la Couronne. En meſme temps nous ſçavions

que de tous coſtez on levoit des forces en noſtre Royaume, ſans noſtre permiſſion,& ſur les commiſſions de ceux qui eſtoient prés de nous,& en ſayſon qu'on ne pouvoit prendre pretexte que ce fuſt pour s'en ſervir ailleurs. Cela avec telle licence que le jour avant que nous ayons faict arreſter noſtredit Couſin, il fut tiré de ceſte ville de Paris des armes pour armer trois mille hommes. Noſtre patience en fin vaincuë par l'evidence du peril, qui ne regardoit pas ſeulement noſtre perſonne, mais trainoit apres ſoy l'entiere ruïne de noſtre Royaume, qui nous eſt plus cher beaucoup que noſtre vie; nous nous ſommes retournez vers Dieu,& apres avoir,comme en choſe deſeſperée imploré ſon aſſiſtance & conſeil, nous avons trouvé n'y avoir plus autre remede à ce mal,que de nous aſſeurer de la perſonne de noſtredit Couſin, bien que nous cognuſſions aſſez le hazard que nous courions par les menées & practiques, avec leſquelles on avoit de long temps allienés les cœurs & volontez non ſeulement de nos ſubjects,mais de nos propres Officiers & ſerviteurs. Nous l'avons doncques faict arreſter, & loger prez de nous en noſtre Chaſteau de Louvré,avec le plus honnorable & favorable traictemẽt que telle occaſiõ pouvoit ſouffrir. Et pource que par ce que deſſus noſtredit Couſin,& ceux qui luy ont adheré,ont manifeſtemẽt violé la foy qu'ils nous avoient donnée, & contrevenu en toutes façõs audit Traicté de Lodun,cõme ils avoiẽt faict à celuy de S. Menehoud par l'entrepriſe de Poictiers, comme il eſt verifié par l'information de plus de cent cinquante teſmoins dignes de foy: nous ne doubtons point que ſelon que les eſprits ſont miſerablement partialiſez & prevenus de diverſes paſſions, beaucoup de gens mal affectionnez à noſtre ſervice, & au bien de noſtre Eſtat, ne veuillent donner de ſiniſtres interpretations à ceſt evenement: Nous avons voulu par ces preſentes eſclaircir vn chacun de noſtre intention, & pourveoir quant & quant à ce qui eſt de la ſeureté de noſtre Eſtat & bien de nos ſujects, & leur faire cognoiſtre que noſtre bonté & clemence ne peut eſtre vaincuë par leur obſtination. Et pour ceſt effect, SCAVOIR FAISONS, Qu'apres avoir mis ceſt affaire en deliberation en noſtre Conſeil,où eſtoient la Royne noſtredite Dame & Mere, aucuns Princes, Officiers de noſtre Couronne, & autres principaux Seigneurs de noſtredit Conſeil,& de l'advis d'iceluy, Nous avons declaré & declarons par ces preſentes ſignées de noſtre main, que par la detention & arreſt faict de la perſonne de noſtredit Couſin, nous n'avons entẽdu ny entendons en façon quelconque contrevenir à noſtredit Traicté de Lodun,ny priver aucun de nos ſubjects demeurãt en noſtre obeiſſance, du fruict & benefice d'iceluy, lequel nous voulons eſtre inviolablemẽt gardé, pour le regard de tous nos ſubjects qui ſont demeurez en leur debvoir,& en noſtre obeiſſance. Et pour d'abondant exerçer envers

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eux noſtre clemence, Voulons, & nous plaiſt que touts ceux qui ont adheré à noſtredit Couſin, & aux deſſeings & Conſeils qui ont eſté pris & tenus contre noſtre Eſtat, reyenants à nous dans quinzaine apres la publication des preſentes en nos Parlements, & nous en demandans pardon, n'en ſoient en façon quelconque recherchez : aboliſſant en ce cas tout ce dont ils pourroient eſtre coulpables : promettant les reprendre en noſtre grace. Comme auſſi en cas qu'ils perſeverent en leur faulte, les avons declarez & declarons criminels de leze Majeſté: voulons eſtre procedé contre eux ſuyvant la rigueur des loix, & de nos Edicts & Ordonnances. SI DONNONS EN MANDEMENT à nos amez & feaux Conſeillers, les gens tenans nos Cours de Parlement, Baillifs, Seneſchaux, ou leurs Lieutenans, & à tous autres nos Iuſticiers & Officiers qu'il appartiendra, chacun endroict ſoy, que ces preſentes ils verifient & facent enregiſtrer, publier, garder & obſerver ſelon leur forme & teneur: & à nos Procureurs Generaulx deſdites Cours, faire toutes pourſuytes & diligences pour l'execution d'icelles. CAR tel eſt noſtre plaiſir. En teſmoing dequoy nous avons faict mettre noſtre ſeel à ceſdites preſentes. DONNEES à Paris, le ſixieſme jour de Septembre, l'an de grace, mil ſix cens ſeize, Et de noſtre regne le ſeptieſme. Signé, LOVYS.

Et plus bas, par le Roy, DE LOMENIE.

Et ſeellées du grand ſeel de cire jaulne en double queuë.

Leuës, publiees & regiſtrees, ony & ce requerant le Procureur General du Roy, & ordonné que Copies collationnees ſeront envoyees aux Baillages & Seneſchauſſees pour y eſtre ſemblablement leuës, publiées, regiſtrées, gardées & obſervées ſelon leur forme & teneur. A Paris en Parlement le Roy y ſeant, le ſeptieſme Septembre, mil ſix cens ſeize.

Signé, DV TILLET.

Lordre, tenu en la

DECLARATION

Du Roy, ſur la detention de la perſonne de Monſieur le Prince.

A LA HAYE.

Chez Hillebrant Iacques, Iouxte la copie Imprimé à Paris
Chez Abraham Saugrain, ruë Sainct Iacques, au deſſus de Sainct Benoiſt. 1616.

L'ORDRE DES SCEANCES

& Ceremonies, obſervées à la Cour, le mecredy 7. Septembre 1616. En la declaration du Roy, concernant l'arreſt faict de la perſonne de Monſieur le Prince, & les Seigneurs que ſe ſont retirés. Enſemble ſur l'Edit de la revente des Greffes & exception pour ceux de la Cour de Parlement de Paris.

LE Roy ſeoyt en ſon lict de Iuſtice.

A ſes pieds eſtoit Monſieur de Candalle tenant la place de grand Chambellan.

A coſté du Roy à la main droicte eſtoit la Royne Mere, Monſieur frere du Roy, Meſſieurs les Pairs, ſçavoir Meſſieurs de Montmorency, d'Vzez, de Rets, de Rohan, & de Sully, & Meſſieurs les Mareſchaux de France, ſçavoir de Briſſac, de Souvray, & de Themines, & à coſté pres de la lanterne pluſieurs gentils-hommes debout.

Meſdames ſœurs du Roy eſtoient montées au haut de la lanterne du meſme coſté,

De l'autre coſté à main gauche eſtoient trois Pairs Eccleſiaſtiques, ſçauoir Meſſieurs les Eueſques de Laon, de Beauuais, & de Noyon, & à coſté tirant vers la lanterne pluſieurs Gentils-hommes debout.

Plus bas eſtoit aſſis Monſieur le Garde des ſeaux en la chaiſe ou ſe met ordinairement Monſieur le Chancelier, & à ſes pieds eſtoient deux maſſiers a genoux tenant chacun vne maſſe.

A main gauche de Monſieur le garde des ſeaux eſtoit Monſieur le Preuoſt de Paris, aſſis ſur les marches pour monter où eſtoit le Roy.

Et au deſſus dudit Preuoſt de Paris, eſtoient les Capitaines des Gardes, ſçauoir Monſieur de Vitry & Monſieur de Pralin debout. Auec le Conte de la Mark Capitaine des cent Suyſſes de la garde du corps.

Et en vn banc à part du meſme coſté eſtoient Meſſieurs les Preſidents de la Court, ſcauoir Meſſieurs le premier Preſident, de Blanck Meny, Seguier, de Hacqueuille, L'Eſcalopier & de Bellieure.

Du meſme coſté à la ſuitte, eſtoient Meſſieurs les Conſeillers Clercs de la grand Chambre & autres, dans les barreaux, tous veſtus de leurs robbes d'eſcarlatte.

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De l'autre coſté à main droicte dudict ſieur garde des ſeaux eſtoient Monſieur l'Eueſque de Paris auec ſon rocquet, & quatre Maiſtres des Requeſtes, & autres Meſſieurs des Conſeillers laiz de la grand Chambre, tous veſtus de leurs robbes rouges.

Enſemble dans le barreau à coſté tous les autres Conſeillers de la Cour, dans lequel barreau eſtoient auſſi, Meſſieurs les gens du Roy, ſçauoir Monſieur Seruin, Monſieur le Procureur General & Monſieur le Bret, auſſi veſtus de leurs robbes rouges.

Dans le milieu du Parquet eſtoient les Conſeillers d'Eſtat, & Meſſieurs des requeſtes qui eſtoient venuz auec Monſieur le Garde des Seaux, ſçauoir Meſſieurs de Villeroy, Chaſteauneuf, Pontcarré, Preſident Ianin, de Thou, & autres.

Et au deuant d'eux, Meſſieurs de la Roche-guyon, le Generael des Galleres, & autres Seigneurs.

Et encores audit parquet eſtoyent Meſdames, la Conteſſe de Soyſſons, de Guyſe & d'Elbeuf, Madamoiſelle de Vandoſme, & autres, ſur des placets.

De l'autre coſté eſtoyent, Monſieur l'Eueſque d'Angers, & deux autres Eueſques.

A l'entree du Parquet à main gauche deuant le Roy, eſtoient Meſſieurs les Secretaires d'Eſtat aſſis ſur vn banc.

Et dedans ledit Parquet eſtoyent les Herauts de bout auec leurs cotte d'armes.

Le Roy commença à parler, & dit que Monſieur le Garde des Seaux feroit entendre les raiſons qui l'auoient faict venir en ce lieu.

Ce faict Monſieur le Garde des Seaux monta en haut vers le Roy, ſe mit à genoux & parla à luy, (le Roy luy parla auſſi,) puis deſcendit, ſe mit en ſa place, & fit entendre les raiſons pour leſquelles le Roy eſtoit venu en la Cour.

Apres Monſieur le premier Preſident ſe mit à genoux auec tous Meſſieurs de la Cour, le Roy les fit releuer, & ledit ſieur premier Preſident ſe tint debout auec tous Meſſieurs de la Cour de Parlement, & parla deſcouuert, ſa Harangue au Roy, qui fut courte.

Ayant acheué, le Roy fit lire la declaration, concernant l'arreſt faict de la perſonne de Monſieur le Prince, & les Princes & Seigneurs qui s'eſtoient retirez, Puys fut leu l'Edit de la reuente des Greffes.

Ce faict Monſieur l'Aduocat Seruin ſe mettant à genoux parla au Roy, fit ſa Harangue, & le Roy luy ayant commandé de ſe leuer, continua & Parla ſur le ſubiect de ladite declaration & Edit, requerant qu'ils fuſſent leuz & publiez.

Ce faict Monſieur le Garde des Seaux ſe tourna vers le Roy, qui luy dit ſa volonté, puis print aduis de la Royne Mere, de Monſieur, & de

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tous les autres Seigneurs qui eſtoient au meſme banc.

De la Print aduis des Pairs Eccleſiaſtiques, puis deſcedit en bas, pour prendre aduis de Meſſieurs les Preſidents de la Cour, En ſuitte de Meſſieurs les Conſeillers d'Eſtat, & en apres de Meſſieurs les Conſeillers de la Cour de Parlement & ayant faict retourna parler au Roy, & luy rapporta les aduis, puis deſcendit & ſeant en ſa place, prononça l'Arreſt en ces mots.

Le Roy ſeant en ſon lict de Iuſtice, a ordonné & ordonne, que ſur le reply deſdictes lettres, ſera mis qu'elles ont eſté leuës & publiees. Requerant ſon Procureur General qu'elles ſeront regiſtrees és regiſtres de la Cour, & que coppies collationnees ſeront enuoyees par les Bailliages & Senechauſſees, pour y eſtre auſſi leuës & publiees. Et ſur les concluſions priſes par le Procureur General, touchant l'exception des Greffes de la Cour, tant Ciuil que Criminel, que le Roy ſe reſerue d'en deliberer en ſon Conſeil.

Ce faict le Roy ſe leua.

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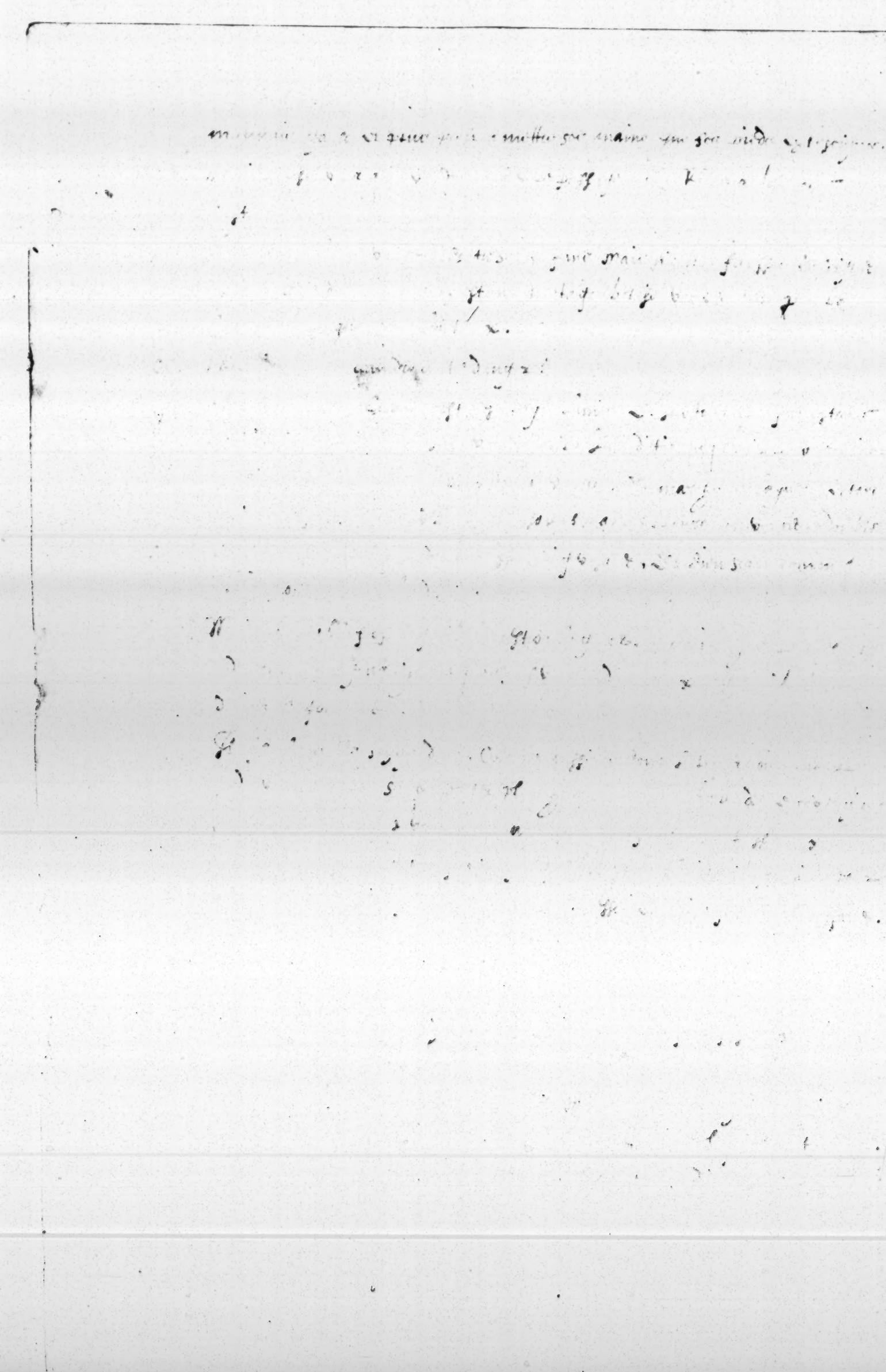
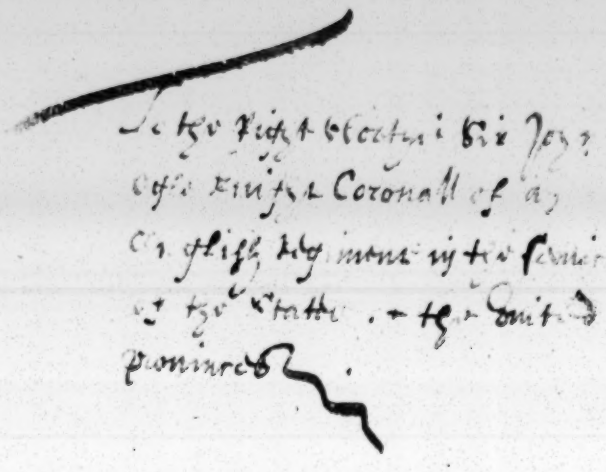
The Archdukes affecting nothing more then to see ye Low Countries and y^r^ good Inhabitants in them relieved from these warres, do declare by these with good deliberation y^t^ they are contented to treat with ye States generall of ye united provinces, in qualitie and as heading these for countries, provinces and States free, over ye wch their hyghnesses do pretend nothing be it by way of a perpetuall peace, of a truice or suspension of armes for twelve, fifteen or twentie yeares at ye choise of ye sayde States. And all this by reasonable conditions. Amongst ye wch conditions shall be agreed as ~~much~~ well by ye conclusion of a perpetuall peace as by ye truice or suspension of armes, y^t^ every one shall abide with ye wch he holdeth and possesseth, unlesse by a comon consent it could be otherwise agreed and concluded, to accommodate both Their hyghnesses and ye States, together with ye countries respectively, by ye exchange of some townes or places, and moreover upon ye order and assurance of ye comen navigation, trafic and frequentation, with y^t^ wch belongeth to it, and besides of ye function ~~agreement~~ agreement and keeping of y^t^ wch shall be concluded. And their hyghnesses having duely considered ye constitution and state of ye united provinces and desiring to treate with them sincerely and without deceit, and to give unto ye sayde States tyme for to consider and resolve y^t^ wch is ye most fitte and convenient for ye comen good, are contented y^t^ ye persones y^t^ they shall appoint for ye sayde treate, come in Low countries, shall com and assemble with them of ye sayde States in equall number, in tyme and place to be choosen by ye sayde States. And to ye ende y^t^ ye necessities of the sayde tyme may ye better be furthered be it for a perpetuall peace or ye sayde truice Their hyghnesses are

contented yᵗ for yᵉ eight next monethes there be a cessation of all
Sieges or surprises of townes and fortresses, fortifications and lodgings
in yᵉ provinces or quarters, with yᵉ buildings of any newe forte,
and all other hostile actions by sea and by land in all yᵉ Lowe countries,
and by sea in Spaine and elsewhere, as well for yᵉ regard of yᵉ
King as of Theyr hyghnesses from yᵉ day of this yeare 1607, And
with condition yᵗ if from yᵉ sayde day and moneth yᵉ one part, having
not seene advertissed of it, taketh any thing vpon yᵉ other it shall
payd and restituted againe, Prouided yᵗ yᵉ sayde States shall also
graunt of theyr syde yᵉ sayde promissionnall cessation within yᵉ
eight dayes after yᵉ presenting of these, and yᵗ they shall make theyr
declaration vnto Theyr hyghnesses before yᵉ first day of September
next coming vpon yᵉ sayde princepall treate offered vnto them, eyther
of peace, truice or suspension of armes, with yᵉ tyme and place to
choose to yᵗ ende, Done

Provinciuncula.

L'encontre singuliere de





Articles accordez entre les Ambassadeurs des Roys Princes
potentats soubz signez sur les differens survenus entre les
des Illustres hault. et haussans princes Georges guillaume Marg.
de Brandenburg duc de Prusse &c d'une part, et Wolfgang
guillaume comte Palatin duc de Neubourg &c d'autre, touchant
le gouvernement et administration temporelle des pays de
Iulliers Cleues et autres despendans et la succession
de iceux. Lesquels articles ont été rengez par point cy apres
declarez et diverses conferences faites tant entre lesdits Ambass.
soubzsignez que entre eux mis et mis par lesd. Princes
a cet effect. Et premierement Lesdits Princes de Bran-
denburg et Neubourg sur le different et differends
desdits articles. Et afin de retrancher plusieurs especes de
qui pourroyent causer du grande longueur au traicté mesme
pour l'advenir ont accordé et conclud. Et pour a moyen bon et
de tous les pretendus desdits pays cy dessus declarez tant
desd. Princes que tous autres pretendans droict ausd. pays
continuer en joinct des armes et armoyries pleines pures
et simples et incontinent que le grand prince de la maison
et ligne de laquelle lesd. articles seront
lesd. Princes et
et mesmes
pays et tout le droict
Neubourg
et maintenir
Neubourg et de la
et
Et pour plus grande

et autres, leur ordonna de rentrer, [illegible]
Comtez de La Marc et Ranenberg et Seigneurie de Ranenstein
lesquels ont été occupez par qui soubz quelque nom
pretexte que ce soit, mesmement celles qui ont été mises en
la ville et Chasteau de Sclaer et celle de Vogel seront
incontinent osté et pourront être immediatement les maisons
qui y seront par celuy qui les y ont mises et toutes
les choses de l'une et de l'autre arme se retireront en
leurs pays sans empeschement quelconque et pour
endommager les habitans des villes ny les subjects
desdits Duchez et Comtez.

Et pour ce qu'il pourroit advenir de ne mettre en leurs pleins pouvoirs
les villes entre les mains d'un tiers, il a été mis et mis
d'un autre costé tous ceux qui par vigueur et force en auroient
été mis hors leurs villes, seront tenus de se
pourvoir par voye amiable de rentrer en leurs villes
comme ils étoient auparavant [illegible]
comme il est dit, sans [illegible]
les leurs [illegible] et sans [illegible]
comme il est dit cy dessus.

Ces [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] mais [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Lesquels auroyent esté depossedez de leurs benefices offices maisons et biens, ou auroyent esté chassez ou se seroyent retirez a l'occasion de la mesintelligence survenue entre lesdits Princes seront restituez et restablis en leurs benefices offices charges maisons et biens sans aucune exception. Et ceux qui se trouveront avoir esté cidevant legitimement pourveuz desdits benefices et offices selon les reversalles accords et conventions d'entre lesdits Princes y seront receuz sans toutesfois qu'il soit permis a aucuns desdits officiers communs de s'engager particulierement au service de l'un plus que de l'autre desdits Princes.

Toutes choses innovees tant en l'estat ecclesiastique [illegible] que seront par Commissaires deputez par l'un et l'aultre Prince conjointement redressez et reintegrees comme aussi reglees [illegible] [illegible] des traictez de Dortmund et de Halle des lettres reversales et declarations qui se trouveront faites sur [illegible] du commun consentement desdits Princes et estats [illegible] entant que lesdites declarations ne seront contraires [illegible] faits ai [illegible] Roy tres [illegible] Henry le grand d'immortelle et tresglorieuse memoire par les Princes de Brandenbourg et de Neubourg laquelle sera en tout et partout [illegible] suivie selon qu'elle est rapportee au traicte faict pour [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] lesdits Princes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dans [illegible] interessez [illegible] [illegible] lesquels seront nommez dans [illegible] mois du jour de [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] desdits Princes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] par les Commissaires [illegible] nommez par l'autre desdits Princes et s'il advenoit que lesdits Commissaires

fussent en quelque doubte entre eulx touchant lexecution desdits
traictez reuersalles, declarations et promesses susdites. Les
Estats de la province a laquelle appartiendra le different
nommeront deux personnages de lune et de lautre religion
pour conioinctement auec lesdits Commissaires adviser et
resoudre ce quilz iugeront plus conforme auxdits traictez
Reuersalles declarations et promesses.

Lesdits Princes resideront separement esdits pays, et pour cest
effect y auront leurs pays prouisionnellement limitez en deux
parts, sans preiudice de lunion desdits, et des traictez de
Dortmund et de Halle.

En lune desquelles parts sera le Duche de Cleues, le Comte
de la Marck, Rauenstein, le Comte de Ravensberg, et toutes les
appartenances et dependances de la Chancellerie et Chambre
des Comptes dudict Cleues. Comme aussi les seigneuries et
situees au Duche de Brabant, et au Comte de Flandres, et lors
ledict Comte de Ravensberg retrait de la Chancellerie et
Chambre des Comptes de Dusseldorp pour estre ioinct a celle
de Cleues.

Et en lautre part auront les Ducez de Iuliers et de Berg,
auec leurs appartenances et dependances, a la charge que
la ville et Citadelle de Iuliers auec toute leurs munitions seront
mises hors de defence et lesdites fortifications reduites a une simple
closture. Comme aussi en mesme temps la nouuelle fortification
de la ville Citadelle et Chasteau de Dusseldorp sera pareillement
reuuee et demolie. Et pour lexecution du present article
sera nommé de Capitaine ou ingenieur par chascun desdits
Princes pour estre prompt a visiter et [illegible] auec toute diligence
et sans intermission et ce aux despens du pays.

En attendant que les fortifications de Gueldres et Juf[illegible] dorf
soyent entierement demolies seront lesdites deux Villes, leurs
leurs chasteaux et Citadelles, remises et consignees en la
puissance des estats de Gueldres, Clues &c pour estre commis
ledits estats a la garde dicelles, gens de qualité
fidelles et affectionnees audit pays.

Et pour cest effect seront nommez par les estats de la Duché
de Gueldres 4 personnages deux de l'une, et deux de l'autre
religion. Les deux d'icelle religion seront Capitaines et les autres
Lieutenans, et de chascune des Duchez de Clues et Berghes, et
de la Comté de la Marcq deux de chascune et de l'autre
religion pour aussi estre l'un Capitaine et l'autre Lieutenant
et auront chascun desdits Capitaines charge de tant hommes
desquels seront tenus audit pays sans qu'aucun autre y
puisse estre admis. Lesquels cinq Capitaines seront mis
a la garde de la Ville et Citadelle de [illegible] deux pour
la Ville citadelle et chascun de deux soldats pour
de quoy sera par cy apres dressé [illegible]

Et seront et promettront lesdits Capitaines Lieutenans et
soldats de bien et fidelement garder lesdites places pour lesd.
pays iusques a l'entier demolissement d'icelles, et de n'y recevoir
aucun de quelque qualité quil soit qui puisse entreprendre
sur icelles, et quitter et delaisser a autruy comme aussi d'icelles
quelque cause que ce soit. Lequel leur doit estre prealable de la
part de la [illegible] qui leur sera commise [illegible]
et en icelle.

Lesquelles par le susdit seront tenues de leur
et [illegible] nex gouverneurs celle qui leur sera [illegible]

de tous les deux, comme aussi tous les actes publics
en l'une que l'autre desdites residences s'expedieront au
nom desdits deux Princes, sous les signatures des presidens
de la dite Chancellerie, et sous du seel commun desdits
Princes, ils commanderont.

En l'une et en l'autre residences ledit Prince mettra
deux Presidens pour servir tant a la Chancellerie que la
Chambre des Comptes, avec quatre Conseillers, et tel nombre
de Secretaires qui sera donné comme dessus par lesdits Princes.
Et presideront les Presidens alternativement par semaines.
Et pour celuy qui commencera, comme aussi pour la signature
sera gardé la preference a celuy qui le precedera, et
se resoudront les affaires et instances et ordonnances a la
pluralité des voix, sans qu'il soit loisible d'en appeller ni
audun desdits Princes, soit leur interposer la voirie ou
les actions de gré, ni en aucunes affaires qui y seront traitées.
Ou arriveroit il arrivoit quelque contention entre les dits
ce qui sera donné pour la regence desdites Chancelleries ne
sera mis en execution, mais seulement conferé
entre l'un et l'autre Prince, a ce fin les Presidens et
Conseillers d'une [illegible] et se trouveront lors en personne
l'affaire sera decidé, prononcé et mise en execution par
deux fois et deux voix differentes et en cas de partage
partie du Prince de la residence avec les Presidens des
dites

Demeureront en outre Princes, les gages et droits et
offices [illegible] fois en une seule page et en differents
alternativement [illegible]

et ses reuersaulx, et ce apres information deuement faite
de la condition vie et moeurs des pourssuiuans par les
Conseillers des chancelleries qui seront a ce commis
apres examen de ceux qui pourssuiuront ledit benef-
-ice lequel sera faict selon l'ordre, Et sera le benefice
qui vaquera affecté par le plus proche ecclesiastique de
son blason religion et dignité, iusques a ce qu'il y ait pr-
-ouueu audit Prieur et pour cest effect viendra iouyr
du reuenu effect dudit benefice a proffit ou au
qu'il seruira.

Et s'il aduient que l'vn ou l'autre desdits Prieurs soit
decedez par l'espace de trois mois de nommer personnes
aux cures et benefices vacquans soubz leur
en tel cas a l'autre Prieur de ses freres a ses hoirs de
mesme condition.

Les reuenus desdites
Ledit Prieur apres l'acquittement des charges
et charges ordinaires et recurent et qui
ledit reuenus desdite par les mains
receueurs a ce commis et par ordonnance des
Conuentuels sous que ledit Prieur puisse ordonner
partie desdits reuenus seulement
faire aulmosne ordinaire.

Les
ne
conuentuels et adueu et que
Prieur ses parsonniers par egales portions.

Les Comptes des receueurs generaux [illegible] tant
depuis ladite communion, qu'auparauant seront veuz et
apres informacon prise du reuenu desdits pays par les Regidans
ou autres qui seront a ce commis par la chambre des comptes
en sera dressé estat certain, et seront les dautz a ferme
engagements et debtes desdits pays examinez et corrigez si
besoin est.

Les Archiues et autres lieux ou se tiennent les tiltres et
registres concernans les droicts de Brus[illegible] et de lautre chancellerie
et chambre des comptes seront exactement et diligemment
reuenes dans vn an, a compter du iour du present traicté par
commissaires a ce deputez par lun et lautre Prince, et
Linuentaire sera dressé par eulx des tiltres qui se trouueront.
Sera aussi faict semblablement inuentaire des tiltres de la
de Lamenzberg [illegible] Laissé a la chancellerie de Brus[illegible]
lors que lon en tirera les originaulx pour les porter a la
chancellerie dicelluy et promettra celuy qui les retirera
de rendre et bailler coppie de registres desdits tiltres a celuy
a qui on les aura tirez Lamenzbergs ne dirig

Leffect de toutes les alienations des maisons et heritaiges qui
pourroyent auoir esté faictes par Ledite Princesse auant le
mois d'octobre dernier passé, sera iuge du conseil et decision de
la cause priuatiue, et a celuy desdits Princes qui de
bonne foy aura achapté donné ou engagé ledit heritaige hors
la residence qui sera tenu [illegible] recompenser en lextendue
de sa regence comme il sera iuge, ceulx auxquelz les tiltres
dicelles heritaiges auroyent esté faictz et
engagez [illegible] pour la terre et Baronnie de
Montigny et ce prouisionnellement et [illegible]

[illegible] la somme a laquelle se pourra monter le
reuenu des choses alienees, donnees ou engagees, se a deduire
sur le moitié au reuenu du total desdits Estats. Et pour
les alienations et engagements qui auroyent este faits depuis
le commencement dudict mois dottobre dernier, les choses ainsi
alienees et engagees seront restituees de part et dautre

Lesdits Princes binront et se conduiront esdits pays leur
familiaritatis conformement aux traictez de Dortmund et
de Stall aux Lettres reuersalles et aux Priuileges desdits
pays, inques a la decision de la cause finale

Par ce present traicté nest entendu que soyent renoccquees aucunes
reseruations offres, reuersalles ou autres declarations que lesdits
Princes pourroyent auoir cy deuant données ou faites en
faueur de quelconques pretendans a la succession desdits
pays, auxquelles comme telle sont et demeurent

elles estoyent au parauant ledit traicté

Promettent lesdits Princes en bonne foy de faire et inuiolablement
les officiers desdites deux Cours et chambres des comptes
esquelles ce present traicté sera leu, publié et registré de le
garder, obseruer et entretenir inuiolablement selon sa
forme et teneur, et moyennant lesdits Princes de fournir
ratification et lettres et patentes dans six sepmaines pour
tout premier et dernier delay, et ou lesdits Princes ny
satisferoit dans ledit temps ycelluy passé il sera de plein
droict nul et a celuy qui auroit passé le present
et icelle notifié a sa Sainctee ses successeurs et autres qu'il
appartiendra pour le choix des regens et officiers de
dites cours

Les Comptes des receueurs generaux [illegible] depuis ladite communion, qui auparauant seront rendus apres informacon prise du revenu dudit pays par les Regidans ou autres qui seront a ce commis par la chambre des comptes en sera dressé estat certain, et seront les dittes a ferme engagements et debtes dudit pays examinés et corrigés si besoin est.

Les Archiues et autres lieux ou se trouueront les tiltres et registres concernans les droicts de [illegible] de Lautre chancellerie et chambre des comptes seront exactement et diligemment reuenues dans un an a compter du iour du present traicté par commissaires a ce deputés par Sa Mte et Lautre Prince, et linuentaire sera dressé par eulx des tiltres qu'ilz trouueront. Sera aussi faict separement inuentaire des tiltres [illegible] de Ramerlory [illegible] Laisse a la chancellerie de dessus les quelz [illegible] les originaulx pour les porter a la chancellerie [illegible] et promettra celuy qui gouuernera [illegible] de registres dudit [illegible] celuy qui en sera pourueu [illegible]

Laffect de toutes les alienacions [illegible] qui pourroyent auoir este faictes par ledit Prince auant le mois dottobre [illegible] sera suspendu [illegible] la cause pour icelle et [illegible] dudit Prince qui le pourra [illegible] bien donne ou congé [illegible] la residence qui [illegible] recompenser en lestendue de sa regalie [illegible] ceulx auxquelz les [illegible] auroyent este faictes [illegible] Monsr et [illegible]

[illegible] la somme a laquelle se pourra monter le
revenu des choses aliencees, donnees ou engagees, se a deduit
sur le moitié au revenu de total dedits Estats. Et pour
ces alienations et engagemens qui auroyent este faits depuis
le commencement dudict mois dottobre dernier, les [illegible] ainsi
alienees et engagees seront restituees de part et dautre.

Ledits Princes bimront et se conduiront [illegible] dits pays par
familiaritatis conformement au traict de Dortmund et
de Stalle aux Lettres reuersalles et aux privileges dedits
pays ingres a la decision de la cause finale.

Par ce present traict nest entendu que soyent revocques aucuns
vrays et seruitudes offres reuersalles ou autres declarations que lesdits
Princes pourroyent auoir deuant donnees ou faites en
faueur de quelconques des predecesseurs a la succession desdits
pays, aux quelles ores sont en la telle force et vertu que
elles estoyent au parauant ledict traict.

Promettent lesdits Princes en foy de Prince et iurent
les officiers desdits deux Chambres et Chambres des Comptes
esquelles tout ce traicte sera mis, publie et registre de le
garder, obserues et entretenir inuiolablement selon la
forme et teneur et ne pas [illegible] lesdits Princes de fournir
ratification et lettres et patentes dans six semaines pour
tout le plus et delais. Et ou lesdits Princes ny
satisfairoit dans ledict temps veillus tasge il sera declaré
a tous un seul et a chacun qui auroit regard le pays
et telle ratification sera de [illegible] et [illegible] sont
[illegible] pour le choix des regardeurs [illegible]
tions ces.

Sans attendre lesquelles ratifications [illegible] ne laissera
d'estre executé pour la retraite des armées et des garnisons, et
demolitions des fortifications cy dessus mentionnées, et restablissem[en]ts
des innovations; a la charge qu'en mesme temps que les armées
et garnisons se retireront, la ville et citadelle de Julliers, et
la ville citadelle et chasteau de Wesel seront remises en
la puissance de ceux qui auront este commis par les Estats de
la part pour la garde desdites places, et ce pour le bien de la
tranquilité publique, seureté de l'administration commune desdits
Princes, repos et soulagement des subiets desdits pays.
fait et conclud a Santen le 12 de Novembre 1614

Le Seigr Conseiller du Roy treschrestien
en ses Conseils d'Estat et privé et
Ambassad[eu]r extraord[inai]re pour la
pacification des differens
de Julliers &c.

Dr Heurn, Conseiller de
Sa Ma[jes]te treschrestienne
et son Ambassad[eu]r ordinaire
vers Mess[ieu]rs les Estats des
Provinces Unies depuis a
present.

Henry Wotton Chr
Ambassad[eu]r extraordin:
de Sa Ma[jes]te de la
grande Bretaigne pour
la pacification des
differens de Julliers &c.

Pour et au nom des
Princes et Estats Unis du traict
d'Union.

Pour et au nom des Estats
pour eux des provinces unies
pays bas.

Jean Albert Comte de Solms Seigr
Waigh du Palatinat etc. &c.

Dirck Bas. Ab. [illegible] Marc
[illegible] de Ville [illegible] York.
[illegible] Sam. [illegible]
Jacob [illegible]

E. Duc Conseiller Legat de Brandenbourg
Conseiller aux conseils d'Estat
le Duc de Wirtenberg

Les Ambassadeurs et deputez susdits Princes et Estats
susnommez ont promis et promettent par la foy
de Princes [illegible]
Francois du dit Duc

Articles agreed
upon by the Embassador
and Commissaries of Gallick

Darwin

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Articles agreed upon amongst the Ambassadours of ye kings Princes and Potentats vnder written. Vpon the controversies happened betwixt the most Illustrious high and mighty Prince George William Marquis of Brandenburgh Duke of Prussia &c on the one side and Wolfgang William Count Palatin. Duke of Newburgh &c on the other side concerning the government and temporall administration of the Countryes of Gulick Cleve and the Ducky of ye succession of ye late Duke of Cleve. Which articles are come to the knowledg hereafter many seuerall conferences betwixt the said Ambassadours both amongst themselues and with the Kings that were sent hither to committ of ye said Princes Brandenburgh and Newburgh vpon ye consent of the said Princes to ye most [illegible] ye articles. And to that end to cutt off many [illegible] which might [illegible] the treaties [illegible] small agreement and [illegible] offensive of ye peace of y^e [illegible] hinder the establishment of the said Princes in the former administration of ye said Countryes and thorough the stay of the [illegible] passages trades [illegible] inconveniences [illegible] prejudice of the common peace: it is [illegible] that the [illegible] the said Princes and the Ambassadours of the said Princes and the Estates of the Countryes to [illegible] themselues there to and to receiue of them for their owne good and profit and that of the said Countryes as all christendome vpon [illegible] of ye said Ambassadours to [illegible] of them

kings Princes and superiors to maintaine the said Princes of Brandenburgh and Newburgh in the said provisionall administration according to the said articles.

The articles are these.

All the garrisons wch shall come forth into the townes castles and other places of the Dukedomes of Gulick Cleve and Berghe Earledomes of Marck and Ravensberghe and Lordship of Ravenstein shall be taken by whom soever and under what pretext soever, save those wch shall come forth into the townes and castles of Gulick and into the townes of Wesell shall be presently drawn out, and all the munitions that shall be found in the same shall be carried away by those that brought them in. All the Subjects of the Kings shall retire themselves with their owne goods into what soever places within this Dominion they shall thinke good, without paying any Tribute to the Souldiers and Subjects of the said Princes and Countryes.

The said Princes shall promise to put never a place of the said Dominion into the hands of their Adversaries by what meanes soever they might come to it, but to keepe the same for such as by force or otherwise shall be able to make good their right to the said Countryes. Yet it shall be lawfull for the said Princes to make their claime in Judgement as they have till now. The inhabitants whose houses shall be taken for the Garrisons shall be payed for the same by the Souldiers who shall be in the said houses, and the said Princes shall keepe all the Souldiers in good order that they doe not commit any

The fortificahons made on both sides in the said Electrik
since the moneth of may last shall be throwne downe
and demolish without any Lawfull for any p[er]son to repaire
to repaire them or to erect any [illegible] countrye
[illegible] y[e] finall decision of y[e] matter.

The Churchmen of the gentlemen of the [illegible] that
fault and gratify to her, which should have been effected
[illegible] practices of [illegible] should have
[illegible] shall be throwne
[illegible] shall
re-established againe into their said severall offices charges honors
and places, without any exception: and those that shall be found
to have been hereby [illegible] to y[e] said Princes
[illegible] according to the [illegible] agreement and conclusion
[illegible] to admitted: and
[illegible] of y[e] said common offices
to engage [illegible] more of y[e]
[illegible] of y[e] said Princes

All innovations setled in the state of the Church and
[illegible] for government shall by Commissioners appointed by
both Princes jointly [illegible] and reestablished and all
ordered and governed according to the Statutes of Dortmund
and Stall and to y[e] Contract and declarations made thereof
by the y[e] said Commissioners of y[e] said Princes and States
[illegible] gave order as the said declarations shall
not be agreed y[e] same is made to the almost christian
King Henry the great of immortall and most glorious
memory [illegible] Princes of Brandenburgh and Newburgh [illegible]

in all poincts shall be thoroughly observed and followed
according as it is mentioned in the Treatie of y reduction
of Gulick. Qu Commissioners shall be chosen on the part
Princes of [illegible] and of manes dwelling in y
Countrey having interest in the said Lands and pursuit
and shall be sworn before the Date of this
Treatie. And if any one of y said Princes shall fail
to name any in the said space the number of this
present article shall be made by y Commissioners named
by y rest. And if it shall happen that the said
Deputies should be equal amongst themselves
Election of y said Deputies [illegible] through, that
Voices of y Princes by y Deputies shall and shall
have two [illegible] by joynder y said
Commissioners [illegible] y
index most common according to y said Treatie before
be [illegible]

The said [illegible] all their respective
said Count [illegible] provision
divided into two parts [illegible] said
[illegible] shall.

[illegible] shall be the Determination of
the [illegible] Sovereign y Count
of Burgundy shall [illegible] y
to y [illegible] of
Count of [illegible] of Burgundy
[illegible] to that

And in the other part shall be the Dukedomes of Yuliet
and Bergh, with all their appurtenances and dependencies
upon condition that the towne and Castle of Yuliet with
all ye compasse thereof shall be putt out of defence and y^e
said compasse reduced to a simple enclosure. In like
and at ye same tyme shall ye new fortification of the
towne Castle and Citadel of Duesburgh also
raised and demolished And for ye execution of the present
article there shall be an Engeniour or Engeniours named
by each of the said Princes to proceed to the said demolitions
in all diligence and without any intermission and that
at ye charges of the Lands.

Untill the tyme that the fortifications of Yuliet and Duesburgh
shall be throughly demolished the said two townes,
and their Castles and Citadels shall be putt into ye hands
of ye States of Yuliet Cleve and Mark who shall committ to the
guard and keeping of the same such of their owne subiects
and such as are affected to the Country.

And to this effect [illegible] named by the said
Princes of Yuliet, and Governour for the
of their Castles [illegible] other Lieutenants, and by
each of the Princes of Cleve and Mark [illegible] and
Governours of Mark and of Lords Lieutenants to the
[illegible] and of the [illegible] and
Lieutenants [illegible] the Commanders of
Rinsberg in ye Land of Cleve, and Millingen in ye Land of
Mors, with such [illegible] Governours and Captains of
each ye said Princes shall name in their Castles of Yuliet and Bergh for the
time being Castle and Citadels of Duesburgh for the time being
shall be [illegible]

The said Captaines, Lieutenants and Soldiours shall promise and sweare to keepe the said places well and faithfully for ye Countrey, vntill ye entire demolition of ye same, and to receive into ye same no man what soeuer y^t could enterprise any thing vpon them, as also to obey no Commaundement whatsoeuer that should be made vnto them to ye preiudice of ye keeping of ye place that shall be committed to their charge or of ye demolition thereof.

Which parte so done the said Princes shall cast lotte, and such of them shall obtaine that he shall fall vnto his name of them both, and likewise all publique writings in both the residences shall be dispatched in the name of the said Princes iointly, vnder ye hands of the Presidents of each Chancelrye and a common seale of ye said 2 Princes which they shall haue.

Each Prince shall put in each of the 2 ~~Chancelryes and~~ ~~Exchequers~~ residences two Presidents with foure Counsellors and such number of Secretaryes as shall be vnder vnderstanding of ye Princes, so done as well in the Chancelrye as in the Exchequer. Which Presidents shall preside in turnes mutely, and for to examine as also for signing the processe as shall be continued in that matter as it was before. And the Lawe matters and money matters shall be determined by pluralitie of voices without more adiunction for any of the said Princes to interpose ye power or authoritie of ye Counsellors that shall be there placed. But if any controuersie by ye Presidents should arise that could not be resolued vpon in that behalf vnder them by the

not be put in execution without hauing first communicated to each of the Princes. And if the Presidents and Counsellors of the chancelrye were deuided in opinions, the business shall be examined againe and put in deliberation before the generall sayes. And if they be euen deuided the Prince of ye one moitie ye Presidents shall ouer sway the other.

The distributions of grace offices and confirmations of the said Counsellors shall pertaine to the said Princes who shall dispose of them by turnes monethly according to their former commendations and Certificats and due information taken of the qualities and conditions of the suitors by the Counsellors of ye chancelrye to whom the offices and examinac made of ye said suitors pertaining to the annuell order. In ye meane tyme the [illegible] vacant shall be visited by ye next Counsellor of ye same religion and dignity but it shall not be lawfull for the Prince in ye said persons shall nowise take cognisance belonging to ye said Court in ye tyme that he shall rule ye same.

And if it shall happen that one of the said Princes should delay ye space of three monethes to name vnto all the men for ye Counsellors and other bodyes at his turne it shall be lawfull for the other Prince to name vnto the same men of ye qualitie prohibited.

The reuenews of ye said Courts shall be equally shared betwixt ye said Princes after ye payment of the yearely rents pensions and ordinary charges in each of them shall arise from ye reuenues thereto committed [illegible] ye Chancelrye without being lawfull for one of the Princes without ye other of any parte of ye said reuenews [illegible] ye diuersitie of ye same

No contributions or impositions shall be raised nor even asked in the behalf of the said Princes without their comon consent and allowance, and that which ye States of the said Countreyes shall contribute itself of their owne accord, at ye times of ye said Princes shall be kept distinct from their equalle.

The accounts of the [illegible] and particular Receivors [illegible] for the tyme since the said comm[illegible] and before shall be examined, and after information taken, by ye President or others [illegible] appointed by ye Exchequer of the revenues of ye said Countreyes, a true Estate shall be made of ye same; and ye leases Mortgagements and debts of ye said Countreyes shall be examined, and amended if neede be.

The places where the writings and Registers that concerne the rights of both Countreyes and ye Princes are kept shall be exactly and often visited [illegible] yeerely from ye date hereof by such as shall be appointed by Commission thereto ordained of both Princes, and a generall inventory of them shall be taken, as also of all such as shall come of the writings of ye Countreyes [illegible] which do shall be put in ye Chambres of Audience, and originals shall be taken away from Princes to be brought to ye Chambres of Accounts; and he to whose lott the said Countreyes of Brabant shall fall shall [illegible] to register the said writings as to him to him to whom in the said Chambres shall be assigned.

The effect of all alienations gifts and Mortgages made by ye said Princes before ye time of other text shall be inspected until y^e [illegible] of ye same matter. But it shall be lawfull for ye Princes that shall have alienated [illegible]

or mortgaged any [illegible] the residue that shall
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in fall him to recompence as he shall think good in re-
gard of his residence those to whom the said alienations
gifts or mortgages shall have been made and even the
Lo: Esther Lord the Land and Barronie of Monipe and
that promiscuously and upon condition [illegible] y times to
come y summe to w y things shall be given or engaged
shall amount shall [illegible] upon his rights in the
premisses of the wards of the said [illegible]. And as for
the alienations and engagements that have been made since
the beginning of y said moneth by the said Sr. things
alienated or morgaged shall be restored again in both
cases.

[illegible] the said Sr. [illegible] the said
said countys [illegible] according to the tenor
of [illegible] and effect of y Contracts and writs
of y Counsell [illegible] of the main matter
it shall be lawfull [illegible] this act may
notwithstanding [illegible] of any
Sr. hereby [illegible] to y execution of the said Contracts shall
not [illegible] to y ordinary [illegible] all manner of
[illegible]

[illegible] shall [illegible] any [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] maintaine y same

according to the forme and contents thereof: and each of the
saide Princes to give good and due ratification of y same
within six weekes at the farthest. And if one of the saide
Princes should not satisfie thereto within the saide tyme,
the same being expired he shall be deprived of y libertie of
chusing [illegible] and to him who shall have brought his ratification
and notified y same to both y chancellors of y [illegible]
shall be permitted his choise of the residences aforesaide.

Without expecting which ratifications this present treatie
shall be put in that which concerneth [illegible] y
of y armyes and garrisons, the [illegible] in y fortifications
[illegible] and y [illegible] of the innovations;
upon condition [illegible] tyme that y armyes
garrisons [illegible] the townes and [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] and Citadels of [illegible] shall
be y [illegible] of those which shall [illegible]
by y [illegible] of the saide
[illegible] and that [illegible]
[illegible] of the saide [illegible]
of the subiects of y saide Countryes.

Done and concluded at [illegible] the 10th of November
1617

[illegible] Counceller of the most Christian [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Ambassador [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] Counceller [illegible] Ambassador [illegible]	Henry Wotton knight [illegible] Ambassador [illegible]

In the name of the Electour Princes and united States of y Holy Empire.

John Albert Count of Solms [illegible] Minister of y Palatinat Electorall &c. & Extraordinary Ambassador Plenipotentiary Counsellor in y Councells of y said Duke of Wirtemburgh.

In the name of the states generall of y united Provinces of the Low Countreys. 252 292

Dn. Las. Alb. Joachimi. Minr. de Lectama of Nicholt. S. van Goch Dr. Zorg. Jan Cromhout. S. van Merfelt.

John Dike for agent of his Matie of great Brittaine to the Princes assisting.

All Ambassadors and Deputyes of the kings Princes and potentats which since Hostilityes assisted the said Princes of Brandenburgh and Neuburgh in their provisionall Sequestration in y Countreys of the exception of the Lat. Pal. of Rhin &.

Artic[l]s. agreed vpon by the
Embassadors on a boate
about Abaus & Gyllick

1687
Nov.r 4.th Whereas in a Book this day published by m.r Fulton School-master in the Savoy, there is this following Certificate inserted

Viz.t

(Being in the Chamber where the Conference was held, I saw m.r Fulton come up with only one Gentleman in his Company, and a third person who followed them. witness my hand

Eath.e Lamb

Now this is to Certifie, That I was in my own Chamber (being the place where the Conference was held) when m.r Fulton came up with his Train following him (who shall be named when there is occasion) and that no woman, or any other person (besides D.r Denison and myself) was there at that time. Witness my hand the 4.th of Nov.r 1687.

Susanna Robinson

We living in the same House and seeing what persons came in, do Certifie, that (besides D.r Denison) no person went into m.rs Robinsons Chamber, till m.r Fulton entered with his Company. witness our hands.

Emma Symington
Sarah Wood

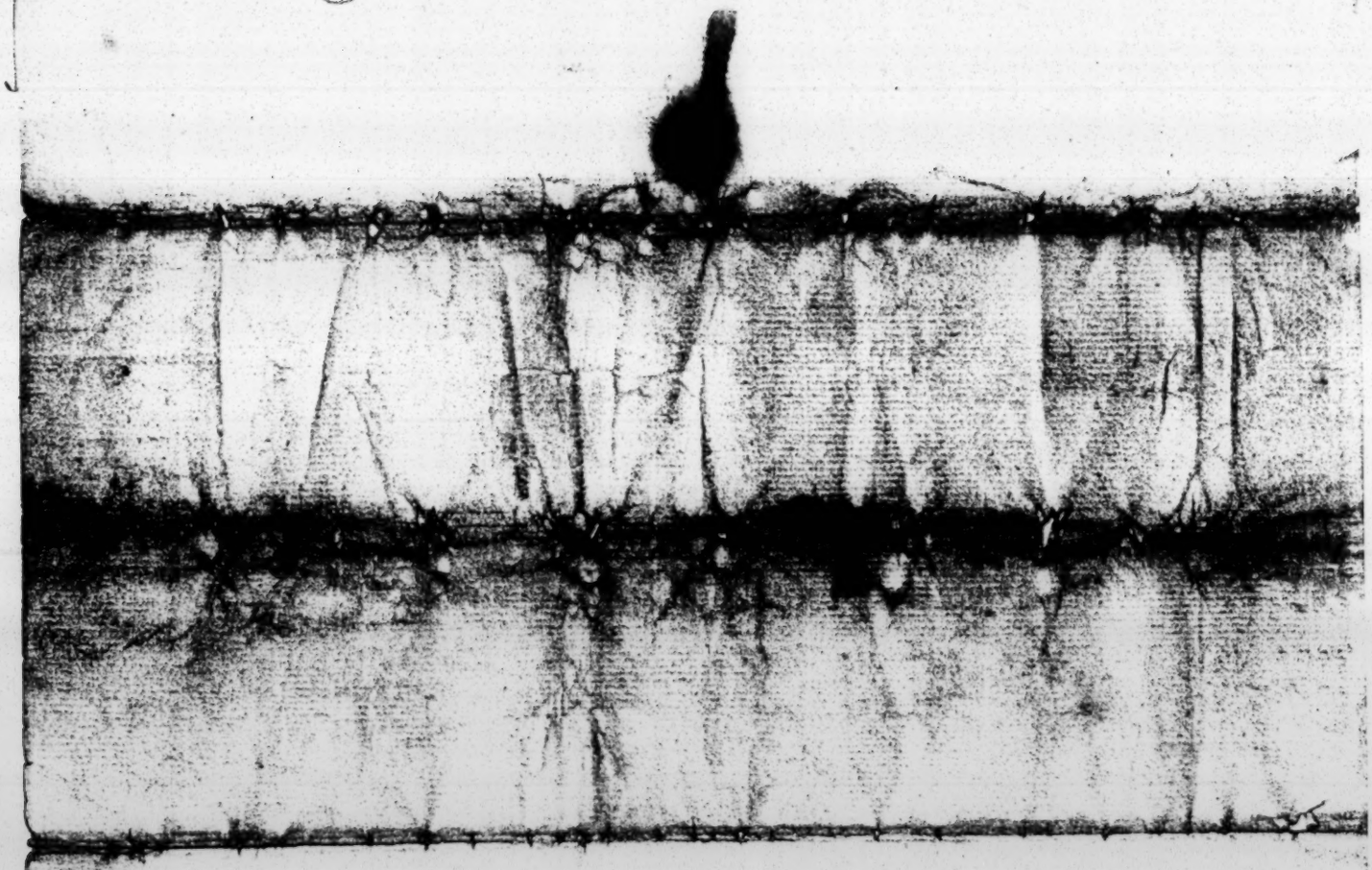
I do Certifie that during the time of the Conference several Gentlemen came to the Door and importuned me to let them in telling me m.r Fulton had appointed them to meet him there at 3. of the Clock witness my hand.

Sarah Wood

A true Copy

m.r Fulton's Remarks will speedily be answered by Doctor Denison and then his Certificates with others of his Matters will be fully and honestly exposed.

Pullein



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Parlements

Privy Seale

Petisions

Proclamations

Prusia

Precepts

Peace

Parkbury Bill of Sale.

Pulham Schoolmaster

Population

Prophecy

Paper

Portland

Provinces united

2 [illegible] Oct. 1882. [illegible]